

I CAN READ THE STONES

The Global Cup and Ring Stone Phenomenon Deciphered

BY MAPHATTER JONES AND THE TEMPLE OF BACKERS



Some know my exoteric work as The Maphatter.
Others know my esoteric work through my Temple of THEM.
My friends call me Kris,
and I was called to the Great Work by the Infinite Bliss.



Dedicated to the Infinite That Made Us:
The Infinite I Now Remember;
& to *Plato*.

2025 New Present Era

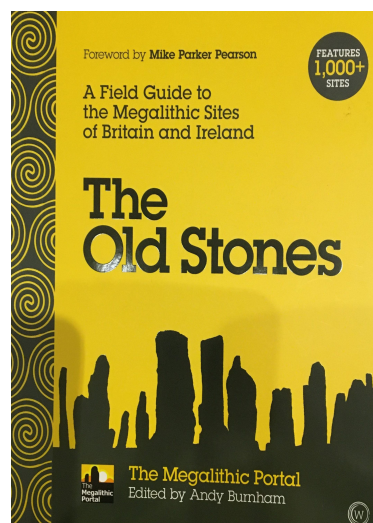
Acknowledging the Pioneers and Powerhouses in Megalithics.

The earliest known author to write about the megalithic stone structures in the UK, such as Stonehenge and Avebury, was the account by medieval Welsh cleric Geoffrey of Monmouth (c. 1100–1155). In his work "*Historia Regum Britanniae*" (The History of the Kings of Britain, c. 1136), he describes Stonehenge and attributes its construction to Merlin, who supposedly brought the stones from Africa to Ireland by giants to form a monument to fallen Britons, because the stones possessed magical and healing properties. The stones were arranged in a circle by the giants because due to their massive size the Britons could not move them.

“Merlin laughed at their vain efforts and said, ‘Strive not to move them by force, for they shall never be raised except by one who is skilled in the art.’ Then he took them apart with his art and transported them with ease.” - Book VIII, Chapter 12.

Meanwhile, the earliest serious antiquarian was William Camden (1551–1623). In his work "*Britannia*" (1586), Camden described ancient monuments across Britain, including stone circles. He was among the first to treat these as cultural relics worthy of study. John Aubrey (1626–1697) was the first to survey and document sites like Avebury and Stonehenge in detail. Aubrey was credited with recognizing their prehistoric origin, not Roman as previously assumed. William Stukeley (1687–1765), was a follower of Aubrey. Stukeley provided detailed drawings and interpretations, often linking the sites to Druidic practices—a view later revised by modern archaeology.

In the magnificent book 'The Old Stones', published in 2019, - which book I leaned on heavily to make my initial analyses of megalithic structures and cupmarked stones in Britain - author Andy Burnham offers the following tribute: *"The first publications about British petroglyphs date back to the 19th century, but it's only since the 1960s, with the work of Stan Beckensall in England and Donald Morris in Scotland, that they've been studied in any real depth. Morris and Beckensall's monumental efforts to record the sites, as well as the contributions of K.J.S. Boughey and E.A. Vickerman on West Yorkshire, remain the basis of our knowledge about the distribution of British rock art."* (Burnham 2017, p.365).



Burnham rightly acknowledges the work of the above.

I thank my wonderful partner for her tireless encouragement and support, for introducing me to the occult work of Blavatsky, for helping draft applications for grants, and being the yin to my yang in the formidable task of opening the gate. I thank my mother for imbuing me with a lifelong fascination with history and things of the past and her encouragement and support during this project ensuring I had food, water, and proper heating which I tended to neglect in feverishly working long into the night and back again. I thank my esoteric friends and relative associations who have enriched my eternal fascination with and understanding of magic and the Mysteries. I thank Ms. Chapman, a brilliant anthropologist whose inspired insight into the layout of lakes in Wales matching a certain group's symbol had keyed in this later practice by me of making a comparison of symbols to real-world terrain features. I thank my 'temple of backers' who provided moral and financial support for my vision and to my original intention to publish a printed journal, but which successful venture I decided to cancel to make this research available to everyone for free.

However, I also wish to pay tribute to a rich mix of modern works by academics, historians, journalists, scholars, anthropologists, archaeologists et al., and the very old, often obscure, work of countless others that came before, ranging from amateur to professional. The drawings, notes, archives, records, connections made by hundreds of others given in the references to this journal were integral to my discoveries – each providing the pieces necessary to assemble a fuller puzzle. I am indebted to the articles and photos archived by the Bradshaw Institute, Megalithic Portal, Internet Archive and Google and the methodical videos of Brien Foerster whose cynicism toward given explanation and analytical approach is refreshing. Also to the cartographic power of Google Earth, Google Maps, and the dialectical assistance of ChatGPT from Open AI. This combination of centuries of records antique and modern, from this year to tens of thousands of years old scrawled on rock walls in remote places, recent powerful technologies, and people across space and time who have taken an intense interest in our evolution in one way or another, have finally given way to a breakthrough that has allowed me to decipher the meaning of the stones and rock art around the world.

The very premise of archaeology is that by assembling enough individual pieces of the puzzle, someday, someone might put it all together. We should not be surprised that eventually someone does – we should only be surprised if that individual claimed it a sovereign intellectual pursuit and to have done such a thing all on their own.

To all the intrepid explorers and tireless researchers who left behind their life's work and various stepping stones hundreds of years later for me to chance upon and view and read, and contributed in making records, etches, sketches, diagrams, publications, articles, journals around the world of our world and the shadowy traces of our ancestors. Thank you. This book is also for you and stands as a testament to the power of collective human enquiry.

It is easy to see with even a cursory glance at the study of megalithic structures and stones and the symbols and carvings left on them, that the interpretation of these magnificent mysteries has shifted repeatedly across time. This journal is intended to shift that interpretation once again. The immensity of this work and its implications can not be overstated, but it is just the beginning. Although it remains woefully unfinished given the enormity of its subject matter, I present it here and now. It is my hope that it can bring great benefit to the work of all of those people from whom I have borrowed and brought together.

One final note, the modern attitude of academia to dismiss older works in favour of newer ones is a horribly flawed premise when it comes to the nature of archaeology, history or accessing our shared human record. The pieces required to piece together this mystery could never have been solved or attained from contemporary writings – which does suffer from time to time from its own shortfalls. These include political correctness and control mechanisms that limit freedom of speech, omission of information to honour notions of cultural sensitivity, restricted access secluding information from the non-university layman, an unjustified attitude even pretentiousness that modern or recent writings are more valuable or more reliable information, homogenous attitudes that prefer orthodoxy, and various practices and conventions that I find decidedly unscholarly. On the other hand, the rigorous precision to which academia strives to apply itself to accord the efforts of others, is a valuable tradition and I have done my best with what I know of it, to properly pay respect to those whose work is included here.

You never know where you are going to find the pieces to put together the puzzle. Across novels, random conversations, news articles, ancient journals, petroglyphs on walls in remote regions of the planet, books written thousands of years ago or yesterday, occult, archaeological, historical, scientific, mundane or just completely by chance coming across something useful – I urge all future explorers to be open and receptive to the full bountiful measure of human records. Every book is a potential treasure chest.

Kris
2025 NPE



Guide

This book is divided into 3 rings: outer, middle, inner.

RING 1: OUTER: I begin this book with an acknowledgement of the works of others and an introduction to the field of megalithic structures, standing stones, and the Cup-and-Ring motif. I then reveal why and how I can read the stones.

RING 2: CENTRE: Next, I follow the trail of Cup-and-Ring motifs across the planet, challenging the existing models of history and archaeology with what their evidence suggests.

RING 3: INNER: Herein, I show how the stones reveal the global symbolism of a lost people and make inroads to restore ten thousand years of lost prehistory.

Lastly, I include a reference and appendix for verification, future researchers and acknowledgement of my cited sources.

Whichever is of most interest to you, good journey.

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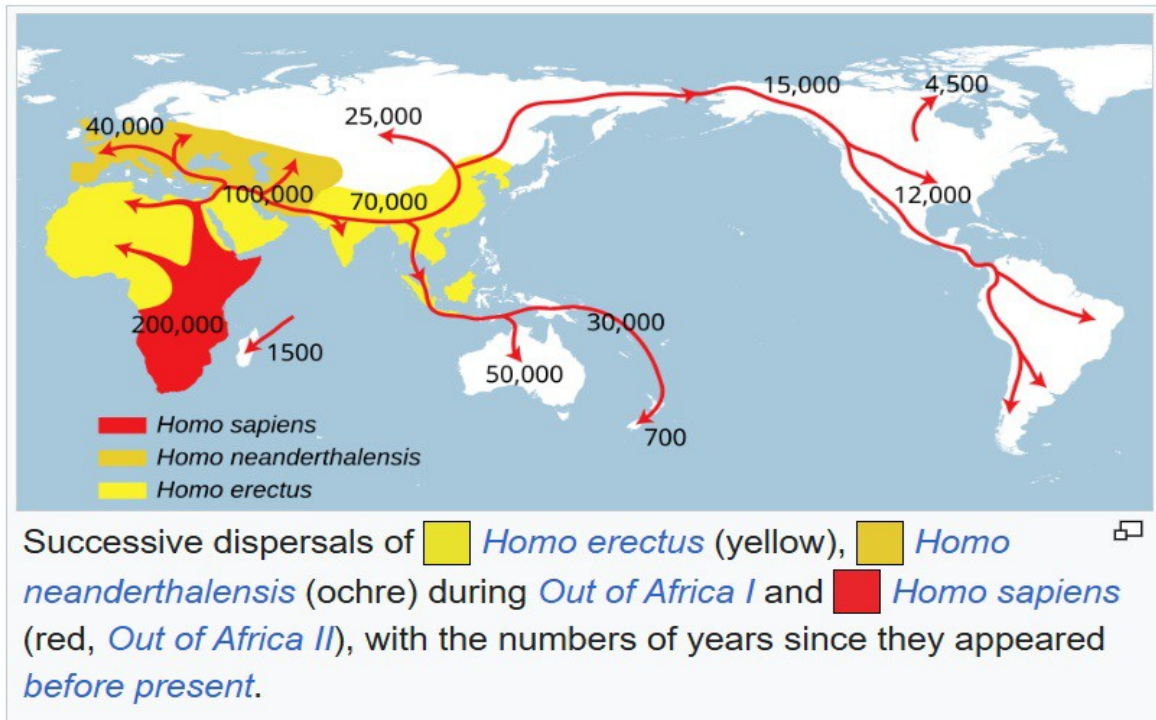
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My other works

CHAPTER 1

Diagram of the Classical Model of Human History

Although time is one of those phenomena that shift like a mirage the more closely you examine it – for convenience and comparison I include here a rough chart of presently accepted human history and its migrations and a table that approximately charts our presently accepted history and its blocks of duration. The reader is advised to take special note of the dates and directional arrows in North America.



Human Migrations (Wikipedia 2025).

Classical Historical Timeline of Human Evolution

GEOLOGICAL TIME FRAME

1. Pleistocene Epoch

- Timeframe: ~2.58 million years ago (Ma) to ~11,700 years ago
- Key Features:
 - Repeated glacial and interglacial cycles (Ice Ages)
 - Evolution of Homo genus (e.g., Homo habilis, Homo erectus, Neanderthals, Denisovans, and eventually Homo sapiens)
 - Appearance of stone tools (Oldowan, then Acheulean industries)
 - Human migration out of Africa begins (~1.8 Ma onward)

2. Holocene Epoch

- Timeframe: ~11,700 years ago to present
- Key Features:
 - Start of interglacial period (warmer climate after last Ice Age)
 - Domestication of plants and animals
 - Agriculture, permanent settlements, and civilization emerge
 - Human population growth and development of complex societies

HUMAN EVOLUTION & TOOL AGES

Lower Paleolithic (c. 3.3 million – 300,000 years ago)

- Key hominins: Homo habilis, Homo erectus
- Tools: Oldowan → Acheulean hand axes
- First evidence of fire use, hunting, and migration out of Africa

Middle Paleolithic (c. 300,000 – 50,000 years ago)

- Key hominins: Homo sapiens, Neanderthals, Denisovans
- Tools: Mousterian culture (Levallois technique)
- Burials, symbolic behavior, possible early language

Upper Paleolithic (c. 50,000 – 10,000 years ago)

- Only Homo sapiens remain
- Complex tools: blades, bone tools, art (e.g., Lascaux cave paintings)
- Cultural explosion, jewelry, figurines, long-distance trade

Mesolithic (Middle Stone Age) (c. 10,000 – 8,000 BCE)

- Transitional period after Ice Age, before full agriculture
- Microlithic tools, hunting, fishing, seasonal camps

Neolithic (New Stone Age) (c. 10,000 – 3,000 BCE)

- Agriculture begins (Fertile Crescent, China, Mesoamerica)
- Permanent villages, pottery, megaliths (e.g., Göbekli Tepe)
- Domestication of animals, grinding tools

Chalcolithic (Copper Age) (c. 4500 – 3300 BCE)

- First use of copper tools
- Still largely stone-age cultures with emerging metallurgy

- Proto-urban cultures appear (e.g., Varna, Cucuteni-Trypillia)

Bronze Age (c. 3300 – 1200 BCE)

- Use of bronze (copper + tin alloy)
- Urban civilizations rise: Mesopotamia, Egypt, Indus, Shang China
- Writing systems, trade networks, warfare, priest-kings

Iron Age (c. 1200 BCE – 500 CE, varies by region)

- Iron smelting widespread
- Empires (Assyrian, Persian, Greek, Roman, Han China)
- Written history, roads, coinage, literacy

HISTORIC PERIODS (Post-Iron Age)

Classical Antiquity (c. 500 BCE – 476 CE)

- Rise and fall of Rome, Greece, China's dynasties
- Foundations of modern philosophy, science, government

Middle Ages (c. 500 – 1500 CE)

- Feudalism, Christianity/Islam/Buddhism spread
- Plague, Crusades, early universities

Early Modern Era (c. 1500 – 1800 CE)

- Renaissance, Age of Exploration, Scientific Revolution
- Global colonization begins

Modern Era (c. 1800 – present)

- Industrial Revolution
- Technology, democracy, global conflict (WWI, WWII)
- Digital Age, environmental crisis, space exploration

Neo-Modern Era / New Present Era (c. 2025 -)

- Revision of Classical History
- Introduction of New Present Era (NPE)
- Disruption of existing models of history, evolution, anthropology, archaeology
- Magico-Politics: fusion of Esotericism and Materialism

Neolithic Britain

The British Isles during the Neolithic period (roughly 4000–2500 BCE) were home to multiple distinct but often interrelated Neolithic cultures rather than neatly defined "peoples" in a modern ethnic sense. These groups are identified through their material culture—mainly tools, pottery, monuments, and farming practices—and archaeological evidence suggests regional variation in how Neolithic life was adopted and expressed. Among the common practices of these peoples was the construction of enormous stone structures called megaliths, with a prime example being Stonehenge.



(1) Stonehenge side-on view



(2) Stonehenge aerial view (Google Images)

Definition of Megalithic

Megalithic refers to structures or monuments made of large stones, usually without the use of mortar or cement, built by prehistoric people. The term derives from Greek where "mega" means large, and "lithic" means stone. The practice of building monuments began in Britain/Ireland in 4000BC and Burnham is among those who noted many of these structures shared a special affinity to the sea and water (Burnham 2017, p.24). Another affinity they have is their extreme durability, which may have deliberately chosen gigantic stones to build their structures, or carve into them, to withstand centuries or aeons of punishing geological conditions.

Standing Stones

Standing stones are large, upright stones that were intentionally placed in a vertical position by ancient people. They are one of the most iconic features of prehistoric landscapes and often form part of larger megalithic monuments. Also known as Menhirs (from Breton, meaning "long stone") and Monoliths (from Greek: *mono* = one, *lithos* = stone). They are often made from locally sourced stone, sometimes weighing several tons and often shaped and partially buried in the ground for stability. They can appear, individually, in rows (alignments), in circles or patterns. Markings are often carved into them.



(3) Callanish Standing Stones in the Outer Hebrides.

Cairns and Mounds

A cairn is a man-made pile or stack of stones, often built as a burial marker, memorial, or landmark. They are constructed from loose stones, often in circular or conical shapes, and may cover burial chambers (like a tomb) or cremated remains. They are sometimes surrounded by kerbstones (boundary stones). Cairns are common in Scotland, Ireland, Wales, Scandinavia, and parts of Africa and Asia. Some of the more famous include the Clava Cairns near Inverness where some of my family originate.



(4) Clava Cairns (Aerial View).

A mound is an artificially raised area of earth, often used for burials, temples, or ceremonial platforms. They are built from earth, stone, or a mix and can be round (barrows), flat-topped, or conical. They sometimes cover graves, structures, or artifacts and may contain passageways, chambers, or offering pits. Mounds are found worldwide: with Barrows in Britain and Europe, Kurgans in Central Asia, Moundbuilder cultures (e.g. Hopewell, Mississippian) in North America, Pyramidal mounds in Mesoamerica.

Dolmens

A dolmen is a type of stone tomb, made from large upright stones that support a flat, horizontal capstone, forming a chamber beneath. It was usually covered with earth or smaller stones to form a mound, which has often eroded away—leaving the stone skeleton exposed. Such stones are found across the world. This set is in India.



(5) Pandavara Kallu, Remains of Neolithic Tombs.

Recumbent Stones



(6) Recumbent Stone

A recumbent stone is a large horizontal stone laid on its side (recumbent = lying down), usually as part of a stone circle, rather than standing upright like other stones. They are typically placed horizontally (lying flat) along the southwest or southern arc of a stone circle and often flanked by two tall upright stones known as flankers. The curious thing about them is that they are mainly only found in the North-East of Scotland (e.g., Aberdeenshire). Rare examples or variants appear in Ireland and southwest Britain, but they're most closely associated with Scottish Neolithic/Bronze Age architecture. Interestingly, many of them face North-East.



(7) Midmar Recumbent facing NE

GREF 069 Aquhorthies recumbent faces NE/NNE. (Burnham 2017, p.610). GREF 070 Tyrebagger suggests that the expedition or markings were gradually moving inward toward the coasts edge rather than forming a circumference (p.615). GREF 073 Aikey Brae recumbent faces N. GREF 074 LoudonWood faces NNE. GREF 091 Drombeg recumb. faces NE. GREF 065 Midmar Kirk, recumbent stone seems to face NE/NNE, while Sunhoney not far away faces NW/NNW. Although only limited research can be conducted using Google Earth's aerial view, if there are more

recumbent stones its possible they might have surrounded this peninsula to act as triangulatory survey markers. Multiple stones are obscured from view using this aerial method and their directions could not be ascertained: such as GREF 066 Glassal, GREF 067 Tomnaverie, GREF 068 Cothiemuir. However, in facing North-East, recumbent stones may have been intended to frame the rays of the sun or the shadows cast by the two stones either side of the recumbent at a particular time in the morning. Its offset direction may not be intended to capture sunrise (or vice-versa sunset) but use a different method than that of regular standing stones due to the difference in latitude changing sun conditions so far North of the equator.

Minilithics GREF 081 Kimbrace

There is some supporting evidence for this, as there are short stones too (minilithic), also found mainly in the north of Britain, which suggests a different purpose than the regular construction type - or an adjustment so it performs the same function. Shadows change dramatically the further you move from the equator, and they behave differently in the Northern and Southern Hemisphere. When the sun is low on the horizon (sunrise or sunset), shadows become longest. Farther from the equator = longer shadows, especially in winter. At high latitudes (like Scotland or southern NZ), the sun never gets high overhead, so shadows are longer at all times of day. Around noon, shadows are still angled and extended, not short and directly underfoot like near the equator. So it may be the case, that shorter stones in Northern Scotland, like the different nature of recumbent stones, accounted for the changed conditions of the sun.

Propped Stones

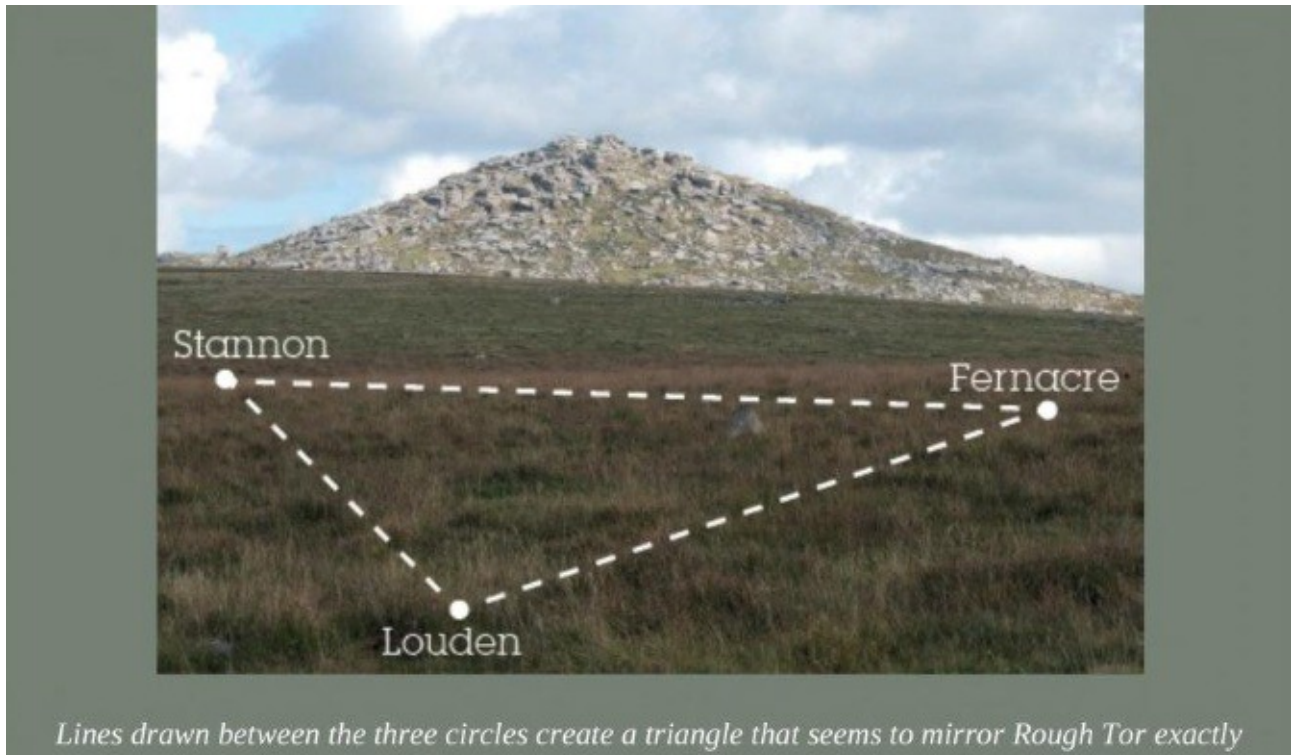
(Burnham 2017, p.308) remarks on nine propped stones located in headwaters - and their relationship to rivers all leading to the sea. This may be what propped stones denote. It is difficult to find certain features on Google Earth, and even when it is possible to do so, the indistinct clarity of the image of the stone in question makes it impossible to determine details such as which way it may be 'facing' and the direction of view. My skills in mapping and mentally orienting shapes to view them top-down helps in doing this - but without a clear picture, what is shown through the window of the propped stone is unknown to me. Unfortunately, many photos of such stones do not take the opportunity to photograph what is visible through such framed windows but focus on the structure itself.



(8) Propped Stone at Calderdale, Lydgate, UK

Tor shape mirrored by stones in landscape

(Burnham 2019, p.73) mentions a mountain named 'rough tor' replicated in mirror image below by a triplicate of stones. This might have been done so that when fog obscures the mountain its height or features can still be identified by those viewing it from below. But this also showed a direct tie of the stones to the landscape.



(9) Rough Tor featured standing stones replicating its dimensions.

Stone Path has rising stones at end with Circle

(Burnham 2017, p.105) Also featured are stone corridors, some kilometres long that feature the flourish of a rise in the height of stones as the circle approaches.

Use of Sun. Moon, Stars

There are tens of thousands of books that discuss these phenomena and their cosmological nature in relation to megalithic structures. This journal isn't one of them – rather, it is the emerging cartographic function of megalithic structures that has long been suspected that begins to reveal itself in my enquiries.

Silhouette from Rocks as Markers at Dusk/Dawn

How the Neolithic People may have used them is itself a line of deep enquiry – this journal only offers some brief examination of the topic as our subject matter lies with what is carved into the stones. Certainly, the time of day when these structures were viewed may have been important – light is responsible for our perspectives of all things. The silhouette of them on hills or plains at dawn or dusk skies may have been used to convey information. Shadows from standing stones might perhaps only be seen when close by, or project hundreds of feet depending on time of day, but

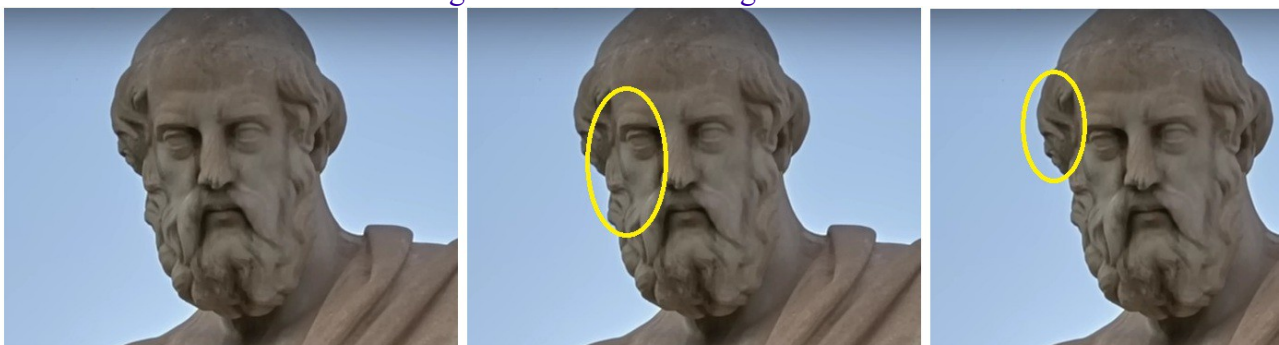
a silhouette of an object rising above the horizon or the curvature of a hill can be seen much further away, possibly even miles. Burnham (2017, p.132) mentions a very thin 10ft tall rock, and this made me wonder if there was some form of deliberate selection process for the stones. After reading through some 1300 sites in *The Old Stones* I realised this tall, slim standing stone seems to be an anomaly, as many rocks share a similar profile, differing heights certainly, but are usually of a robust thickness. It suggests that if shadows were being measured, this rock would have a different function to the others. Why, cannot reasonably be guessed at without a lot more information that is not available from a digital investigation. However, Burnham (p.270) discusses shadow and the changes to earth's tilt over time that affected light and its relation to the stones, inc where shadows or sunlight fell and the effect of rocks against the skyline (p.136). Up to this point I had agreed with a cosmological function for the stones – but this type of explanation did not explain why the builders needed so very many.

Line of Sight relating to CnR

Maarten Van Hoek's (2001) monumental effort at calculations and assessment of geometric relationships to make sense of the location of standing stones is inspiring but offers few satisfying conclusions as to their placement, given that Hoek found no distinctive correlations of line-of-sight between different locations.

Transfigurative Art

Another purpose suggested for standing stones was transfigurative rock art mentioned by Terence Meaden (Burnham 2017, p.194). Wherein, Meaden describes a stone at Avebury Cove that appears to have a 'master carving' on it that presents as a rabbit from one angle, but the face of a man from another. Which could, as we will see, be an aspect to the stones that has not been properly identified due to the almost chance precision necessary to recognise such a subtle genius; requiring exactly the right viewing angle, time of day, month and year and the correct weather and light; a variability that is astronomical in its exactitude. Yet, I see Meaden's point of view, as I've observed 'master carving' myself. Here is a famous statue of Plato that features this kind of master carving – but to my knowledge has never been recognised as such.



three faces or one?

(10) Plato

One issue Meaden faces in such a theory is its subjective nature. Pareidolia is the tendency for perception to impose a meaningful interpretation on a nebulous stimulus, usually visual, so that one detects an object, pattern, or meaning where there is none. Such projection often include faces. Nonetheless, the genius of the Greeks knew few bounds and it would not surprise me if their works, even after thousands of years, had not been fully understood in their magnitude. This journal itself aims to overturn the millenia-old historical view that Plato spoke of an imaginary civilisation.

Items found near or in Stone Circles

The Stone Circle at Fernworthy is described as having charcoal all over its interior and a pit with stones, bronze spearhead or knife, flint knife, button and beaker-type food vessel (Burnham 2017, p.117). Burnham writes: "When the cairn was excavated in 1870, bone fragments were found in all three cists, all of which had grooved side slabs to make them fit neatly together." (p.575). Note, that around the world, megalithic rocks often feature intricate ability to slot together and mysterious handles protruding from these giant stones. The use of charcoal for fire becomes relevant later.

Other Megalithics

You do not have to go far in the world to find evidence of megalithic structures, or to find signs of past ruins. You only have to go far searching for a plausible explanation to some of these incredible sites, many of which we will explore in this journal.



(11) Mên-an-Tol is a collection of granite stones believed to date back to the Bronze Age. Its name translates to 'holed stone', - [Lovepenzance](#)

What begins to become noticeable as one views megalithics is the preoccupation of the builders with rings and ringed structures. In these halcyon days of Google Earth and the ability to digitally fly-over and zoom in and out to view almost any location on the planet, such ringed and concentric patterns are even more obvious from the air.

Summarising

To summarise, megalithics comprise a variety of different stone structures, some of whose design is tailored to correspond to the behaviour of the sun, likely for the benefit of shadow. Some megaliths suggest cartographic functions even as their positions often appear to form no discernible line of sight. Evidence found in the sites themselves shows a preoccupation with burials, cremations – and many stone circles contain the remains of charcoal suggesting fire. At Stonehenge, arguably the most famous megalithic site in Britain, the remains of over 60 cremation burials were found within the Aubrey Holes (a ring of pits), making Stonehenge one of the largest known Neolithic cemeteries in Britain. Remains show both high-status male and female adults, some with signs of injury or disease. Perhaps a few hundred thousand books have been written attempting to explain what all of this means. And this is just for one site. The world contains many more, and it is a rich and rewarding field of study to engage with. Here are some additional sites that I recommend researching, but the list could easily contain thousands more – including many that are no longer standing or are in ruins and for which only antique records and photos remain. And, some of which will make an illuminating new sense by this journal's end.

25 Mysterious Megalithic Structures in the World

1. Göbekli Tepe – *Turkey*

The world's oldest known megalithic temple, dating to 9600 BCE; built by hunter-gatherers with advanced symbolic carvings.

2. Stonehenge – *England*

World-famous stone circle with solstice alignments; purpose still debated—temple, calendar, or healing center?

3. Ba'albek (Temple of Jupiter) – *Lebanon*

Features stones weighing over 800 tons; no consensus on how they were transported or why they were so massive.

4. Sacsayhuamán – *Peru*

Cyclopean masonry with huge polygonal stones fitted perfectly without mortar; earthquake-resistant and still standing.

5. Puma Punku (Tiwanaku Complex) – *Bolivia*

Precision-cut stone blocks with interlocking shapes; construction technology remains unexplained.

6. Ggantija Temples – *Malta*

Older than the Egyptian pyramids (ca. 3600 BCE); built with enormous stones by an unknown prehistoric culture.

7. Carnac Stones – *France*

Over 3,000 standing stones aligned in rows; purpose unclear—astronomical observatory or religious monument?

8. Easter Island Moai – *Rapa Nui, Chile*

Giant carved heads (some with full buried bodies); their transport and cultural meaning are still mysterious.

9. Yonaguni Monument – *Japan*

Submerged rock formations near Okinawa; debated as natural or man-made ruins of a lost civilization.

10. Nabta Playa – *Egypt*

Prehistoric stone circle in the Nubian desert aligned to the stars; possibly the world's oldest astronomical site.

11. Callanish Stones – *Scotland (Isle of Lewis)*

Megalithic circle older than Stonehenge; likely connected to lunar cycles and ancient rituals.

12. Gunung Padang – *Indonesia*

Possibly the world's oldest pyramid under a megalithic site; core dated to 20,000 BCE according to some claims.

13. Megalithic Temples of Tarxien – *Malta*

Complex prehistoric temple with spiral carvings and massive construction; function is still debated.

14. Bryn Celli Ddu – *Wales*

Passage tomb with solstice alignment; contains a mysterious stone pillar in the chamber.

15. Newgrange – *Ireland*

Passage tomb aligned with winter solstice sunrise; built over 5,000 years ago with mysterious spirals and motifs.

16. Dolmens of North Caucasus – *Russia*

Hundreds of strange, precision-carved megalithic tombs with round openings and unknown construction methods.

17. Nan Madol – *Micronesia (Pohnpei Island)*

City built on artificial islets with basalt megaliths; dubbed the “Venice of the Pacific” with no known construction tools.

18. Arkaim – *Russia*

A fortified circular settlement, sometimes called the “Russian Stonehenge,” with astronomical alignments.

19. Nuraghe Structures – *Sardinia, Italy*

Over 7,000 Bronze Age towers and settlements; purpose and construction remain debated.

20. Zorats Karer (Karahunj) – *Armenia*

Megalithic site with over 200 standing stones; often called the “Armenian Stonehenge.”

21. Tiya Stelae – *Ethiopia*

Mysterious engraved stelae with unique symbols; cultural identity of the builders remains unknown.

22. Megalithic Tombs of Antequera – *Spain*

Includes Dolmen of Menga with enormous capstones and astronomical alignment toward a mountain.

23. The Atlantean Statues of Tula – *Mexico*

4-meter-high warrior statues atop a Toltec pyramid; strange mix of megalithic and sculptural traditions.

24. Bada Valley Megaliths – *Sulawesi, Indonesia*

Dozens of mysterious carved stone statues and sarcophagi of unknown age or origin.

25. Ishi-no-Hōden – *Japan*

A 500-ton megalith cut to appear “floating” on water; no consensus on its purpose or builders.

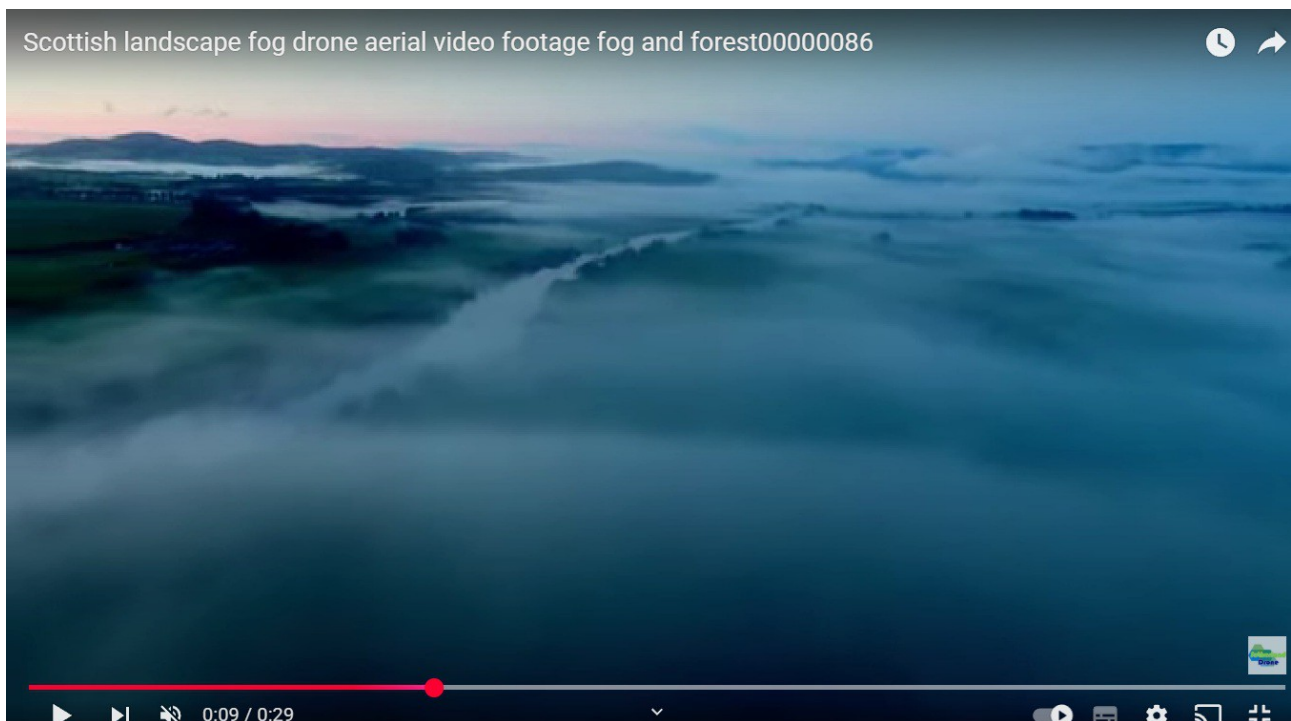
I provide the rest of this chapter as an indication that I have undertaken a comprehensive study of existing literature and formulated my own ideas about the field – as well as to show that by process of elimination I was lead toward the answers I was seeking. Keep in mind that by this point I had already deciphered Cochno Stone, but for the purpose of narrative I have chosen to group this

section together with the previous. I had no idea at this point of the sheer volume of standing stone markings to which my investigation would lead.

The Environment of Britain – Fog, Cold, Dark, Rain

My initial research of Prehistoric Britain involved an assumption that they were being used as an early braille system that could be 'read' even in the worst conditions and aid travellers and inhabitants to cross the moors safely by acting as a guide.

The UK sits in a temperate maritime climate, which means it's relatively mild and humid year-round. Perfect fog-breeding conditions. All that moisture from the Atlantic Ocean, North Sea, and surrounding waters feeds into the air, especially when temperatures drop. In autumn and winter, the ground cools quickly at night, which can lead to radiation fog – the kind that forms when the ground cools moist air just above it. Places like the Lake District, Wales, and Scottish Highlands trap cold air in valleys, making valley fog pretty intense. On the worst days (especially in winter), fog can reduce visibility to less than 50 meters.



Scottish Fog showing some extent of the islands frequently poor visibility

Britain has a reputation for frequent foggy conditions and high levels of precipitation. In the west of the region, approximately 3,810 mm of precipitation falls each year, while the eastern parts see around 635 mm. The climate in England is further characterized by instability, frequent fogs, and stormy winds. During winter, temperatures average around 5°C. Spring experiences less precipitation, but cold north winds are common. It's also dark: the months of January and December typically have the lowest average daily sun hours in the United Kingdom. However, in May 2020, the UK experienced its highest daily sun hours since 2015, with an average of 9.7 hours per day.

5000 years ago weather conditions were worse. Around 3000 BCE, Britain was in the tail end of the Holocene Climatic Optimum—a period that was slightly warmer than today. But even with milder weather, the frequent Atlantic weather systems still brought lots of moisture and fog, especially to the west and north. The UK back then was wetter and more heavily forested, especially in lowlands

and river valleys. With dense forests, marshlands, and cooler nights, morning fog would've been really common, especially around rivers, lakes, and open clearings. Conditions would have brought thick valley fogs clinging to woodlands, mists rising off peat bogs, and coastal fogs rolling in off the sea—straight out of a prehistoric dreamscape.

In many areas, especially valleys and uplands, ancient Britons probably saw 80 to 120 foggy days a year—that's 1 in every 3 to 4 days being misty, at least in the morning, and for a quarter of the year. Fog might hang around for entire days, especially in winter or autumn. Areas further North such as Fylingdales Moor on the edge of the North York Moors National Park are part of a high, open moorland plateau—heather-covered, peaty, and wind-blown. Its elevation ranges from ~200–400 meters above sea level and being close to the North Sea, it gets sea air, wet weather, and legendary North Sea fogs. Moreover, the North Sea is considered to have some of the roughest and most dangerous maritime conditions in the world, especially for shipping, fishing, and offshore industries, due to its shallow waters, violent storms, strong tides, and exposed geography.

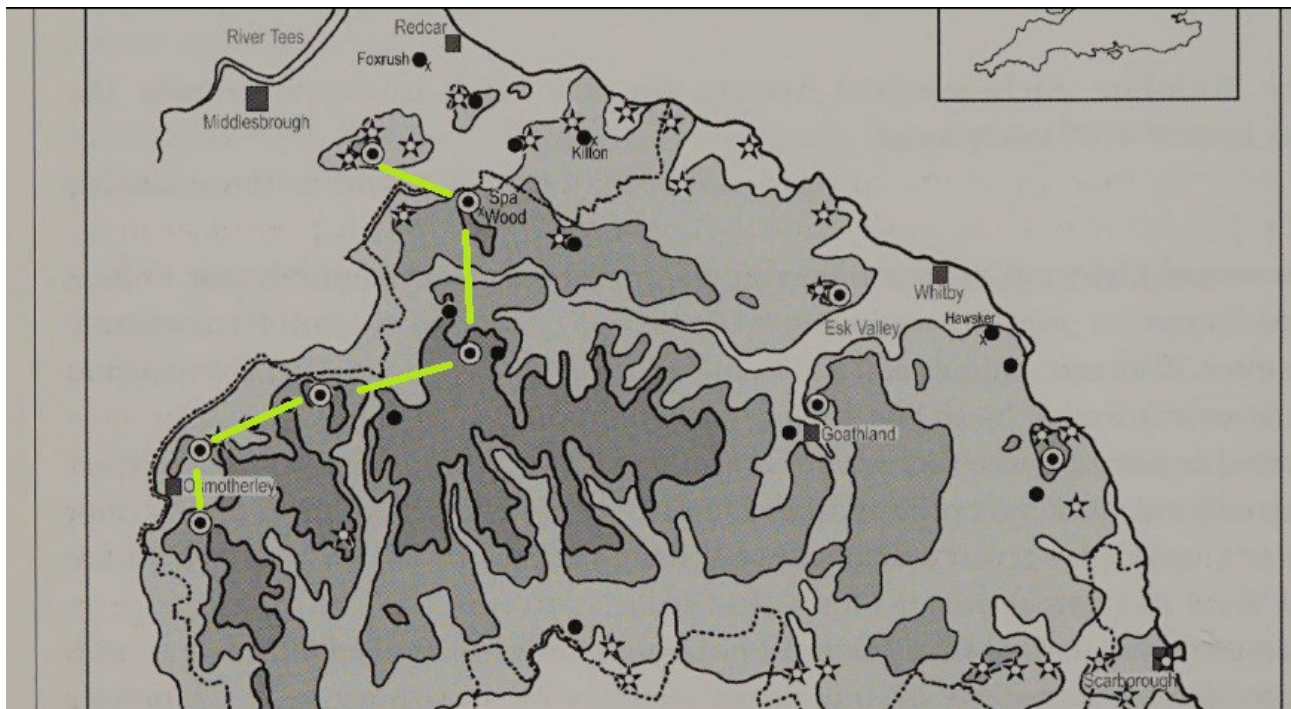
Prehistoric Britain was also dark. In terms of darkness, especially in winter—there were many dark days particularly during late November to early February, and roughly half the year had more dark than light each day. This accounts for 80–100+ days a year where Neolithic folks lived in mostly darkness—especially in northern or inland areas. Essentially, nearly one-third of the days might've felt like they belonged to the night. But the rough sea, low light and extreme weather are not the only hazards they faced.

Reports of the Danger of Bogs and Mud in the landscape

In *The Old Stones*, Burnham's entries feature numerous individuals warning of marsh, bog, swamp, mud and dangerous conditions trying to access various standing stones (Burnham 2019. pp.75, 112, 117, 118, 127, 129, 131). Among these accounts a man reports attempting to cross over to see the stones and becoming waist deep in a bog.



(12) Nine Stones



(13) Coastal Locations of Standing Stones

I entertained the possibility that the stones and formations of structures, may, have silently indicated terrain features - including the safest approach, or that perhaps marshes/bogs lay in certain directions. Avoiding death would have been important under such poor visibility.

In trying to imagine such ancient scenarios it occurred to me that I should remember, that these structures were placed a very long time ago. The conditions on the ground may have been different, marshes may have been present where today there are none, many stones that once stood may have long been removed or fallen. I should not make the mistake of viewing the totality of the landscape in modern times (2025) as representative of providing reasons for the stones being placed then.

(Burnham 2017, p.83, 85, 97, 103) features multiple sites with muddy and boggy conditions where the stones are shown in water and muddy bog, whereas most others are dry. I consider it possible some stones marked dangerous areas, and acted as fences to ward off approach. With the water gone after 8000 years, the evidence may be lying in the soil in the centres of them - testing of which could determine if the ground below was ever a bog. Interestingly, archaeological investigations have revealed that the soil at the centers of some Neolithic standing stone circles in the UK exhibits characteristics associated with wetland environments, such as bogs or marshes. Raised stones would have alerted savvy travellers to the danger from a distance and from all directions. Possibly, bogs are seasonal and not always present, but it would be a difficult theory to prove even if it were true. If the markings on the stones were maps - then standing stones may be an extension of this concept.

It would justify the uniformity of the markings, where it may not be necessary to have more than one kind of map, and indicate a shared understanding by those who populated the landscape or used them. Rivers, lakes, and peat bogs were more abundant and less drained than today – but measuring their influence over 8000 years ago felt to be too daunting a task to undertake for a hunch. However, these water sources would prove to be more important to the standing stones than I could have ever imagined.

Another possible idea that occurred to me is that the land was seen as alive or spirited - and the

stones were used to scare away spirits of the underground or mountain. Through a previous project researching an infamous occult organisation I researched the mythologies surrounding Wales and the UK where I was to learn every lake seemed to have a legend of a witch, giant, faerie, or elemental – or a castle, homeland beneath that formed a gateway to the fae world, or had associations to Camelot, Merlin, Arthur, or Druids, the Mabinogion, or tales of Dragons. And that perhaps the stones served a superstitious practice, as a form of guardian to keep such denizens at bay through the demarcation of space to keep things in, or out. Scotland, Ireland, Wales and Britain are renowned for such legends and could account for a shared practice. I was yet to learn how impossibly widespread the markings that appear on standing stones are.

Finding your Way

Many maps showing Rock Art locations in the British Isles indicate their location to be placed along the coast and low lands, largely ignoring elevated regions. Imagine crossing the arguably featureless moors in winter with only a fire torch or starlight, fog swirling around waist-high heather, trying to follow invisible trails. The coastal low-land groupings of sites suggests the stones marked early routes across the Isles allowing the inhabitants to cross effectively and safely across the landscape without getting lost on the moors, stuck in a bog, risk an injury or fatal incident due to poor visibility or treacherous terrain.

This sort of danger, especially in the dark, fog, rain initially made me think these conditions may have been a contributing factor in the standing stones construction and that the markings on the stones served as some form of map. Maps that could be read in poor visibility. The question is how do you find them, and how do you find the next one after that? Hoek had already shown them to have no obvious line of sight. One possibility is that only those familiar with the markings could cross safely, another is that one key marker leads directly to another if the map is followed. If, carved stones and symbolism were used as a map - then it also stands to reason other things could have been mapped too, fur skins tracking the stars perhaps, though stars would not have been visible all too often. More importantly, history did not allow of writing at this time and so I theorised some form of wordless symbolism may have been in use.

Because of these considerations, I felt that in poor conditions of visibility, marked stones may have served as a form of information panel that could inform the reader of nearby features, such as shelter, food, water and the direction of the next guiding stones. According to history, paper didn't reach Britain until over 2,000 years after the Bronze Age ended. Before that, people used animal skins (parchment, vellum), wooden tablets, bark, leaves, waxed boards, oral tradition and memory. Marking stones however, could have been a form of proto-communication. A person locating the stone, even in the dark would have been able to run their hands over the symbols to 'read' the tactile map if they knew it as such.

Based on the conditions of the region I tried to imagine what it would be like, and how, they could have navigated from one stone to the next, avoiding the many hazards in sub-optimal conditions, if that's what the stones were for. Because, if that's what they were, then the cultures there shared an understanding of them as waymarkers. There seems no shortage of stones, so why the different sizes? What can be correlated to such diversity? Landscape, flora, fauna, terrain type, direction pointers, warnings of sacred grounds and barrows marking the dead seemed a commonplace theme in Neolithic Britain.

I theorised that perhaps in ancient times they were marked with near-eternal burning peat torches that could account for the scorch marks sometimes reported on the stones. Fog is made up of tiny

water droplets that scatter light in all directions and this effect is called Mie scattering. In such conditions, most of the light from the torch gets scattered, so instead of forming a beam, it glows around the torch. In dense fog, visibility can drop very low—so even a bright flame might only be seen from a short distance away. Furthermore, a peat fire doesn't burn as brightly as something like an oil or electric light. It gives off more of a smoldering, reddish-orange glow and lots of smoke, which can actually make visibility worse in fog. Someone carrying a peat-lit torch in the fog would be seen as a soft, glowing blur in the mist—not a clear figure, but the light source would be too diffused to help mark stones from a distance.

Evidence for Colouring in Megalithic Monuments

Burnham (2019, p.36) mentions passage graves and rock art featuring coloured stones - which adds weight to the idea of other stones being marked in some way with colourful ochres to make them more visible. The site, Damerham, used orange soil vs white chalk deliberately, using colour to mark the location (Burnham 2017, p.317) GREF 031. Meanwhile at Thornborough Henge, Burnham remarks on gypsum present, a glittering crystalline stone and suggests there is evidence for colour used in megalithic structures and their stones (p.734). The larger issue was that the stones with which I was concerned, which had various markings on them, more often than not, were not the standing stone type. They were for the most part quite flat, easily concealed by undergrowth or grass, and would have been difficult if not almost impossible to see in the conditions discussed. As to how Neolithic people might have guided themselves using this system, I was temporarily at a loss.

CnR and Standing Stones as Braille System

Under the prevailing conditions, I wondered if some standing stones which form a kind of enclosed space were serving as temporary places of shelter from the harsh conditions. Moving in the dark, rain, fog, wind, storms, snow would not have been ideal, and its doubtful it was possible to make certain crossings in a single journey. Some kind of stopover would have made such journeys less taxing, and offered some respite and protection from the elements. Perhaps in some way they carried skins with them to throw up as makeshift tents or lit fires nearby using the rock to stay warm.

Trevethy Quoit (GREF282)

(Burnham 2017, p.89) Trevethy Quoit, shows a capstone with a hole. Interestingly, this photo shows shadow with corresponding light. The hole is deliberate. So what was it for? Obvious possibilities are sunlight, moonlight, star observation, air flow, water flow, for pole rigging. Perhaps to indicate a specific time, place, alignment, for aiding fire or smoke dispersion (if covered). And if a specific time, then when the sun/moon highlighted a certain spot perhaps that was a map marker. But, they already had maps. A hole offers two considerations, its purpose from below, and its purpose from above. Below, the hole may act like a lens or a peephole, creating a narrow field of view, such as to view a star. From above, sunlight, starlight, moonlight may have created a focused beam, perhaps acting as an early clock form of navigation. It may have also in some way acted to draw smoke away from the underhang if a fire was placed in the alcove – or perhaps too imaginatively, offer a beam of sunlight that could amplify the magnifying power of a crystal to create a flame. A side-on view of Trevethy Quoit shows there to be distinctive open spaces under the capstone for oxygen and possibly smoke to escape.



(14) Trevethy Quoit, Cornwall, UK

Use of Standing Stones as Weather/Night Wait Shelters

There is references in *The Old Stones* to 'strike-a-light' flint sets, 52 of which have been discovered across Britain, and these may have been used or left in the wait shelters (Burnham 2019, p.324).

Before we continue if I could ask the reader to just take a moment to reflect on the weight of these stones. I've chosen to employ the comparison of the standard weight of a car which is 1.5 tons to help indicate the immense weight of these stones.

Trevethy Quoit Stone Weights:

- Capstone (Top Slab):
 - Estimated weight: 10–12 tons (9,000–11,000 kg) (7-8 cars)
 - Size: ~3.7 meters long (12 feet), over 2 meters wide
- Upright Supporting Stones:
 - Each weighs between 4–7 tons on average (3-5 cars)
 - There are five main uprights forming the chamber
- Backstone (Slab closing the chamber):
 - Likely similar in weight to the uprights (~5 tons) (3.5 cars)

So just lifting the capstone would be like hoisting a convoy of small cars onto stone pillars — all without modern machinery, around 5,500 years ago.



(15) Man lifts the back end of a small car

Although no small feat, most strength lifters can only lift the end of a hatchback vehicle, or tip a sedan on its side, but are not able to lift even a small car above their head. Cars are heavy, but these stones are something else. And they're small ones compared to many of the stones found in megalithic structures around the world. Some of which weigh 1,000 tons or the average weight of 666 cars.

Because it's important to understand the magnitude of the weight we are dealing with when we discuss some of these megalithic stones, here is a car lot. I have marked a row which, if full, would have 48 standard-weight cars in it. To equal 1,000 ton you would need almost 14 rows of 48 cars (13.8 to be precise).



(16) A row of 48 cars.



You would need 13.8 full rows of 48 cars to equal a 1,000 ton stone.

Meanwhile...





Secrets in Stone: : Uncovering Ethiopia's Ancient Megaliths Part 1: The Mysteries of Axum – this obelisk in Aksum (YouTube 2025) shares this image of a 170 tonne obelisk, broken into 3 pieces of 60 tonnes each. It required an enormous cargo plane to transport it from Italy back to Ethiopia and needed two bridges to be strengthened to withstand the weight along the route. 170 tonnes is just over a third of the following obelisk and a fifth or sixth of the weight of some of the largest megalithic stones.



Sections of the 33m high, 520-ton obelisk of Aksum, Ethiopia. (Secrets in Stone 2025)

According to Secrets in Stone, this obelisk in Aksum Ethiopia stands at 33 metres in height, weighs 520 tonnes and was reportedly moved to its site from a quarry 7km away by the use of Mammoths. Mammoths began to die out around 11,000 years ago with some pockets existing until 4000 years ago. Studies indicate some of these creatures stood around 4m high, weight around 12 tonnes, and were extremely intelligent – more so than an elephant.

The heaviest known megalithic stone ever carved and partially moved by humans is the “Stone of the South” (also called the “Hajjar al-Hibla”) in Baalbek, Lebanon. It is estimated at 1,000–1,200 tons



(17) Baalbek Stone, Lebanon

Megalithic Sites across Britain

There are over 1,300 known standing stone sites across Britain, ranging from single monoliths to complex stone circles and alignments. Here's a breakdown:

Estimated Number of Standing Stone Sites in Britain

Region	Approx. Number of Sites	Notes
England	~500	Includes Stonehenge, Avebury, and smaller lesser-known sites
Scotland	~600	High density in the Highlands, Orkney, and the Western Isles (e.g., Callanish)
Wales	~200–250	Especially in Pembrokeshire, Anglesey, and Brecon Beacons
Isle of Man	~20–30	Includes stone rows and circles with burial associations
Total (UK): ~1,300–1,400 standing stone sites		

Across the world, there are **tens of thousands** of **megalithic standing stone sites**, with estimates often exceeding **50,000 individual locations**. These range from isolated menhirs to elaborate stone circles, dolmens, alignments, and temple complexes.

Global Estimate of Standing Stone Sites

Region	Estimated Number	Notable Examples
Europe	30,000+	Carnac (France), Avebury (UK), Almendres (Portugal), Bohuslän (Sweden)
Asia	5,000+	Korean dolmens (over 30,000 stones), Menhirs in India, Jordanian "Desert Kites"
Africa	1,000+	Nabta Playa (Egypt), Senegambian stone circles (Senegal, Gambia)
Middle East	Hundreds	Standing stones in Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel
Oceania	~500	Easter Island (Moai), Tonga (Ha‘amonga ‘a Maui trilithon)
North America	~200+ (contested)	Calendar sites and standing stones in U.S. & Canada, e.g., Mystery Hill (NH)
South America	~100+	Tiwanaku (Bolivia), Menhirs in Argentina (Tucumán)
Central America	Dozens	Quiriguá stelae (Guatemala), Olmec monuments (Mexico)

Global Total Estimate: 50,000–60,000+ standing stone sites, with **millions of individual megaliths.**

Types of Standing Stone Monuments Globally

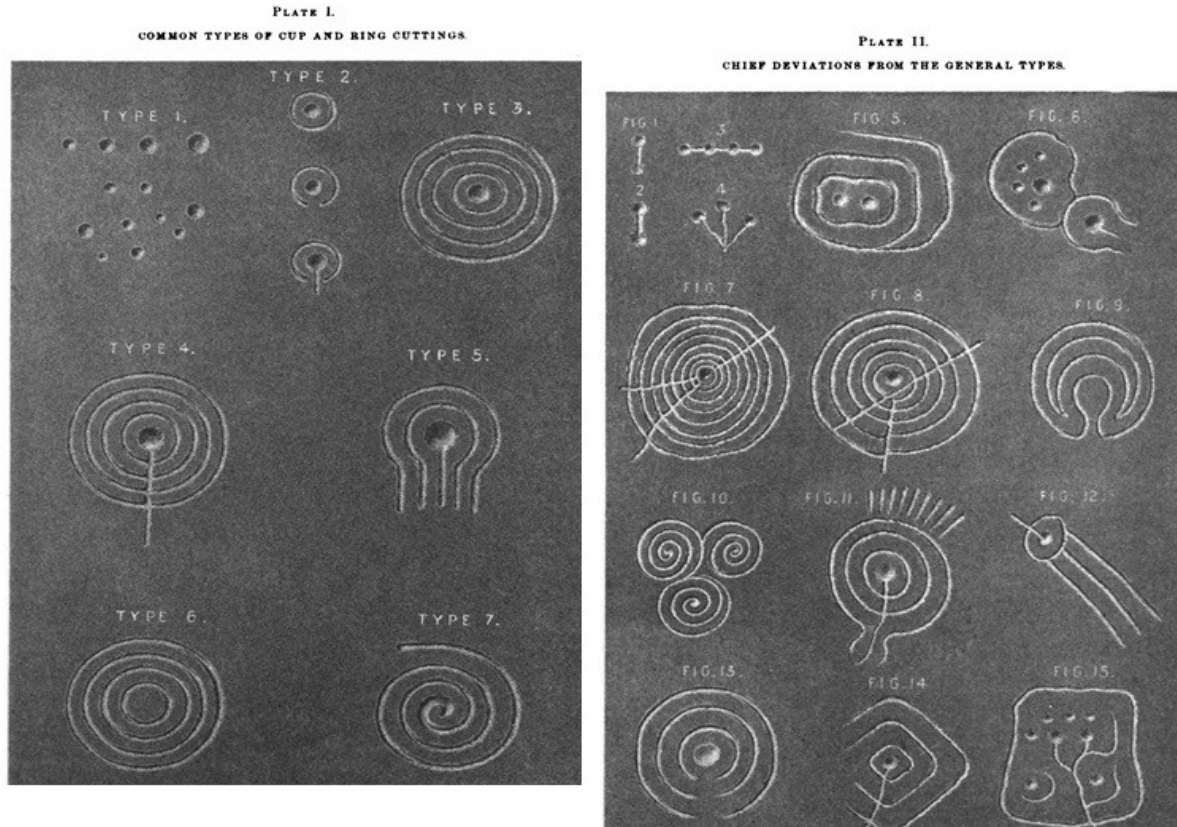
- **Menhirs (single stones)** – widespread in Europe, Africa, and Asia
- **Stone Circles** – Britain, Brittany, Africa, Middle East, Asia
- **Dolmens** – Europe, Korea, Caucasus, India, Jordan
- **Stelae (upright slabs with inscriptions)** – Ethiopia, Guatemala, Yemen
- **Megalithic alignments** – Carnac (France), Tiya (Ethiopia), Nabta Playa (Egypt)
- **Monolithic statues** – Moai (Easter Island), Olmec heads, Atlantean figures (Mexico)

Notable Global Clusters

- **Western Europe:** The densest concentration, especially in **Brittany, Britain, and Iberia**
- **Korean Peninsula:** Home to **~40% of the world’s known dolmens**
- **India (South & Northeast):** Dozens of tribal megalithic traditions still active
- **Senegal & Gambia:** 1,000+ stone circles and tumuli (UNESCO-listed)
- **Middle East:** Archaic stone structures predating farming, often aligned astronomically
- **Russia & Central Asia:** Dolmens and standing stones, especially in the Caucasus and Altai

CHAPTER 2

Rock Art vs Chronoliths



(18) Common Types of Cup and Ring Cuttings

Many of these stones we have been discussing have been found with Cupmarks, Cup-and-Ring motifs, and other symbols (which will be explained shortly) that are most commonly known as Rock Art.

Rock Art refers to human-made markings or images created on natural rock surfaces. It is one of the earliest forms of artistic expression and communication by humans. It is found on cliffs, caves, boulders, and rock shelters and made by painting, engraving, carving, pecking, or scratching. It often depicts animals, humans, symbols, hunting scenes, or abstract designs. And it is a form of human expression created by ancient cultures, often thousands of years ago. Rock Art features two main types: Petroglyphs, which are carved or pecked into the rock surface. And, Pictographs, which are painted onto the rock using natural pigments (like ochre or charcoal).

This journal is concerned with both, however it will demonstrate that Rock Art is a convenient but entirely inaccurate description for ancient carvings and paintings that contain deliberate and sophisticated records of human history. The term 'Rock Art' suggests a purely decorative function which in part offers a casual dismissal of the phenomenon as having no deeper meaning than that to which modern history ascribes it and in accordance with the classical model of evolution.

I propose they instead be called Chronoliths. *Chrono* = time, *Lith* = stone, “Time-stones” that hold ancient timelines and memories. I will use that term in this journal Although I am among the first modern human beings to decipher the records kept by petroglyphs, my research will reveal this method to others, which I hope will result in new discoveries and understanding when these ancient visual expressions are placed in new historical context along a revised continuum.

Dating Conventions in Archaeology

Dating in archaeology can be confusing due to the number of different ways of calculating dates.

This journal presently uses BCE/CE (Before Current Era / Current Era) which is a non-secular convention but which still uses Christ to signify year 0. I have used this system here for the readers comfort and out of convention. However, my proposal for a new system selects 2025 as the new year 0 given that it is the year in which a vast swathe of ancient human history and the current model of modern history will be fused together in a new model. NPE means New Present Era and BNPE means Before New Present Era. Simply put, all dates before 2025 are BNPE.

Information on this system is included in the Appendix.

CnR – Raindrops Frozen in Stone



(19) The distinctive rain frozen in stone look of CnR

Although it has many generic names and descriptions, including Cupules, Cupmarks, Cupmarkings, Cupped Stones, Carved Stones, Cup-and-Ring Stones, Ringed Stones, Petroglyphs, Rock Inscriptions, Rock Carvings, Rock Art, Stone Carvings, Prehistoric Art, Cave Art, Neolithic Art, Bronze Age Rock Art, Rock Motifs – and as many specific descriptions for its geometric shape: this journal is concerned with a very specific variant that is best identified as looking like an area of raindrops falling upon rock. Cupmarks are like heavy drops that sink into the rock and leave a hollow cup, while Cup-and-Ring are like drops that have hit a puddle and radiate rings outward from the centre. A cup mark is often at the centre of a set of rings, but can also be found separately and in great numbers. When these two features are combined, they look like a carving of falling rain permanently and enchantingly etched into stone. Both styles have been found etched on smooth to very rough rocks, on uneven surfaces, different angles, pillars, standing stones, walls and even upside down. Together, I will refer to them as Cup-and-Ring or **CnR**.

How Cupmarks are made

Cupmarks—also called cupules—are small, rounded depressions or hollows carved into rock surfaces. Cupmarks are assumed to be created by repeatedly pecking or pounding the surface of the stone with a harder tool—usually another stone like a hammerstone or chisel made of granite, quartzite, or flint. However, Thakur (2014, p.3) also reports a stone ball lying next to cup marks as the tool responsible for making them.

How Cup Rings are made

The rings in cup-and-ring marks were carefully pecked and carved around central cupmarks. First, the cupmark is made using pecking or grinding, as described earlier. Then, using similar pecking tools, the artist carves concentric circles (rings) around the cupmark. The rings are pecked out bit by bit with a harder stone tool. Sometimes smoothed or connected with grooves or radial lines. The rock is often abraded (rubbed) to smooth the edges, especially in more elaborate designs. Over centuries of exposure to the elements, the rings are often worn even smoother, sometimes to the point of near-invisibility.

Time Taken to Carve CnR

The Rocky Hollow project undertaken in 1983 indicated a petroglyph of reasonable size could be carved in just over twenty minutes - so perhaps less than a day to carve an entire rock pending the moh scale of the tool used and the rock incised (Diaz-Granados 1943, p.125).

Chronolith Terminology

As far back as the earliest journals, and over the centuries numerous attempts have been made to standardise the dizzying array of geometric descriptions that can be applied to Chronoliths. Diaz-Granados (1943, p.277) made an attempt at an appendix for rock art terminology in the 1940's. But the issue proved no clearer by the 1970's. Handke (1978, p.28) writes "'Curvilinear designs are the circle, concentric circle, chains of circles, sun disc, curvilinear meander, star or asterisk, and snake. The Rectilinear is characterized by dots, rectangular grids, bird tracks, rake and crosshatching. -* Some of these geometric symbols may be script element". The infinite interpretation that can be made from text-based description and the lack of universal agreement still persists today. Well into the 2010's and beyond papers are still being written in attempts to classify this subject. This proved a troublesome issue when attempting to source and gather information on Cup and Ring motifs around the world due to them having a wide variety of generic names and every kind of cup and ring style lumped in together. My research required me to visually assess each reference to see if it was a CnR marking that fit my specific family type, meaning thousands of mentions of sites having CnR could not be included in this journal. Hundreds of others were omitted because even if they were of the correct species their location could not be ascertained. Some of the journals and media I have consulted are also in other languages. What follows is an explanation of my own convention for CnR called HEC.

A Technical Definition of CnR (HEC)

CnR markings are of a specific type because their form is tied to their function or hydrosymbolism. Not just how they look, and therefore require a new category separate from Cup-and-Ring motifs,

called CnR.

CnR does not refer to all cup marks, or ringed cups but to specific types that fit a geometric profile identical to Simpson's Type 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 – and Fig.7 and Fig.8 - or can be matched as maps related to water sources, i.e. symbols that are hydrosymbolic.

This means CnR must have (A) at least a 1:1 ratio of water to cup (H2o to Hollow or “H2Hr=” where equals means where there is 1 cupmark there is 1 lake. Or, where there is 100 Cupmarks there is 100 lakes near to that CnR. Or 9 Tailed Cup-and-Rings can be matched to 9 lakes with rivers. According to my research, cupmarks and cup-and-ring markings have both shown themselves to be related to water.

Or, (B) that CnR can be demonstrated to have at one time had a 1:1 ratio or H2Hr= at some time in the past when water levels varied. Because water is a variable that has potentially undergone drastic changes since the time the CnR recorded its map at least 8000 years ago, the confirmation of H2Hr= requires a framework of geological flexibility. None the less, in unique instances it provides a new form of hydrological dating.

CnR are not decorative Rock Art but functional Chronoliths, or 'time stones' – and they are time stones because their features depict geological freeze frames that can theoretically be digitally reconstructed to match the map to the conditions present at a given time in history. This allows for superior dating methods for petroglyphs which cannot be accurately dated by radio-carbon dating due to CnR not being composed of organic material, but rather the absence of it. i.e. grooves carved in carved rock without organic material that leave channels of air or space. Digital technologies and geological sciences can reverse these processes with greater accuracy to reproduce and identify the water systems that were present at the time of the CnR carving including river courses. While one such dating may be of little use, many dates can triangulate offering increasingly exact times as their combined features coincide or diverge and interrelate with other fields and disciplines, potentially giving us a verifiable reliable age of CnR markings.

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This definition allows the creation of a list of criteria specific to CnR. CnR describes the functional convention commonly known but it lacks specificity in relation to its geometric arrangement and shape.

Rather than Concentric Circle or Cup and Ring: I propose such definitive terms as 'hydro-equicentral' to refer to that particular family that shares a H2Hr= with evenly spaced concentric rings. Typically, CnR are characterised by three rings and are thus 'hydro-triequicentral' or HEC3. And where 'tailed' a prefix can be tailed-triequicentric or, 'tHEC3'.

Further categorisation can add the prefix 'uni','bi','tri','quad','quin','sex','sep','octo','nona','deca'-central cup' in digits to distinguish the geometric properties we are concerned with. While this may sound unwieldy there are only a handful of typical CnR that are associated to the family. The number of rings signifying water sources is often three, four or five (HEC3 HEC4 HEC5), an inlet is usually six with an overlaid tri-wedge shape (HEC6), the sea is often designated by ten (usually featuring a tri-wedge) (HEC10) though larger numbers and sizes are possible. MonteTeton in Portugal has 18 rings (HEC18) which is unusual but theoretically refers to the immensity of the Atlantic Ocean.

Finally, HEC can be split into two categories. Defined and Undefined. Undefined HEC is CnR whose cartographic relationship cannot be matched to water sources. Defined HEC is CnR that can be verified as a cartographic technology that maps observable water sources. Examples are HEC4-U (Undefined) or HEC4-D (Defined). Defined HEC is valuable but as its function is unchanging it always refers to cartographic relationships with water. Undefined HEC is perhaps more valuable since it tracks the transmission not of the CnR technology, but of the chronological record of its influence as a symbolism in other cultures. While CnR is global in nature, it is not ubiquitous. It is possible to trawl entire books or journals and only find a single reference to it. CnR is distinctive signature geometric design that can be found on armour, shields, boats, pottery, jewellery, structures, petroglyphs and other items as extensions of its original source. A nucleus of the symbol passes through each continent in full-strength as CnR representing its hydrosymbolic functional as a technology, and over time and dispersion becomes watered down or modified into the spiral, painted versions, and at its final stage, decorative only, losing its original cartographic intention.

The spiral motif

Not to be mistaken for Cup and Ring motifs which feature distinctive concentric circles, the Spiral is said to have come from Hissarlik (pre-Homeric city of Troy, islands kingdoms of Aegean where it was a popular form of ornament from c. 2400 to 1400 bc (Hammerton 1924, p.205).

CnR can be distinguished from similar looking motifs such as the spiral type petroglyphs at *Tassili n'Ajjer in southern Algeria*, which may resemble Cup and Ring motifs, and may be identical in form to cups, but may not have the same, or even a function like CnR. It is CnR's function not just its form that set it aside into a special family of Chronoliths. At least, for now.



(20) *Bubalus Tin Taghirt.jpg* (Linus Wolf, 2011)

The Quantity of Cupmarks in Some Regions

Varner (2012, p10) estimates there are some 30,000 cup-marks alone in Scandinavia. The common explanation for such a colossal volume of CnR is that cultures independently developed a similar motif at different times owing to their identical stimulus from identical phenomena. However, cupmarks can be difficult to assess as CnR. As perhaps the oldest form of human expression its appearance and utility differs from culture to culture. Whether the cups have an $H2Hr = (1:1 \text{ ratio})$ vs. a $<H2Hr$ (N:N or significantly mismatching ratio by being under count) determines if they are CnR. Otherwise there are likely millions if not billions of cupmarks scattered across the planet.

The Global Presence of CnR

Having now defined CnR as Chronoliths sharing a H2Hr= and describable with a metric of HECx, I turned attention to Where these markings appear across the world. As I researched, I had seen mention of CnR being found in other countries. Wikipedia had mentioned them being found in every continent except Antarctica.

My research has to date located CnR in the following 63 regions:

Alaska - Algeria - Armenia - Azerbaijan - Australia - Belarus - Bhutan - Brazil - Cameroon - Canada - Chile - China - Colombia - Cyprus - Czech Republic - Denmark - Estonia - Finland - France - Georgia - Germany - Greece - Grenada - India - Iran - Ireland - Israel - Italy - Kazakhstan - Kenya - Kyrgyzstan - Lithuania - Malta - Mexico - Moldova - Morocco - Nepal - Netherlands - Nicaragua - Norway - Oman - Pakistan - Papua New Guinea - Peru - Poland - Portugal - Qatar - Russia - South Africa - South Korea - Spain - Sri Lanka - Sweden - Switzerland - Suriname - Taiwan - Tunisia - Türkiye - Ukraine - United Arab Emirates - United Kingdom - United States – Uruguay - Venezuela

----- AMERICAN STATES WITH CUP AND RING MARKINGS and 24 States -----

Alaska - Arizona - Arkansas - Atlanta - California - Colorado - Hawaii - Illinois - Indiana - Iowa - Kentucky - Louisiana - Mississippi - Missouri - Nevada - New Mexico - Ohio - Oregon - Pennsylvania - South Carolina - Tennessee - Texas - Utah – Washington

At the time of writing (2025), 63 Countries may not sound like a lot when in modern times we have 195 or so. But it should be understood that there were only 70-75 independently recognised nations in the 1940's. With decolonisation occurring shortly thereafter, it brought the eventual total closer to 195-203. My data for 63-countries having CnR almost fully overlaps with the entire set of known sovereign nations as of 1945–50, therefore my dataset shows that Cup and Ring markings appear in approximately 88% of the world's countries that existed as recognized sovereign nations in the 1940s.

Moreover, I agree with researchers that the liklihood of there being thousands possibly tens of thousands more of these markings is high but due to various reasons they have not been recorded.

Such reasons include the enormity and severity involved in exploring the planet, many such markings lost to rising water or scoured by weather conditions, religious or national hostility preventing or suppressing discoveries, incentivized (sometimes financial) cultural sensitivity that prevents access, fatigue, frustration or resignation of their challenging decipherment, lack of funding devoted to their research, belief that they synonymous with 'solar worship' or cosmology, have been moved, destroyed intentionally or unintentionally (Adams, 2007, p.28), repurposed, buried, have yet to come to light or be recognised for what they are, limited academic or digital access, unpublished unarchived or unavailable research, lack of a systematic database for recording and archiving CnR (Megalithic Portal is probably the best resource but it is far from definitive), wide variance in terms and descriptions diffusing identifiable CnR, my own limits to research a fraction of the hundreds of thousands, possibly millions of media sources dedicated directly or indirectly to petroglyphs.

The orange markers represent regions where CnR is found. The red markers where I have found no evidence so far for CnR.



Europe



Asia



North America



South America



Africa

These maps come from my own research conducted from April to July 2025 plotting CnR locations onto Google Earth and may form the most comprehensive archive of this phenomena publicly (or privately) available.

Historical Attributions of CnR

In order to understand the present viewpoint of CnR I undertook a review of the literature related to Cupmarkings and Cup and Ring motifs. CnR are an object that exists throughout, and thus spans, thousands of years of time, with generation after generation coming to their own conclusions about their meaning and significance. It is human nature to make sense of things and to tell stories that help to explain phenomena, or situate it within ones own time as in some way relative. There are explanations for CnR in every culture to account for them, far surpassing the mere 104 offered by Morris.

In his 1979 book *The Prehistoric Rock Art of Galloway and the Isle of Man*, Ronald W.B. Morris listed 104 possible interpretations of cup-and-ring marks, many of which he described as 'wild conjectures', yet many of which are still explored today. They include:

Symbolic or Religious Interpretations

- Symbols of fertility – possibly connected to female genitalia or childbirth.
- Ritual offerings – perhaps places where offerings were left for spirits or deities.
- Shamanic or trance-induced art – visions or maps seen during altered states.
- Memorial markers – to honor the dead or mark a burial.

Functional or Practical Uses

- Boundary markers – indicating land ownership or tribal boundaries.
- Maps – representations of territories, rivers, or settlements.

- Calendars or time markers – possibly tracking lunar or solar cycles.
- Star maps or astronomical charts – aligned with celestial bodies.

Communication or Record-Keeping

- Messages or signposts – a form of prehistoric writing or symbolic language.
- Clan or tribal symbols – identifiers like modern coats of arms.
- Game boards – used for ancient games or competitions.

Mythical or Folkloric Ideas

- Footprints of gods or fairies – mythologized impressions left by supernatural beings.
- Healing sites – places of ritual healing or medicine.
- Thunder marks or weather magic – associated with rain or storms.

Environmental or Naturalistic Explanations

- Water catchment – designed to collect rainwater.
- Accidental or natural formations – some argue they may be geological.

Morris's famous list includes interpretations from folklore, archaeology, anthropology, astronomy, and other disciplines - and since then an even dizzy range of possibilities have been suggested, with no definitive answer.

The association to the stars via observing the stones or the marks on them is an enduring connection. Emmons (1908, p.12) for instance regarded CnR as a Sun Symbol, though why so many suns should be represented on a single rock or why they have rings he doesn't explain. Indeed in archaeology many things beyond explanation are still deemed 'suns' or 'tombs'. Magically, we know Neolithic Man, indeed all Mankind of every persuasion including today, has had a fascination with the Sun, Moon and Stars. Of the 195 or so countries in the world at least 100 feature the sun, moon or stars on their national flag.

In esoteria, including mystery schools, alchemy - stars are pure spirit, an undefiled supremacy of phenomena that later descends into matter through various 'Falls'. Pythagoras referred to stars in the *Turba Philosophorum* as 'thin fire' describing them as composed of a single element that, eventually, split into the classic four we know of (fire, water, earth, air) through the occult, creating all variants of matter. A scattering of elements that some alchemists sought to restore through the process of creating the philosopher's stone. Blavatsky discusses these elements at length in her 'secret doctrine'. And every culture did have its own means of making a symbolic connection to the heavens above and the rich links to creation myth, the abode of gods, and ideas about human origin, the afterlife and reincarnation.

Explanations were also mystical to mundane in nature, Varner (p.25) quotes Service and Bradbery (nd) as relating the concentric circles to a womb that is the wellspring of all life from the Great Goddess, captured in a symbol known as the Omphalos or world navel. In 1879, Rivett-Carnac reported asking his guide in Gogra, India the meaning of the ring-tailed circles and was told they were related to marriage processions. Gudelytė (2024, p.82) also notes the folklore attached to cupmarked stones varies, yet some of it retains echoes transmitted across thousands of years of the stones original purpose. For instance, the author remarks on Estonians and Belarusians believing there to be treasure beneath the stones. In a way, there is. It is remarkable in its own right how something so extremely ancient can retain something intrinsic to its original intention over such a vast amount of time. As I will show, the fact that CnR has remained unchanged across every

continent on which it appears except (to date) Antarctica is also nothing short of unparalleled.

Jeff Nisbet (2019) provides a deeper dive into the paper of W.B Morris (1979) who gathered over 104 different suggestions for the meaning of cupmarkings. Morris' paper helps illustrate the sprawling nature of investigation into the phenomenon and the extraordinary range of suggestions made and explored. This prolific guesswork provided a valuable process of elimination to the field over time, as hardened theories with strong opinion are helpful in making a strong case against which competing evidence can be analysed. In *'Cup & Ring Marks, Who made them, and why?'*, Nisbet (2019) discusses the possibility of their function as teaching devices, as per a school blackboard. Nisbet's mention of 'blunders' or what amount to mistakes by those learning to carve on rock dotted around the British Isles, adds to the evidence for multiple peoples using or adopting the cup-and-ring markings, which can account for many misshapen, sloppy or uncharacteristic examples such as those at Gardom's Edge. Moreover, Nisbet's consideration of teaching such carving over generations brings into focus the longevity of the aesthetic design in use. Wherein, a certain decay in quality might be expected such as the cup and rings at Gardom's Edge, UK. Where the concentricity of the rings is of very low quality and does not reflect that shown by thousands of others sites around the world.



A replica of the cup and ring stone in situ at Gardom's Edge by Roger Temple (2011) Wikipedia

And this is one of the first things you learn when researching or even taking a casual interest in CnR, that they are extremely widespread. Rivett-Carnac (1879, p.32) noted similarities in Kumaon to reports by Sir Simpson of rock carvings and cup marks in Britain and reports on sites in India that include such markings. Moreover it is hard to ignore the similarities shared across megalithic sites even continents away. Enticing descriptions such as 'the Pandavar Kallu site has concentric circles of stones 37-40ft in diameter and a temple with the same outer monolith position as friar's heel at Stonehenge (Rivett-Carnac 1879, p.19) are only subdued by an all-too frequent lack of associated imagery to make visual comparisons. Moreover, despite their immense durability, a common weakness of megalithics is succumbing to the aspirations of modernity. Many such sites reported are no longer standing, locatable, or verifiable. Varner (2021, p.5) suggested that those studying cup marks had to expand their observation to a wider viewpoint, regional even global. My own research required me to build an entirely new model to map the CnR sites onto because insofar as I am aware, no other such map existed. And it was via having the broader pattern available that many connections could be made.

Varner's (2012) suggestion to look broader afield, (aerially, if I am to embellish) is a solid one. However, in his own clipping of information by referring to locations in the convention of regional placenames such as Germany, Switzerland, rather than detailing specific locations in Germany, Switzerland where such Cup markings appear, he has inadvertently gone too broad/too general linguistically, which camouflaged any connection one might make with the region and its water sources. Varner (2012) for instance, admits being unsure about cupmarkings in the Caucasus region of the world, citing a lack of information about their prevalence, and it was only through painstaking research combing a range of antique journals and recent publications that I was able to source CnR in 63 countries including the Caucasus. Thus, merely looking at modern day maps to make inferences about them is insufficient in the present-day. The era in which the cup-markings were made, which reflected a depiction of the landscape at the time, must be factored in by using geological and hydrological changes to the landscape. Notwithstanding, Varner's (2012) paper was excellent for expanding my knowledge of various global locations for such markings for comparison and I hope my own records can do future researchers the same justice.

I am certainly not the first to guess the CnR motifs to be maps of the area. Over the centuries, even from my cursory examination of just a few hundred writers there have been frequent allusions to CnR being cartographic in nature. As early as 1867, Sir James Simpson discusses reference being made to the CnR as 'maps or plans of old circular camps and cities in their neighbourhood , telling possibly of their direction and character' (Simpson 1867, p107) but also how such a premise has been abandoned. (Hammerton 1924, p.204) describes tailed-circles as ring forts, and as rude maps of the territory. Diaz-Granados (1943, p.85-86, p.198) made the connection to concentric circles associated with water - such as expanding circles caused by ripples when a pebble is thrown into water, but does not expand. I also considered this, but over 80 years later. The author did acknowledge however natural features or unusual rock formations as related to petroglyph presence, and this is as true in the USA as it was elsewhere. Diaz-Granados (p.204) discusses the zig-zag motif (chevrons) as being a widespread symbol for water, waterways, streams, rivers as far back as 3500BCE correctly identifying it's meaning within Boyne-Culture, CnR and elsewhere. Brown (2005, p.40), correctly says, rock art may have marked places in the landscape that would be vital for people at the time such as sites of springs and water sources, near ancient tracks or territorial routeways, places that could have been observed by those passing through the area. Brown also says CnR can be found at approximately 230-300m OD. In geological terms, "230–300m OD" refers to an elevation range above Ordnance Datum (OD), which is a standardized reference point for measuring height. The elevation or height of the geological feature lies between 230 meters and 300 meters above mean sea level. Initially, I assumed the rings in the CnR of Cochno Stone depicted topology: elevation and depression. We see evidence for this with the Cochno Stone cups, which have diminishing size hilltops depicted that match the topology of the landscape and the size of the hills and efforts indicative of depth and depression down toward sea level, geologically, we know that water is a corrosive force, it carves valleys through rock, splits continents, even sinks them, but any conclusions I have relating to that are ongoing. It certainly would have made practical sense, as it does today to mark elevation on maps via contours. Bishop Graves regards the stones as maps of the area and with these travellers were unrestricted as to where they could go (Gudelytė 2024, p.38).

I am not the first to claim the symbolism refers to landscape maps, just the first to prove it.

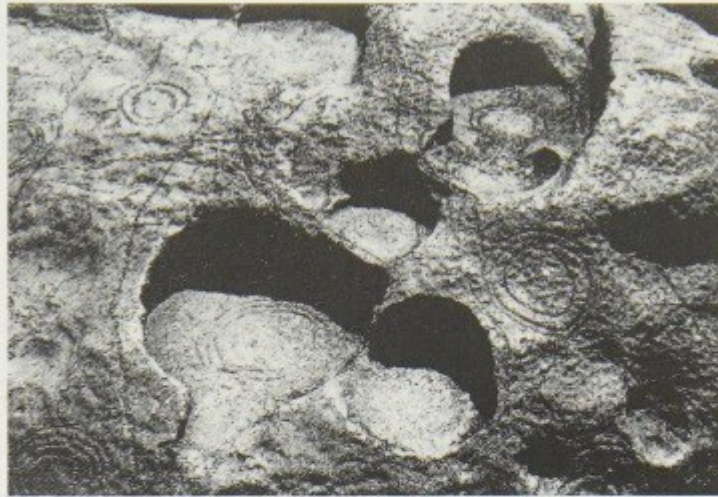


FIG. 2.17. ROCK ENGRAVING REFLECTS TOPOGRAPHIC PREFERENCE. Both Nguni and Sotho societies preferred to situate their homesteads on flat, elevated sites rather than in valley bottoms or on lower slopes. This engraving clearly reflects this practice. The circles representing homesteads are placed on level surfaces toward the top of the rock, and there are connecting paths that avoid steep routes toward them.

Total length: 1.44 m. From T. M. O'C. Maggs, "Neglected Rock Art: The Rock Engravings of Agriculturist Communities in South Africa," *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 50 (1995): 132–42, esp. fig. 22 (p. 141). By permission of Tim Maggs.

(22) CnR used as topography in Africa

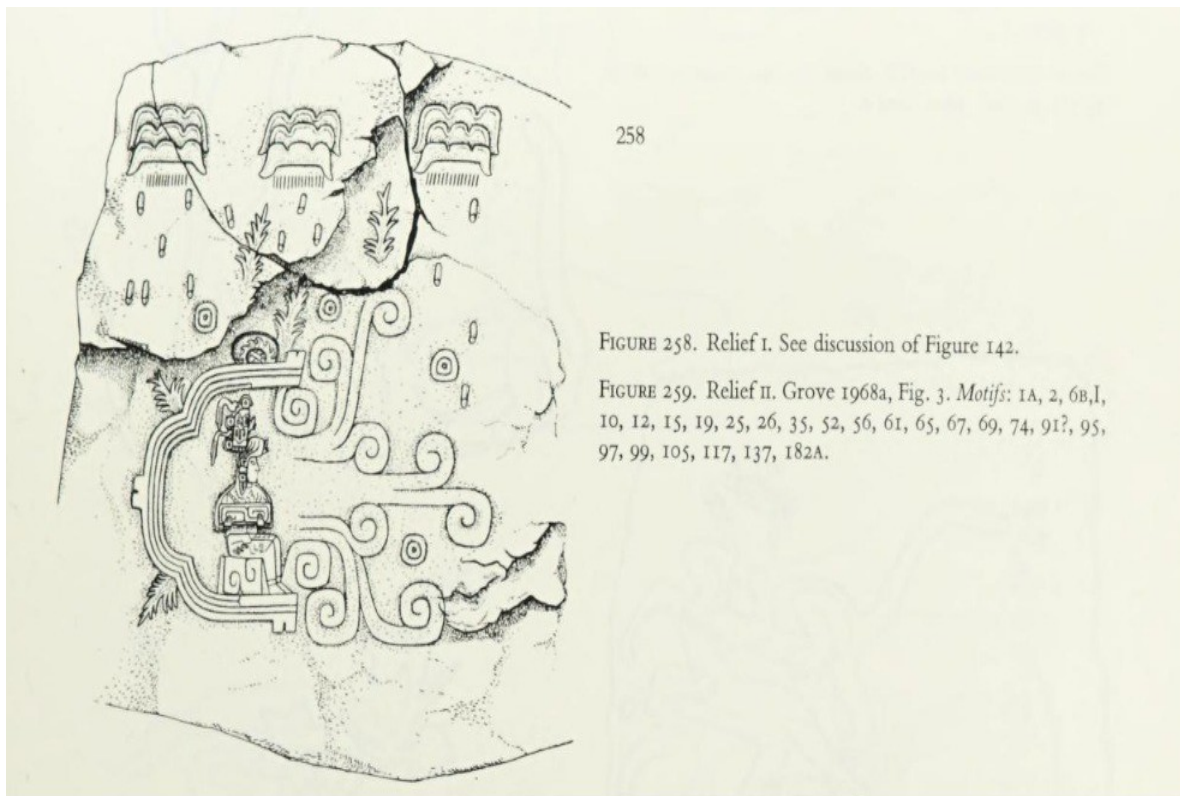
Water changes the appearance and visibility of CnR

Some authors have noted the fact that under ordinary daylight conditions, the CnR are difficult to see. It requires certain angles of light to strike the contours, create shadows from the rings and reveal themselves. From a distance they are virtually invisible, and unless they were kept clear of plant growth and long grasses would have been overgrown, as many modern day reports indicate. But, when soaked with water, the marked rocks take on a different appearance, a glistening sheen that makes the CnR stand out. Burnham (2017, p.37) mentions water changing the appearance of the rock faces marked with CnR. Its even possible the motif was signalling the observer to apply water by presenting the maps as raindrops - a universal symbol.

Modern discoveries in 2025, have found the same function of water being used as a medium added to rock to create a 3d map. A cave carving found by Médard Thiry and Anthony Milnes in the Ségognole 3 cave in Paris has been associated with a prehistoric 3d map modelling geographic features in the broader environment (Times Now Digital 2025). Notably, the carving depicts rivers and lakes, and is activated through the application of running water which makes the map visible. This model demonstrates the sophistication of the Upper Paleolithic mentality. The Upper Paleolithic dates from 50,000 - 12,000 years ago and is commonly known as the Holocene Period characterised by the use of chipped stone. Albeit you do not have to go far to find examples of chipped stones, blade knives and spear heads in abundance in virtually any archaeological journal.



'Word's Oldest 3D Map from Paleolithic Age found in cave near Paris – Times Now Digital (2025)



Grove 1970 p.129 Olmec Map using CnR Motif

In this Olmec (c 1500 BCE) Map found in Oxtotitlan Cave, Mexico, Grove refers to the 4 concentric circles as ' the precious Jade-Water motif'.



Olmec Cave featuring possible Map. Area is surrounded by CnR activity. Map matches water sources, the author also refers to CnR as the 'precious jade-water motif'

This Google Earth map shows the relationship of the major lake sources in the area to the curved mountain where Oxtotitlan Cave is located.



The location is not an isolated example, but is surrounded on all sides by other sites in Mexico that are marked by CnR.

Associating CnR to Water

The question to ask, as Nisbet does (2019, p.3), is why Cup and Rings? Why these concentric circles? What is their relationship to water and why are they using this symbol in their navigation and map legends? Because despite having a pragmatic function as I suggest, there is also the question of why this symbolism in particular is favoured over countless possible others.

Not only is CnR a micro-form of megalithic expression the same across the world, the same concentric symbolism is employed in macro-building structures such as Arkaim, Stonehenge, Newgrange and their technologies such as the Puquios of Peru, stone ring on Isla Del Sol Bolivia or in Murmansk Russia. What phenomena could leave such an outstanding impression as to make this symbol the one that was chosen above all others - and if it relates to water, how does it relate to water?

Once again I was certainly not first to make an assumption about CnR relating to water sources. Handke (1978, p.21) discusses petroglyphs being found on bluffs overlooking streams and rivers, these include concentric circles. Lødøen's (2015) paper does not identify the purpose of the markings, but does make a link between their usefulness to pastoralists and farmers, unbeknownst to Lødøen that the key utility of such markings is signposts indicating water. YouTube video 'El Morro: Inscription Rock | New Mexico PBS' actually offers a translation of the first glyphs on the wall by a native, who claimed they speak about climbing high using hands and feet to find water. Gerhard and Dodd (2018) describe cup-marks as having close associations with water and water symbolism. They also describe a stone slab shared by couples for the purpose of heiros gamos, or marriage to the gods. Given that many of the recumbent stones face NE and have room for two to lie on, it's a possibility. According to Gudelytė (2024, p.28) Anati, Rizzi, Varner, Milstreu and Dodd, and a heavenly host of other writers have made the connection of the Cup marks to water since very early times, not just modern papers. Gudelytė (p.65) comes close to making a link to water, but without supporting evidence is no closer to a satisfying conclusion than the hundreds of other similar associations made over the centuries.

A theory is one thing - but being able to prove the link, is a different matter altogether.

On CnR being 'lost to time'

From at least 1850 to modern times it has been lamented in almost every publication on the subject that the purpose of CnR can never be known and is lost to time (Monmouth 1100, Simpson 1867, Hammerton 1924, p.212, Barnett (1950, p.93), Beckensall (1999, p.13), Brown 2005, p.38). Even modern Artificial Intelligence via ChatGPT claims 'The global presence of cupmarked stones is real and it defies simplistic explanations'.

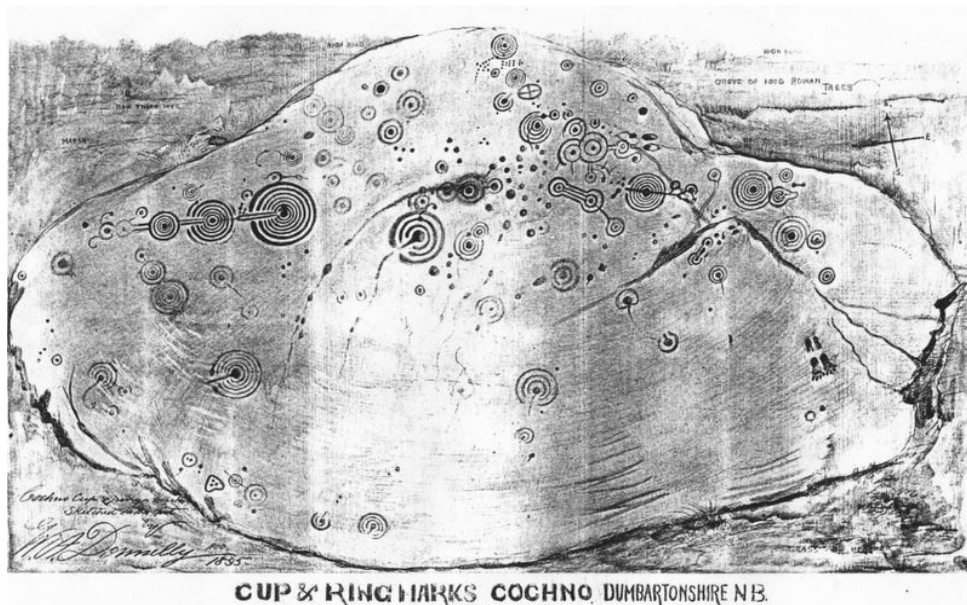
Ironically, I will argue that the meaning is not lost to time, but is a form that has 'captured time' and which realisation forms part of my discovery. The implications for proving that CnR and Cupmarks carved rocks across the planet are connected are truly enormous, yet that is what this journal will do.

We have waited at some 8000 years since some of these stones in prehistoric Britain were carved, and almost 180 years since archaeology began investigating them to find out what Cup and Ring motifs mean – so with this background introduction completed, let's not wait any further.

CHAPTER 3

Deciphering Cochno Stone

While looking at YouTube videos on archaeological mysteries around the world, I became interested in one of the largest of these carved Cup and Ring Stones, the Cochno Stone in Scotland. Cochno Stone measures 42 by 26 feet. First documented in 1887, this enormous and mysterious stone was covered up in 1965 for its own protection and only briefly uncovered again in 2015, to be scanned in 3d, and then buried again.

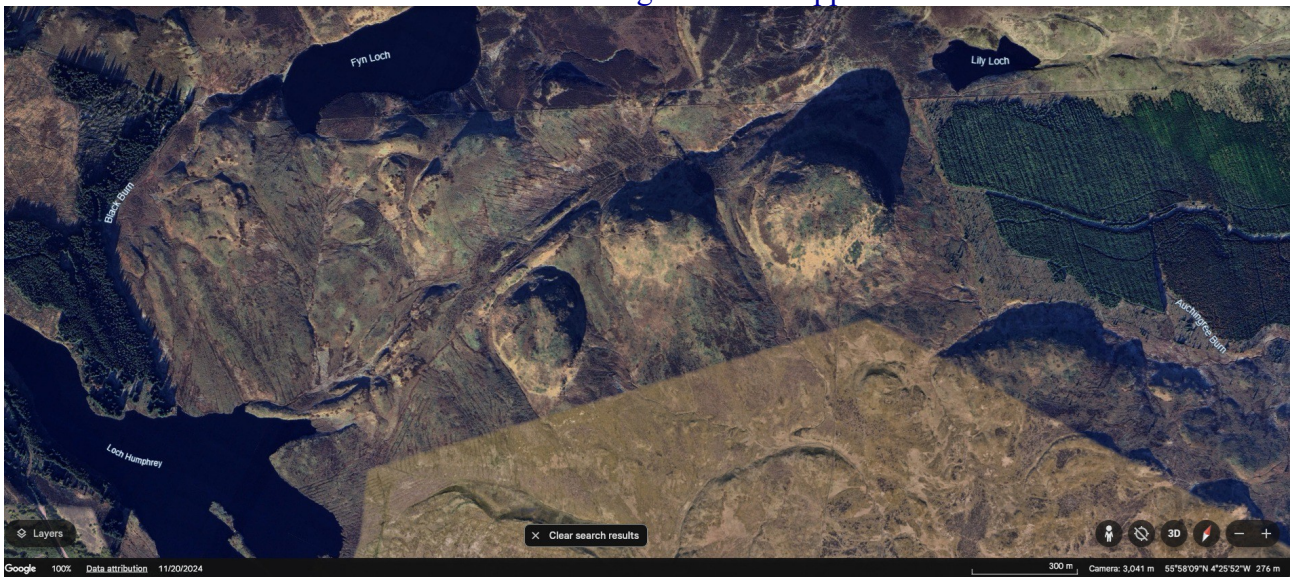


Cochno Stone, Sketch by W.A Donnelly, Bruce (1896) - Wikipedia.

The Cochno Stone is densely covered with Cupmarks (small round depressions), Cup-and-ring marks (concentric circles around cups), Spirals, Grooves and radial lines and over 90 carved symbols, some interconnected, some isolated. Ken Brophy's *'The finest set of cup and ring marks in existence'* offers an excellent history of the Cochno Stone including the interactions with it by Ludovic McLellan Mann in the 1930's who famously painted over the symbols and added radial lines believing it was a star-map (Brophy 2018, p.6-9). I considered the idea it was a cosmological map as claimed – but it simply doesn't make sense. Multiple lines of three stars, the tails on the circles, and the arrangement of the shapes doesn't fit. The addition of claws and huge blank spaces also doesn't make sense. Moreover, the shape of the symbols goes against the history of astronomical depiction including a lack of identifiable constellations, lack of Pleiades, and in particular, the lines drawn through the circles for which there is no astronomical equivalent. It also doesn't make any sense as an astrological map lacking any obvious relationships to an ecliptic, planets, or the sun. I made these conclusions based on decades of close association to the occult, esoteric matters, and my previous studies concerning the history of symbolism deciphering the origin of the Order of Nine Angles at my forum, Mvimaedivm Red.

Firstly, like many, I assumed the stone was related to where it was found in some way. I worked on the assumption that if the stone did not refer to stars, then it probably referred to features of the land and that it could be an ancient form of map legend. After all, just how many star maps would these people need that they expended this effort to make thousands upon thousands of them?

Looking at a Google Earth map of Cochno near West Dunbarton, Scotland, I focused in on trying to see Cochno and possibly the stone (not knowing at the time it had been buried). All I could see was flat land, fields, farms, and the ubiquitous sprawl of modernity. I saw nothing unusual that could be even remotely related to the features depicted on the stone. It had occurred to me that being of such antiquity, it was very likely that none of the buildings, hills, or whatever was being shown on the stone still existed and had long been consigned to the ashes of history. I then considered the unusual and enormous size of the Cochno Stone. I knew enough of rock art to know it was an unusual size. So, if it was terrain, and was some kind of map, maybe the symbols on the stone marked a large area. In zooming out, it did not take long to find three prominent hills arranged exactly like the most bold concentric circles marked on the Stone. Google does not appear to have names for these hills.



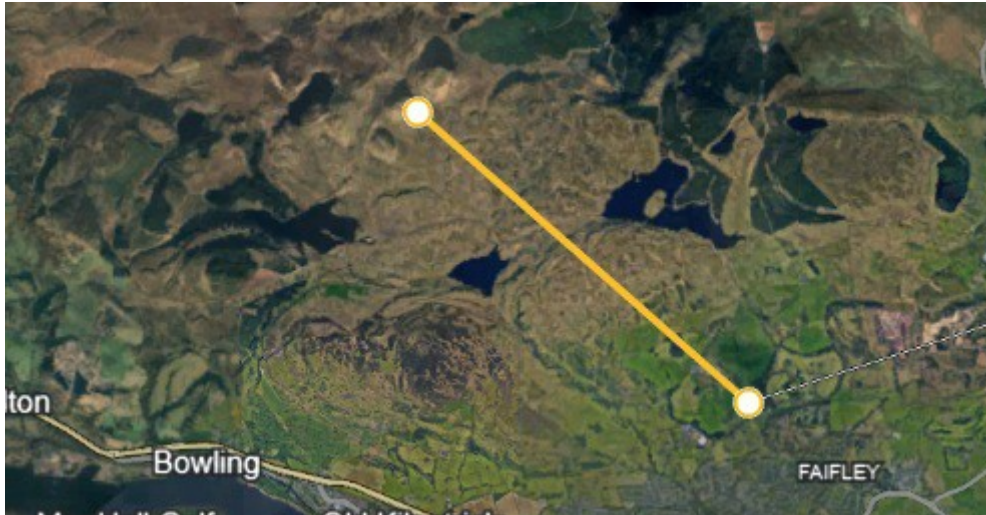
The area North-West of Cochno features three distinctive hills.

Here is another angle that shows the relative sizes of the hills in relation to each other, as per the symbols on the Cochno Stone.



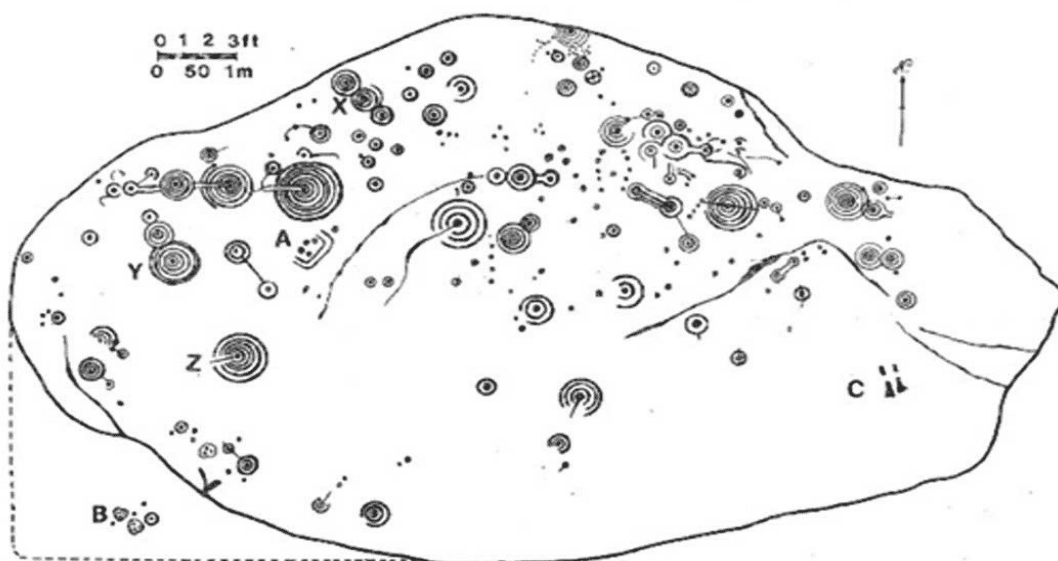
A 3d perspective of the three hills.

I sensed I had found something significant but did not quite know what. Chasing the tail of a mystery I did further research into Cochno Stone and soon learned Cochno means 'place of cups' or 'little cups' (Brophy citing Watson, 2018, p.4). Interestingly, one can see how they might look like upside-down cups sans handles. I believe that without the aerial technology of Google maps (a recent 2015 addition to technological tools), the fact that the Stone was found in Cochno likely limited the perceived area of its depiction, especially if presumed a star map unrelated to the terrain around it. The distance between these 3 hills and Cochno is around 4.5km. Since most studies involve analysis at the location of a cupmarked stone itself - being on the ground looking for a relationship nearby, would never occur.



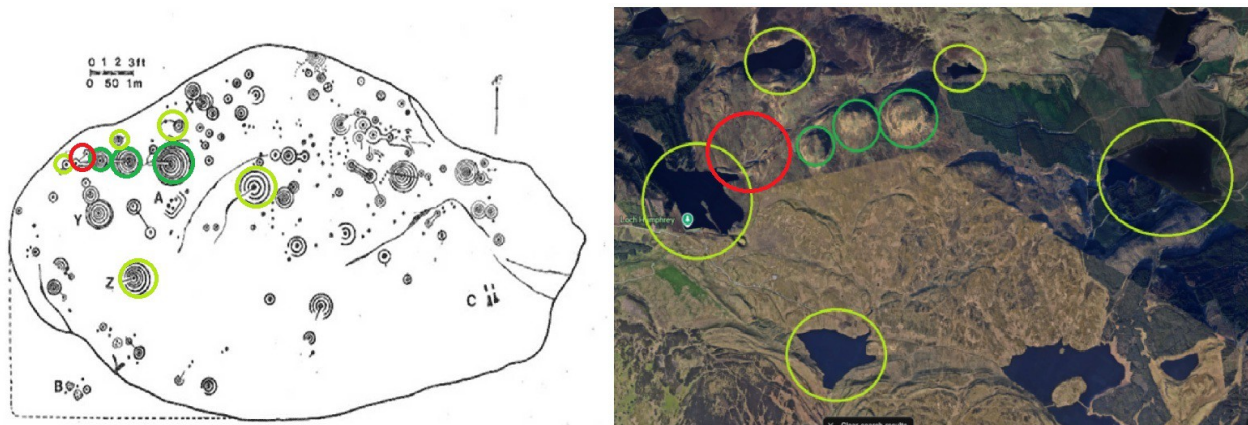
The distance from Cochno to the 3 Cupped Hills near Loch Humphrey is approx 4.5km

Moreover, the alterations to the present landscape which seems to have been heavily razed and reforested, especially East of this set of hills, as well as the features depicted on Cochno Stone being thousands of years old mean the geology of the landscape has changed significantly. These conditions have allowed this notable terrain fact to escape notice or further contemplation. With this we can compare the relationships of the markings on Cochno Stone, to the features in the terrain that still survive – the relationships of the Eastern side of the map are lost to modernity but enough rivers remain to show an identical correlation.



The Cochno Stone, Sketch by W.A Donelly, Bruce (1896) - Wikipedia.

Here is a clearer map of Cochno Stone. And here are the relationships I found.



Comparing the Cochno Stone to the area around the 3 cupped hills.

Firstly, some points.

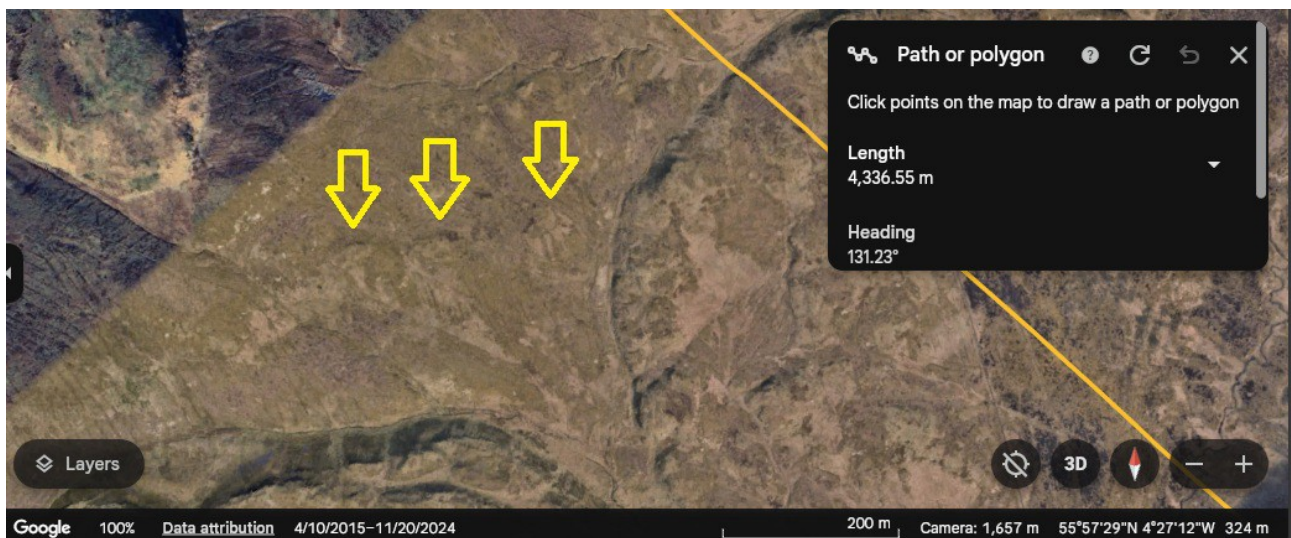
As someone that has worked daily (and nightly) with maps for the better part of a decade, I am intimately familiar with the concept of a Map Legend. During my years involved with the RPG community I also helped teach how to make maps, co-hosted presentations featuring dozens of the RPG industries most reknown mappers, have myself made thousands of maps, and constantly spend time analysing overhead views at both long-range (overland) and close up (encounter). Both as part of my freelance career as a graphic designer, and in video games as well, where maps are an essential feature. I am therefore extremely familiar with the dozens of ways different map programs distribute textures for the legend, and have seen hundreds of experts and amateurs map making efforts in the process which gives me additional insight into how human beings use symbolism. Cartography, the making of maps requires using symbolism to depict a range of features, these include landmasses shaped by the surrounding sea, mountains, valleys, lakes and rivers, settlements and roads, and other places of geographical interest. As indicated in the previous chapter, I am far from the first to make the assumption CnR are maps.

- I surmised that the three concentric circles marked above the letter [A] are like topological indicators, indicating height and depression as per a modern map. The number of rings may express the relative heights of the hill and the size of them depicts the hills relative sizes.
- I am reliant on the accuracy of the drawings, and the accuracy of the Cochno Stone map (both of which are unknown variables) to match the diagram up to the terrain. If either are wrong, they may not overlay by using this method. The Cochno Stone itself may depict these associations more clearly but for now comparison is forced to rely on drawings.
- Note though, how the relationships are identical: 3 hills in decreasing size, 5 lakes at specific locations from the 3 hills, and the curious channel marked in red are shown on both the drawing and the terrain. The landscape depicted by the Cochno Stone has changed greatly in how it appears today, yet there are enduring geological features including the distinctive triplet of hills and the same number of surrounding water sources.
- The comparison shows a correlation of water sources with at least 5 of the tailed-circles. One to the west at the base of the three hills (Loch Humphrey), one to the north-west (Fyn Loch), one in the north-east (Lily Loch), one in the east (Kilmannen Reservoir) and one south (Greenside Reservoir).
- From this, I assumed the tailed-circles depicted water sources.
- The logic I concluded then, is that the concentric circles were indicating height for raised

terrain, and vice-versa concentric circles with tails was indicating depth for lakes/water sources since water erodes and forms hollows not hills of water. The tail then, either indicates the way the river flows, or perhaps directs to the next nearest water source, but I was now working on the assumption they were in some way connected to water.

Already the possibility for a Stone Age map to depict massive regions of landscape thousands of years ago were profound to me. I began to reason it through.

- It is unlikely that Bronze Age people were interested in too many things – water would have been primary, as would food sources, also settlements/villages, navigating around (maps) or marking territory whether for ritual/tribal/clan purposes or differences, and it seemed, elevation and depression in the landscape.
- Cochno Stone certainly seemed to be a map. Yet, Cochno Stone was depicting the kind of large-scale map more commonly associable with aerial mapping. Knowing what I do of history, I reasoned that such a map was not made from the air, but had to have been made (with corresponding human errors) by climbing the elevations nearby and making notes, perhaps on a portable and smaller stone held by the surveyor (See my comments later on logistics).
- The other features depicted may be buried under the landscape, have been removed or destroyed over time, or could have been constructed of wood, or dirt and perished.
- There is evidence to suggest the 3 concentric circles marked Y in Donnelly's 1896 sketch may have been eroded if the plain was flooded in the past – yet faint traces of them remain which adds further weight to the theory of Cochno Stone being a map. I also considered the possibility it could perhaps be an error, corrected by a later scribe.



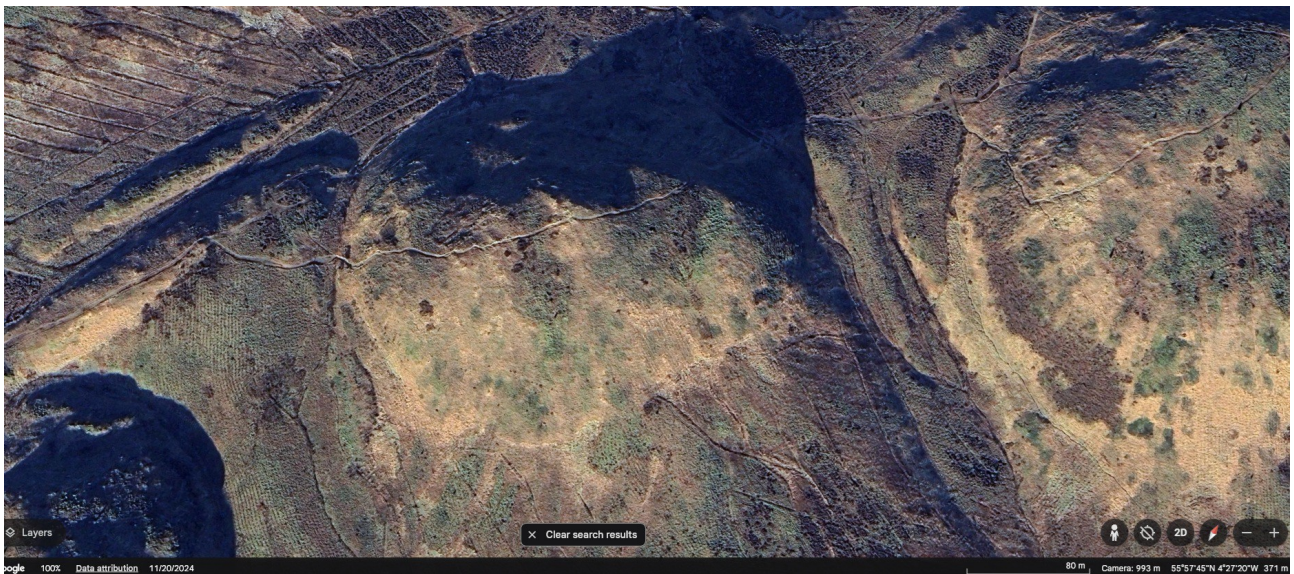
faint geological evidence for the existence of 3 more hills as shown on Cochno Stone.

- I guessed that the claw marks (marked by a "C") corresponded to a forested area which may have indicated hunting grounds, the lair or domain of dangerous beast(s), or food supply. Much of the area to the north and east appears barren or sparse of forest so that could account for why that symbol seems to only appear once.



The location of the claw marks may refer to this surviving forest. The encroachment of modernity can be seen to the right via the golf course.

- There are three rods that run between the three main concentric circles on Cochno Stone. Here is aerial photography of the base of the hills. I took this to signify that the three lines/rods on the Cochno Stone connecting these three hills are not symbolic of a water course as water doesn't run up hill. However, the imagery below shows a track running across 2 of hills that veers off. The three rods were specifically in a straight line across all 3 hills and lead down to the water of Loch Humphrey. The track did not account for this and lead me to consider the potential for other structures being depicted that had long vanished, possibly bridges or wooden aqueducts.



The track running across the three hills

- More speculatively, the 'Staple' shape marked by indicator [A] on the map may also be visible in the expected location as a natural enclosed rock space on the mostly flat plain, see Fig 8 (below). Since the other symbols had shown a correlation to real-world terrain, it stood to reason that the symbols depicted other real-world features.



This was significant, because it was already forming in my head that if they had used this symbol for this feature, and that symbol for that feature, then, I was reading a Neolithic map legend. If the Cochno Stone map depicted water this way, then the symbol could be isolated from those relating to Land, and might appear somewhere else if it was a common practice. In effect, I was comprehending a prehistoric code that had been a mystery ever since its discovery, a code illustrating sophisticated cartographic knowledge by Neolithic people, and long before such maps were presumed to exist.

I began to compare the location names of CnR cupmarked stones using Burnham's treatise *The Old Stones* and search engine rock art drawings to satellite imagery of the area where they were found. Although I quickly saw it was inconclusive trying to map cupmarks to landmarks (especially water like lakes and rivers) for the reasons given above, when I began to find CnR that featured islands and coastal regions I saw that the terrain was identical in relationship to the marking, and knew from occult and map studies (my own and viewing thousand of other maps made by others) that I was indeed looking at a map legends.

That was when I knew I was onto something, and something big. And that I had just happened throughout my life to accumulate the tools required to break the puzzlebox open through a triangulation of specific inferences, such that I could literally begin to read the stones. Through the process of elimination and comparison I knew chevrons and chaotic scribbles meant Water, Spirals mean something solid and made of Matter such as Hills, Tailed Cup and Rings were related to Rivers and Lakes.

Cochno Stone and CnR as Star Maps

Modern researchers continue to associate cupmarks and CnR to astronomical or astrological features. Claims were made recently that a cupmarked stone depicting a constellation of Ursa Major had been found on a stone in India, but Thakur (2014) having travelled to investigate the stone, rejected this premise (Hindustan Times, 2006). The famous Cochno Stone has long been associated to cosmology and a star map too, even painted up as one by Ludovic Mann in 1937. One only has to google Cochno Stone to see it being frequently referred to as a 5000-year old star map. Fairly, a seemingly-random collection of dots does find favourable association with the seemingly-random collection of celestial lights, and are of such antiquity that its natural to assume a commonality shared by all cultures to the ancient stars above.

Stars being depicted as dots or cupmarks makes sense given their presence being nightly unavoidable. Dots used for stars can be found as early as 3500BC in Sumeria (which also had more complex symbols for stars). Later on, interpreted by various observers in various cultural frameworks, cupmarks were less associated with fire in heaven and assumed to signify matter and its processes; elements of life such as fertilization, sexuality and water (Milstreu & Dodd 2018). As Milstreu & Dodd (2018) show, a dot, or cup mark has many meanings from stars, to sun, to shields, and claim it is only to be expected that such a symbol, translated by each culture add further layers of abstract meaning as time passes. Certainly, some cupmarks may relate to stars – but here's the problem with that theory: probability.

It can be argued, the chance of fitting cupmarks to stars is statistically 99.99%, since, as Hawking argued, from every direction and degree outward from Earth, you eventually hit a star. Moreover, stars are found on a relatively uniform black space and appear as near-identical twinkling lights differing (barely) in size, colour (generally not depicted in CnR unless with red ochre) or intensity which does not hold in CnR with the same amount of rings. Moreover, if you are able to choose which part of the sky your cupmarks correspond to in the stars, you can also choose when, since cupmarks cannot be dated, but are often associated with a constructed timeline of human evolution that fits them around the 3,500 BCE mark for Britain. Given that the sky is also constantly appearing to rotate, and you can rotate the sky-map to fit which way you think the cupmarks face, and the earth's tilt also frequently provides a different viewing angle as it passes through seasons, it is next to impossible that someone fails to eventually fit a set of cupmarks to some arrangement in the night sky. In other words, there is virtually no chance it will not happen.

However, by comparison, being able to match CnR to a relatively limited number of water sources or terrain feature, in a geographically limited region, with unique features present in each terrain is a far less likely outcome than matching them to a truly vast scope (unknown, in fact) of stars. And to be able to show consistency in the matching is even less likely.



Thus, if you have several thousand stars to choose from to fit your pattern, it does not prove as conclusive evidence as CnR matched to distinctive landscapes – or landscapes with one, two, five, ten, a dozen, fifty, one hundred, even one thousand water sources matching the number of cupmarks on nearby stones, which is statistically meaningful unlike an alignment with arbitrary stars. This can be shown mathematically.

Fitting CnR to Lakes/Rivers vs Stars

Example:

Let's assume a 10 km² area has:

- ~4 lakes
- ~6 major river bends or tributaries
- So ~10 total significant water features

Now let's say a stone has 6 rings/cups.

Probability of arbitrary match:

Let's simplify and say you randomly try to match 6 CnR motifs to 10 water sources.

- The number of unique assignments is the number of **combinations** of 6 water features from 10:

$$C(10, 6) = \frac{10!}{6!(10 - 6)!} = 210 \text{ possible assignments}$$

Not huge. And **many arrangements would look implausible** (e.g. linear rivers matched to concentric rings). This is because **landscape-matching is statistically constrained**.

Stars are:

Practically infinite in number (visible stars: ~5,000 naked-eye; catalogued stars >100 million). They're not **anchored** — you can choose any star group, date, hemisphere, any orientation (rotate the sky)

Example:

Let's say you choose **6 cupmarks** to match to **visible stars** (~5,000).

Number of unique combinations:

$$C(5000, 6) = \frac{5000!}{6!(4994)!} \approx 1.2 \times 10^{20}$$

That's **120,000,000,000,000,000,000** different possible 6-star combinations.

And that's **before** rotating the sky, shifting epochs (precession of equinoxes), adjusting brightness thresholds, including planets, comets, the Milky Way, etc. **Star-matching is astronomically flexible**.

Fitting Cup and Ring motifs to water systems is testable, measurable, and falsifiable.
Fitting them to stars is infinitely flexible — and therefore, less scientific.

An Example in the Field

I'll demonstrate the probability because I think it is a critical point to make and understand.

You're out at Cochno looking at the stone trying to work out the symbolism.

You look around the landscape from the ground where you are standing but find nothing that seems to match with the symbols. But you know something does. So, you make a guess that it is the stars. But not the stars now, the stars back then. When the polestar was different, the tilt of the earth was different, and well, it's almost certainly a star map. You can match three of those stars in a row to Orion's Belt, and these others must be various stars dotted around. There are dozens even hundreds to choose from, moreover, whether you're consulting an actual 3500 BCE star map a modern map or anything between you still have thousands and thousands of points to choose from. You're associating the symbols to celestial features and assuming it must fit. And why wouldn't it? You have a near-infinite amount to choose from. So, you fit one set of symbols, and then fit the next, because again, there are so many points of light, and you have the entire sky from horizon to horizon to choose from. Not only that, your range of fitting, can encompass not just the massive open Space visible from Cochno, but also the Time in which you make your fit. Moreover, the sky is constantly moving, with comets, planets, conjunctions, eclipses and so on. There is no doubt at all that you will eventually fit the symbols to the sky. None at all. This means there is 0.0 statistical meaning in such a fit. It will be made 100% of the time given how much variability there is to find a fit.

Now, you try to fit the symbolism to the terrain. Which is extremely limited in variability because it is not an unending expanse of blackness with points of light, it is a region of matter as all regions of matter are with geological anomaly that is unique to that area. It is also a finite flat plane of contours constrained to a region, not an endless sea of stars. It is an area within kilometres or hundreds of kilometres of the cupmarked stone and has a fixed distance. The fixed distance is extremely important for the symbolism to be meaningful to the Cochno Stone which means if it matches terrain, and is a map, then the terrain must be nearby. It also constrains the data's meaningfulness allowance to a very small area (vs the vast expanse of the sky) with unique geological features that must be present to be meaningful (vs identical points of light). What are the chances that you will find such an arrangement in the terrain? They're low. Very low.

You cannot mistake aerial evidence of three hills, arranged in order of size, in a row, surrounded at very specific points by five lakes at a distance some 4km from Cochno Stone – matching to symbolism on Cochno Stone that shows 3 Cup and Ring motifs in a row in descending size, with 5 ring-tailed circles (which tails describe the course of the river emanating from the lake by angle of degree) matching to the exact relationship of the five lakes that surround the three hills in the landscape at the same orientation as shown on the stone. Just as the Stone shows the arrangement to the West, so we find this place of hills and lakes to the West. The size of Cochno Stone itself reflects these distances, and allows us to understand that if the symbols depicted are 'this' big, then the stone on which they are etched must be 'this' big to include them all and account for it (indicating it represents a large area map). Cochno Stone is some 42ft in size to reflect the relative area it describes. Moreover, Cochno means 'place of cups' or 'little cups'. Which hills look exactly like upside down cups minus modern handles. Furthermore, it is not just these 3 hills and 5 lakes that fit, other lakes are also shown that match the symbolism to the area in direct relationship to the distance between symbols on Cochno Stone. With additional features lowering the probability of a match even further. The chances of all of these relationships being coincidence is 0.0%.

There are no other unique geological features with meaningful relationship due to distance, relationship, orientation near Cochno - so to reject that the symbolism on Cochno Stone does not reflect these geological features is to be willfully obtuse. One example on its own does not mean

much, but I have found hundreds.

This relationship is scientific in its foundation, it is verifiable, repeatable, falsifiable -unlike any connection that can be made to the stars. It is statistically significant, mathematically calculable, demonstrates low probability and therefore eliminates chance and constitutes strong evidence visually, symbolically, cartographically that matching such symbols to the stars cannot do. Evidence constitutes science, maths, ratios, probability, statistics, visual evidence, provable relationships and logic. The implication is that the Cochno Stone was a regional map that described a broad understanding of relationships between vital things to know; water sources, elevation and depth of terrain, river direction, places to avoid or hunt, significant burials, ritual places, tribal boundaries.

Difficulties in Proving the Connection to Water

One of the reasons archaeologists and other disciplines have not made this logical leap and a similar discovery to my own, is that many studies were conducted on the ground with the presumable expectation that the phenomena depicted by the Cup or CnR markings, would be nearby. Yet the markings depict locations that may be a few or sometimes hundreds of kilometres away. These connections are visible on aerial satellite imagery with Google Earth available to the public in 2005.

The only previous way to do such surveyance would have been through sectional paper maps, literally by air from an airplane, or perhaps digital map software used by military specialists.

Secondly, even if you did have access to Google Earth and Maps, you would have to have made the definitive symbolic link between the Cup and CnR marks and water. Without a background in cartography AND esotericism, AND access to digital global imagery such a logical conclusion would not, and has not, been forthcoming. As I have said elsewhere, my particular even peculiar combination of interests was a breakthrough in recognising CnR as map legends (See Appendix). Understanding a map legend using standardized symbols in modern times to signify something is one thing, but knowing that certain symbolism such as chaotic lines can represent watery chaos in a creation myth is another. Unfortunately, not expecting to make this or any discovery, I had wildly opened random books and journals seeing what I could see and it was in one of these journals that I saw a rock art drawing labelled Barclodiad Y Gawres with a single spiral and a random assortment of haphazard lines and scribbles. Prior to realising I was going to make a serious academic study of all this, and having the insight to begin professionally archiving and citing my sources, I do not know in which journal that particular glyph appeared. Though I continue to hunt for it and will add it to this journal if I find it. To the best of my knowledge it was among the Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland because I recall being struck that both my clan ancestors name and this drawing were in the same journal.

But, it wouldn't matter overmuch to find it, other symbols equally take its place, and I merely wanted to include it here to record my process of deduction. The importance of archiving authors texts and properly recording locations of images cannot be under-stated and it is a fine feature of academic practice to make systematic verifiable and repeatable records should something you didn't think much of then, turns into a critical piece of evidence you need later and wish to find again. Still, I had not planned on writing any of this nor spending the previous three months researching it every night and day.

The Esoteric Symbolism of Water

It is fascinating to see *how*, the sea has been depicted in symbolism as this provides insight into what the artists involved were perceiving and interpreting. As I trawled through early journals

looking at rock art drawings I realised that there was variation. By having the name of the location where the CnR was found, and could compare it to aerial imagery, I quickly realised the value of those drawings that had locations near the sea. Rivers, which were tailed-circles, are like stars virtually identical and impossible to convincingly distinguish on a landscape. But those next to the ocean, although rarer, revealed the different ways in which Neolithic People, or, whoever had created these markings, viewed its massive watery expanse. The symbol for water, as Blavatsky explains in the *Secret Doctrine*, comes from the wavy line that depicts M for Mother relating to the spiritual belief of a Divine Womb of Darkness that gave rise to the Light and in turn a Creator, who after some initial attempts with other beings using the Logos or The Word, imbuing Soul into Man (Blavatsky 1888).

The Ocean, is understood by many ancients as a feminine reflection of Spirit in Matter as the watery abyss - and it is very broadly understood as such around the world and across time. Additionally, this kind of depiction has esoteric relation to creation-myths and the notion of the concept of the Abyss. Such notions are associable in comparative mythology and the occult to the Divine Feminine, Primordial Womb, concepts of Abzu or Chaos which are associated with Water (Blavatsky, *The Secret Doctrine*, Vol 2). Frazer's work, *The Golden Bough*, is a massive comparative study of mythology, religion, and ritual, and discusses water in various cultural contexts—especially in relation to purification, fertility, rain-making, and sacrifice. Symbolic collections such as Fred Gettings 1981 '*The Dictionary of Occult, Hermetic and Alchemical Symbols*' also demonstrate the connections of specific symbols to specific worldly phenomena.

Although the sea is the same everywhere, its immense bulk is depicted variously in chronoliths through triangles, layers of chevrons, straight lines, or chaotic scribbles depending on which aspect of the sea is being emphasised or prioritised; its elemental nature, its shape, its rhythmic waves, its geographic region, its feminine quality, its danger, or its chaotic nature. The visual appearance of waves is also highly suggestive of a rhythmic rise and fall and side-on symbolic of the zig-zag.

Even at a distant point from Scotland, in Kaimanawa, New Zealand, carvings in caves depict the water using chevrons as a series of triangulated waves. And, stylised spirals on the presumably wooden canoe therefore depict something solid and distinct from the water of the sea. The broad stylisation of symbolism indicates many cultures and many interpretations, even by individuals within a culture made these markings.



(23) Kaimanawa Caves, New Zealand with canoe patterned by spirals and zig-zag waves.

In the following image at Noatak, Alaska, the artist has opted for a seemingly-random scribbling which I have initially interpreted as an expression that the ocean was an immense even fearsome unknown and they scribed the rock wanting to tell others. Subsequently, based on my research, I feel there is precise (but presently veiled) information to be gleaned from this kind of patterning, such as reports for what lies beyond across the straight, the best way to navigate it, or even a name for the region in the carvers dialect. But I have noticed it is a regular feature of rocks to depict proximity to the ocean using these symbolic designs. When it comes to CnR rocks near the sea carved with use a large amount of rings (10 or 18), which is discussed below.

It is easy to appreciate the viewpoint that symbolism may have arisen across the globe even in separate locations depicting the sun, moon, stars in a similar fashion as they have a uniformity shared by all observers. Yet it is also a labelling of all such expressions as Rock Art and assuming everything round is a sun that has missed many iconographic subtleties. It is also this uniformity of phenomena to symbol reasoning that modern archaeology has relied on to explain the widespread phenomena of identical CnR – a claim I will refute.

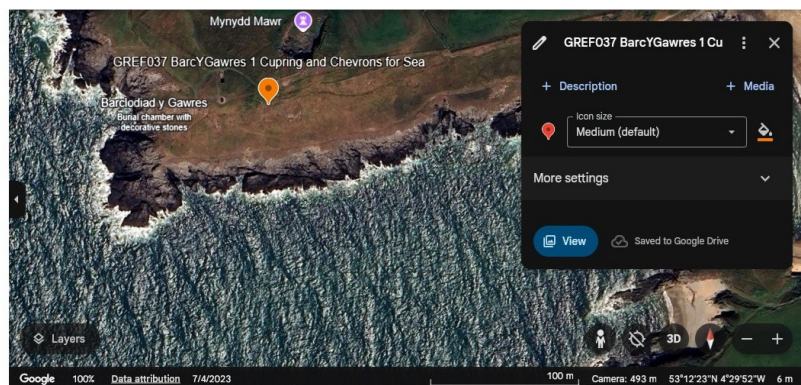
Moreover, in being certain of CnR, it places other rock carvings in context so I can read some of them too. But my primary concern was with CnR because it is unique among rock carvings.



(24) Noatak Alaska, haphazard cut marks on coastal stone overlooking the sea. (Shirar 2011)



Figure 3. Recent tracing of the upper section of Stone 16 at Barclodiad y Gawres (courtesy of the WRAO).



GREF 037 Barclodiad Y Gawres landmark

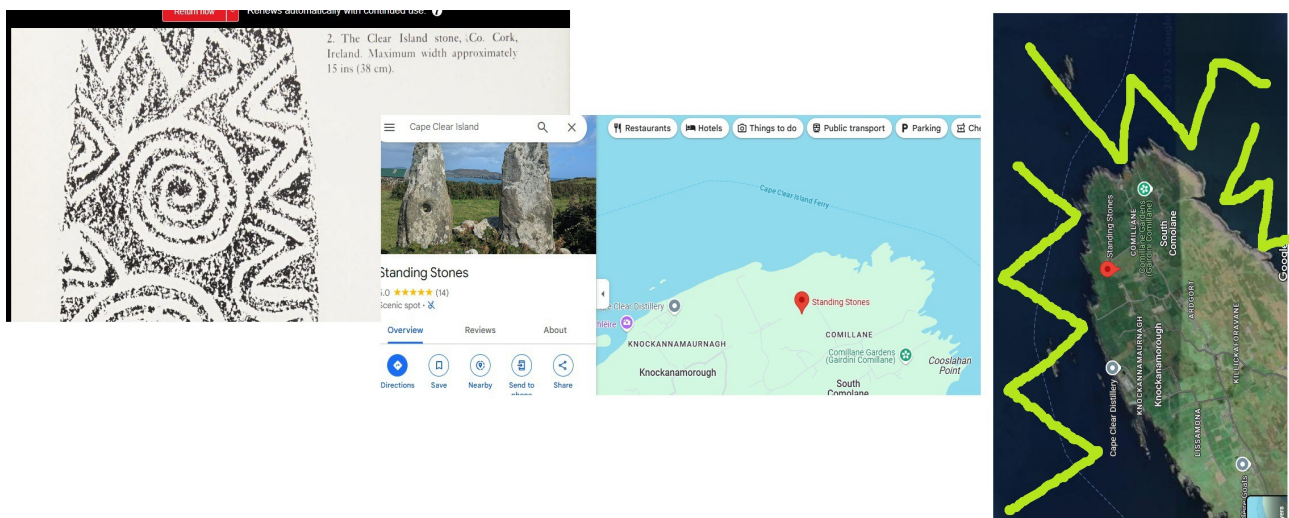
(25) Drawing of the upper part of Stone 16 at Barclodiad Y Gawres with a single spiral surrounded

by chevrons. The aerial imagery depicts a single circular site near a cliff right beside the sea. The lack of other features make it logical to determine the chevrons describe the ocean.



Barclodiad Y Gawres looking from the mound out to the sea (Google Images) symbolically depicted in petroglyph thousands of years ago by a single spiral and a mass of chevrons.

Here is another example. This is a standing stone at Clear Island, Ireland carved with a spiral (a second one is just visible) and chevrons (close rows of matching triangles) on three sides. As we can see from the comparison of the symbol – to the location – to the terrain features: This section of island is narrow and surrounded on three sides by water. There is no room in the chronolith and little room in the landscape for the chevrons to represent anything else except the ocean.



Left: Clear Island petroglyph - Hadingham, 1974, p.12. Centre: Google Maps of Clear Island.

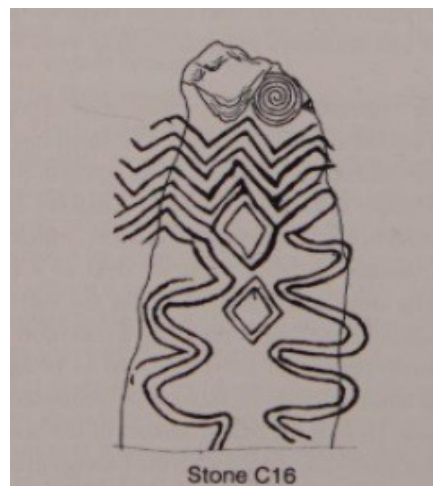
Right: Google Earth imagery with my own graphics overlaid.



Decorated stones at Bryn Celli Ddu (After Shee-Twohig 1981).

(26)

Less definitive, but still consistent, is Bryn Cell Ddu (GREF 207) an island and thus heavy with chevrons and squiggle marks depicting water. In comparison to the full C16 glyph shown of Barclodiad Y Gawres, which shares the same island, we can see the same patterning. They are not smoking guns, but slowly build a consistent pattern.



The value of the sea being depicted in chronoliths cannot be overstated. Because although it has its own subtleties in rising and falling (Eustatic Change), it remains relatively constant in shape over thousands of years. Although coast does erode, it can do so significantly slower and over vast tracts of time the sea changes much less in appearance than the features on land. This means a more stable connection is retained between the original cartographic features of the landscape at the time the chronolith was carved and the landscape as it appears in modern times. These ridges on Stone C16 may reflect long submerged details. If we accept the relative dating of CnR in Britain as being between 4000-3000 BCE, there are two sides to these geological processes.

Firstly, there is the matter of change.

- Landmasses can undergo drastic processes shaped by a combination of geological, climatic and cultural forces. 8,000 years ago (circa 6000 BCE), the world was still emerging from the last Ice Age. Melting glaciers caused global sea levels to rise dramatically—by tens of meters. This led to the flooding of coastal plains (e.g., the drowning of Doggerland, a land

bridge between Britain and continental Europe).

- Rivers are dynamic systems. Over thousands of years, they can change course (meandering, avulsions), erode valleys or build up floodplains, or be captured by other drainage systems (stream piracy). These shifts often depend on tectonic tilting, climate, and vegetation cover.
- Lakes may form due to glacial retreat, tectonic subsidence or damming can occur. Over time, lakes can silt up and disappear or expand if rainfall or inflow increases or be modified by human intervention causing them to appear/disappear. Over 8,000 years, mountain-building (orogeny) is typically slow but can be noticeable in geologically active zones.
- Tectonic uplift can raise landmasses subtly—enough to alter river courses or drainage basins. Isostatic rebound (especially in post-glacial regions like Scotland and Scandinavia) causes land to rise where ice once compressed the crust.
- Mountains are steadily worn down by weathering, water, ice, and wind. Glacial valleys may become more rounded and vegetated as erosion slows post-Ice Age.
- Tectonic plates shift a few centimeters per year—so in 8,000 years, they can move tens to hundreds of meters. This can alter coastlines, offset rivers, or even trigger earthquakes and uplift. Furthermore, plates don't only slide—they also bend, warp, and fold, affecting land orientation. For example, tilting of a landmass can change watershed boundaries or the flow of rivers. In subduction zones, uplifted ridges or volcanic arcs may appear.
- Volcanoes can build new land (e.g., islands, lava plains) or reshape older land by collapsing or erupting. These changes can block rivers, create new lakes, or alter ecosystems.
- Additionally, areas can be subject to flooding, erosion, submersion, and human changes such as the razing of land for farming, agriculture and city-building, including the moving of megalithic stones.

Secondly, there is the matter of change.

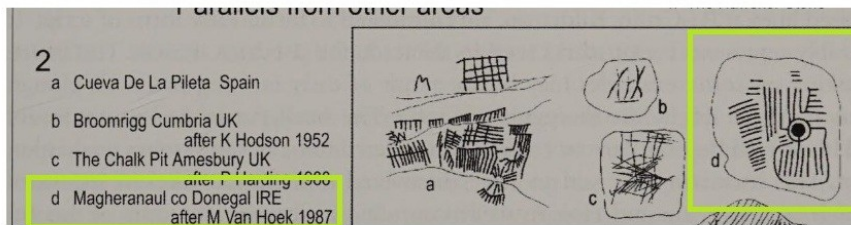
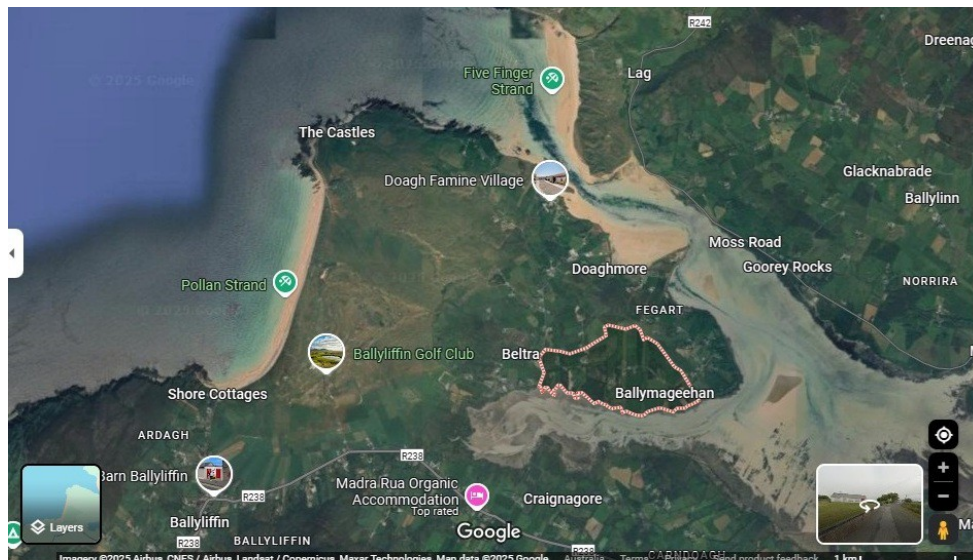
All of these processes can completely alter the landscape, disconnecting a water-map carved at a specific time, from resembling the landscape decades, hundreds or thousands of years later. In part this has been a major contributor to concealing the secret of the stones, until now. While Structures or buildings may be long gone, rivers changed course, lakes dried up – there is enough relationship left to make some conclusive assumptions.

If CnR are maps, then as much as these forces threaten to disrupt what they described, all of these forces act as geological cogs in a clock that can freeze-frame more exactly when CnR were carved given that they cannot be carbon-dated. With consistent and strong evidence matching chronoliths to unique sections of existing terrain – this alone helps limit and refocus research efforts by at least half by taking focus off the skies and providing a previously absent solid foundation to put other such markings into perspective and context. Although many pictures appear in the records of cup and ring markings, the breakthrough could only be made through specific examples. This meant finding drawings which clearly depict the features of the stone and that are not obscured, and which depicted the sea allowing them to be matched to their location on a global map to a relatively stable geological feature.

- (1) I had to have a full sketch of the full CnR depicted on the stone. A lot of modern records are photos taken from different angles, have poor lighting, many focusing neither on the stone or the background. Neither of which are useful on their own. I often needed older resources like those found on Internet Archive dating back over a century or more that had meticulous records of these arrangements made by others in the traditional style of rock drawings.
- (2) I had to know the location of the stone and trust it wasn't moved. Many such drawings were either not given a location in the text or I could not find them on Google Earth. Many

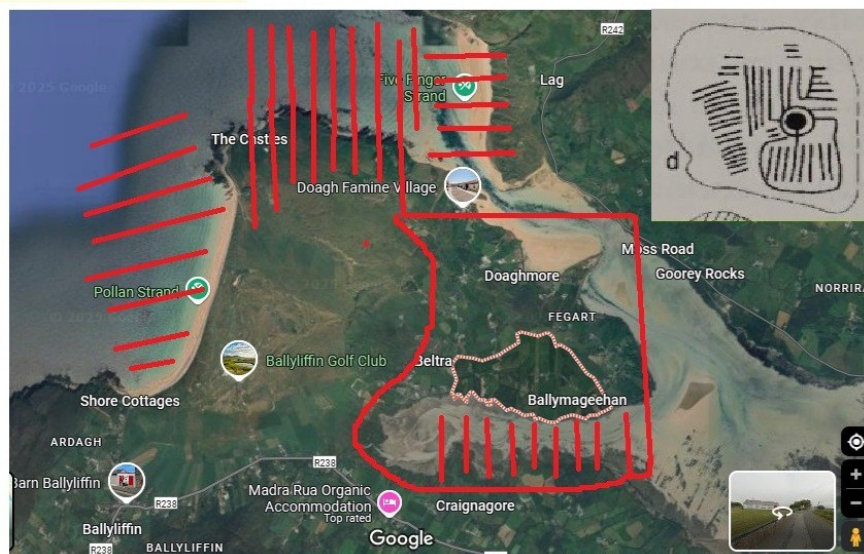
- authors assumed familiarity by the reader of the locations named, which I assume had a colloquial title, which this Australian could not find over a hundred years later.
- (3) The location shown of the stone had to be near the sea which is a relatively stable geological feature in thousand year time frames, and offers a contrasting symbolism of sea/land distinguishing sea from the land rather than lake vs lake.
 - (4) The location had to have remained relatively untouched by agricultural practices and farming which often moved, destroyed or repurposed stones.

Like finding the edge pieces to a jigsaw puzzle before tacking the much weightier interior, discovering these critical associations made every difference.



Magheranaul Petroglyph by Brown 2005, p.213

REF 006

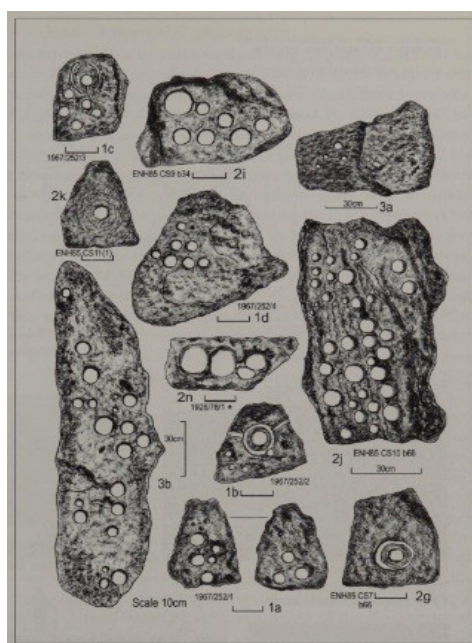


Here at Magheranaul Ireland, (REF 006) this glyph recorded by Hoek / Brown perfectly matches

the unusual shape of the water and its shorelines leaving no doubt as to its intention as a map.

Moving the Stones Breaks their Connection

Moving the stones certainly plays havoc with their original intention. If this stone found at Magheranaul was moved out of its area, say to Scotland, Inverness. The connection it had as a map would have been broken. In the Old Stones, Sandy Gerrard remarks on associations of stones to tors, but the possibility that many of the stones required to strengthen that association have been removed (Burnham 2019, p.106-107). Like taking away the compass needle that points North, moving these stones destroys the original connection and orientation they had to the landscape depicted. This is what has happened with Cochno Stone's Eastern flank being almost completely razed by farmland which has impeded any earlier recognition of it as a regional map.

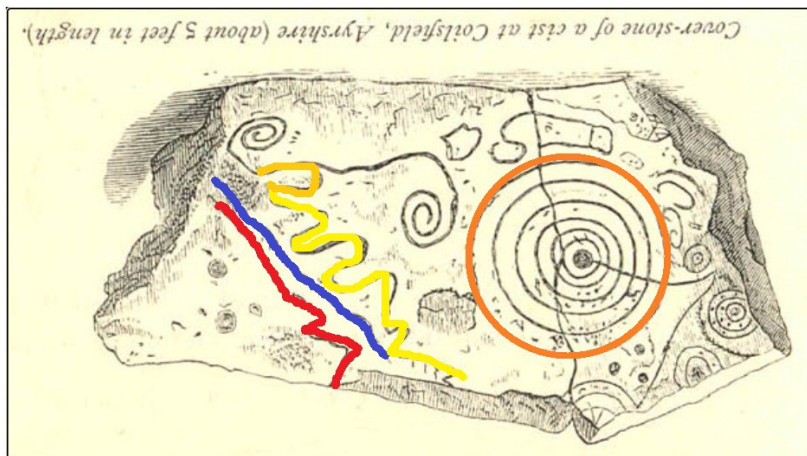


Brown 2005, p.169 – beautiful but unintelligible sketches of cupmarked stones.

The sketches made by Brown and hundreds of others may be accurate, but in such small pieces, or without knowing exactly where they were found or which way the creators (and later drawing reproducers) were facing when they drew them, they could be matched to virtually anywhere on a map that has water sources nearby. Or, alluded to belong to a region that had water sources in the past. Such an approach to CnR is akin to having loose alphabetic letters and asking which book they come from. Cup and Rings are after all symmetrical seemingly-random series of dots and circles. We have no way of knowing which direction they face or their original orientation to the landscape in relation to the drawing. So we also don't know in which direction to proceed looking for such relationships to water, either. In later displaying copies or drawings of these markings someone also determines which way up these markings are presented as well which can add further distortion. I have discovered that since they are maps, rotating them can often reveal their intended relationship to the land. Like that anecdotal practice of telling someone a modern abstract artwork is 'upside down' I have the dubious honour of noticing when some of these markings have indeed been published upside down.

Thus, finding a chronolith in a location that describes its location and has distinctive coastlines with unusual waterways that are beyond chance for a match, confirms a cartographic relationship exists. And though rare, finding such markings was critical to show matching Cochno Stone to terrain was

not a one-off or chance event but a deliberate cultural practice of cartography in 6000 BCE.



Almost all maps are orientation fixed. They often only make sense when held the right way up which is why they were marked with cardinal directions and later by a compass rose that showed North.

If we assume from published pictures that a chronolith is shown the 'right' way up, we may never see the connection it bears to the landscape. The chronolith above was found in Ayrshire, and published the other way up. I have rotated it around to reveal that the image maps the Eastern Coast of Arran island, the waters between it and the coast of Scotland (Firth of Clyde) and the River Forth on the Eastern Coast. The double spiral appears to signify one of the Lochs north of the area, possibly Loch Long, and some other water source inland – though the meaning of many of these additional symbols is not as clear as those depicting land and sea and requires further study.

The issue of dislodging a map from its place of carving either actually or abstractly is that it immediately adds distortion to it by removing its anchoring point. Sir Simpson, Stan Beckansall, Paul Brown and countless others have made extensive records of the marks on thousands of stones hoping to illuminate their purpose. Beckansall's work was made in 1986 with photographs depicting cupmarked stones often accompanied by photos showing the local landscape visible from the location of the stone. Most other photographers did or still do the same. However, capturing such backgrounds is superfluous since they do not depict immediate locations near the stones because you don't need a map of an area you can see. Those who have studied these markings for at least two centuries did not have access to aerial imagery technology like Google Earth or Google Maps at the time, both of which I used to make the connection of CnR to regional maps and would not have made without them.

Despite searching, I have been unable to locate any other records of Cochno Stone to make accuracy comparisons between different sketches and the terrain itself. Yet it seems obvious from other photos that the stone contains more information than Donnelly sketched.



(26) A photo indicating the limitations of Donnelly's Sketch of Cochno Stone.

Interestingly, the Cochno Stone map covers a very large region but not the location of Cochno itself. I considered this may be because only part of the Cochno Stone was uncovered and sketched which is the only source from which conclusions about its actual appearance can be drawn. I considered that Cochno's omission could suggest that some areas described by the map were not yet explored at the time the Cochno Stone map was made, but that seems unlikely since starting a major project like the Cochno Stone would be foolish without all of the information need to be put on it to fulfil its purposes already at hand by which to make the map. More likely was the nature of the stone's history being covered and uncovered may not have exposed the full stone, therefore may not have allowed the entire stone and its contents to be fully sketched, and so much of it is blank.

Unfortunately, this is an all-too common practice of shutting away such sites leaving inadequate records – or commercialising the sites piecemeal for tourism rather than making the information available to the public in an open source 3d format. The secrecy or preservation relating to archaeology is often so secretive or preservative as to make the sites completely useless in advancing human understanding of our ancestry by restricting all access. Yet without even touching the ground, the benefit of juicy grants, the aid of a team, or access to full academic records - I have completely transformed the field. I hope that a more friendly open-source archaeological attitude

such as that adopted by Burnham and co at the Megalithic Portal can take root in future in archaeology and allow others even without industry credentials to assist in solving such mysteries. Which is also why I have made my findings available in a free public format.

As to why it was made, I had theorised that it may have been a survey requested by a chief, enemy tribe, or interested parties desiring to know the layout of the land and relationships in distance to key objects and features. Obviously, (and important to note) the artist knew what needed to be depicted before they depicted it, so a suitable size stone that could contain all the necessary features was chosen. For instance, to the far east are the Drumgoyach Standing Stones, which may have indicated a border of territory – which could explain why the map of Cochno Stone does not proceed further east. West is the River Clyde which also forms a natural obstacle forming a border to the map. The drawing of Cochno Stone by Donnelly also seems to be mostly blank in its central aspect, which is where one would usually expect the most detail of a drawing to be – not around the edges as shown. The area north of the region seems to indicate a lack of water according to Google Earth, which absence may also form a natural border to the Cochno Stone map. But it should be clear by now, that Cochno Stone is definitely not related to eclipses or cosmological features as Mann (Mann 1939) and many others believed.

We will get to the very pressing question of how this was possible for Neolithic People and how the very notion of them being able to achieve such feats as accurate regional mapping of geological and hydrological features, flies in the face of much of what is accepted of that time and their capabilities.

To see for oneself that these markings were not dreamy etchings by a people drowning in spiritualism and nature worship with sore necks from staring at the heavens – was to accept that they carried out a methodical functional symbology that afforded mastery, power and dominance over, on and while moving through their landscapes. This kind of evidence drastically changes a raft of assumptions made about Neolithic Man and forms a domino-effect. It also accounts for a wide range of previously dismissed possibilities in the known history of mankind, besides challenging the general chronology of history itself. My discovery that I could read the stones was a tsunami that would sweep away everything I had assumed to be true about history and human evolution and take me on the mental adventure of my lifetime.

Hydrosymbolism: CnR are maps of water sources.

In addition to noticing many of these petroglyphs were regional maps - even describing the course of rivers precisely in some instances - I had begun to discern something else. CnR had a 1:1 ratio with water sources. Although the use of Cup and Rings and Cupmarks in Britain are two different styles, (possibly reflecting an older vs. newer expression of the same culture over time) they both depict water, usually lakes, or lakes with a river (hence the tail on tailed-circles). On its own, a single illustration does not offer much, but this journal will show hydro-symbolic consistency in chronoliths. Where there is 1 cup mark, we find 1 lake. Where there are 120 cup marks, we find 120 lakes. Where there are 1000 cupmarks we find 1000 lakes. And, when we examine this ratio across the planet in the 63 countries in which CnR appear, the ratio remains consistent and well beyond ordinary chance. I have now catalogued over 300 examples where Chronoliths match terrain features or exhibit a 1:1 water ratio.

Water tables, geological data charting sea levels and river courses for antiquity require specialist knowledge of software and time to learn them. I hope to learn how to use them to further research or modify my theory – but as it stands, this journal may be the sum total of my efforts unless I am

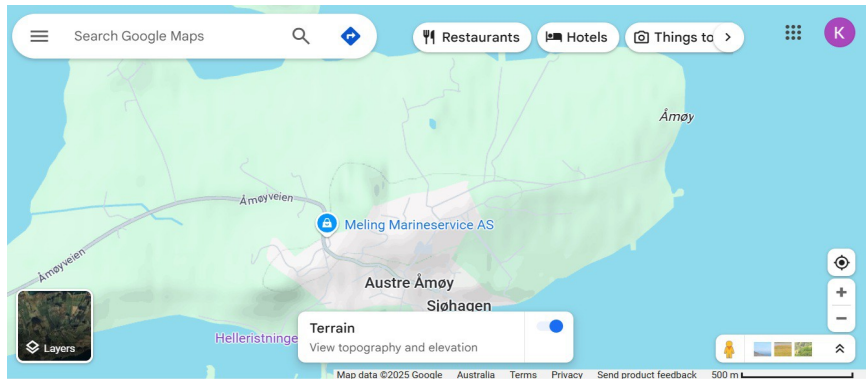
able to secure additional funding to spend the time on this project.

Let's take a look at additional samples.



(GREF 022) Novalesa, Italy: 1 tailed-Cupring (tHEC4), 1 lake. The tail may depict the Ruisseau de

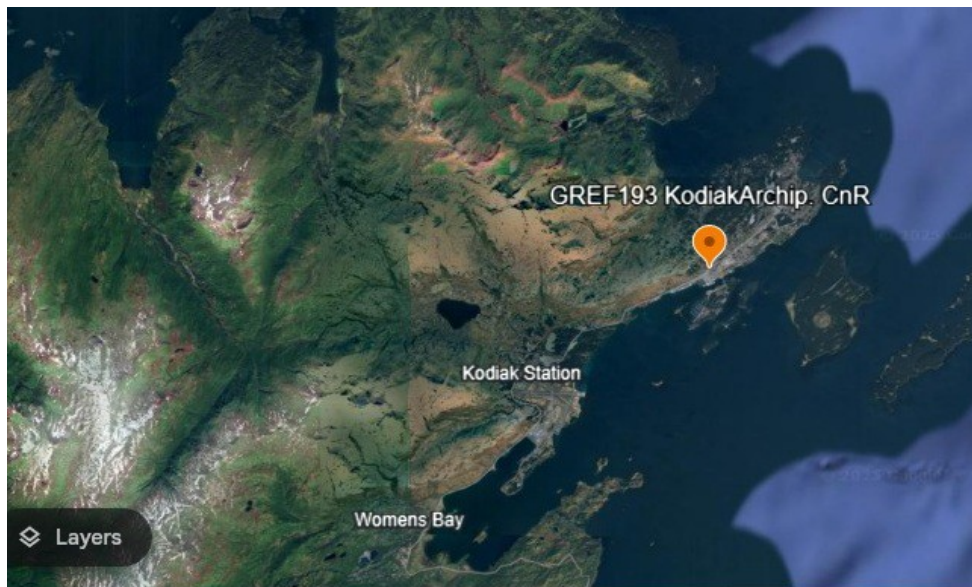
Savalain river.



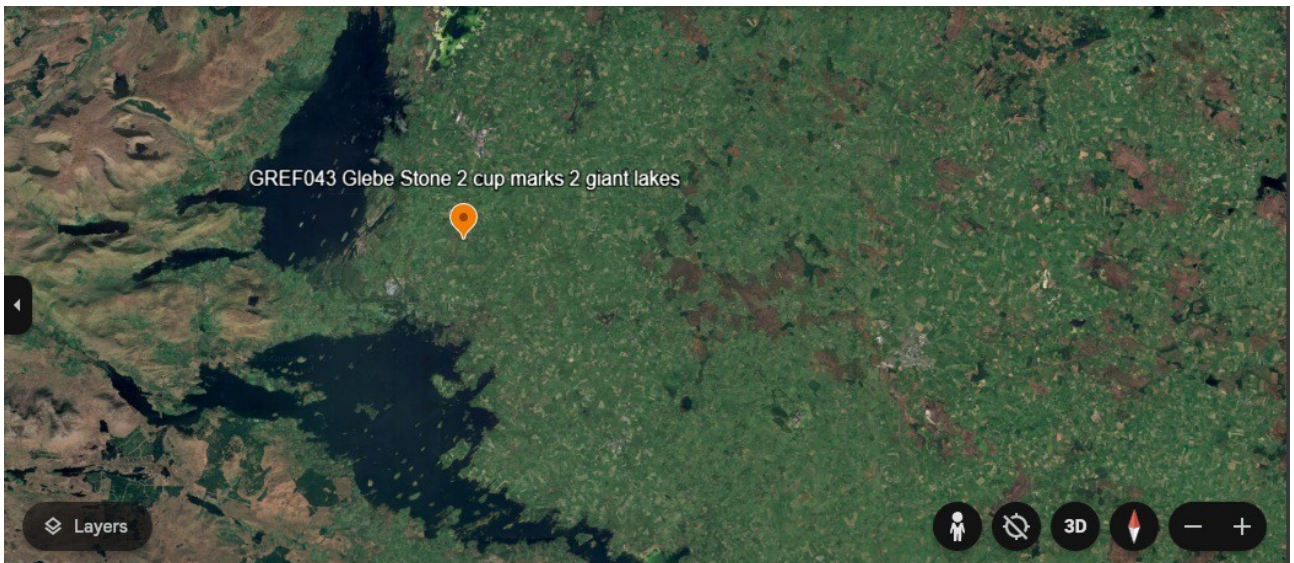
REF 099

Austre Åmøy, Rogaland, Norway shows a single CnR - and, here it is. A single water source.

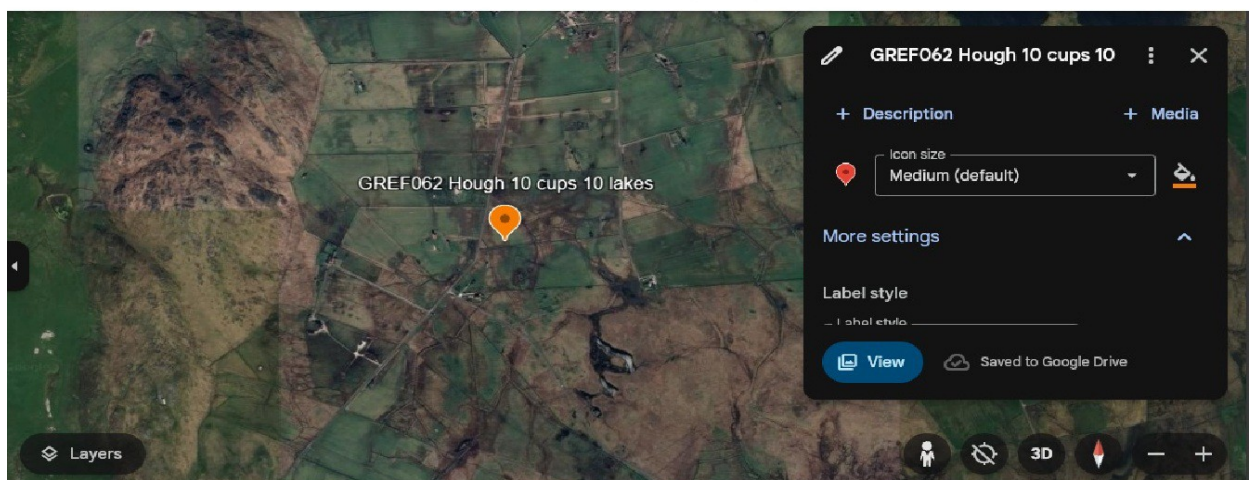
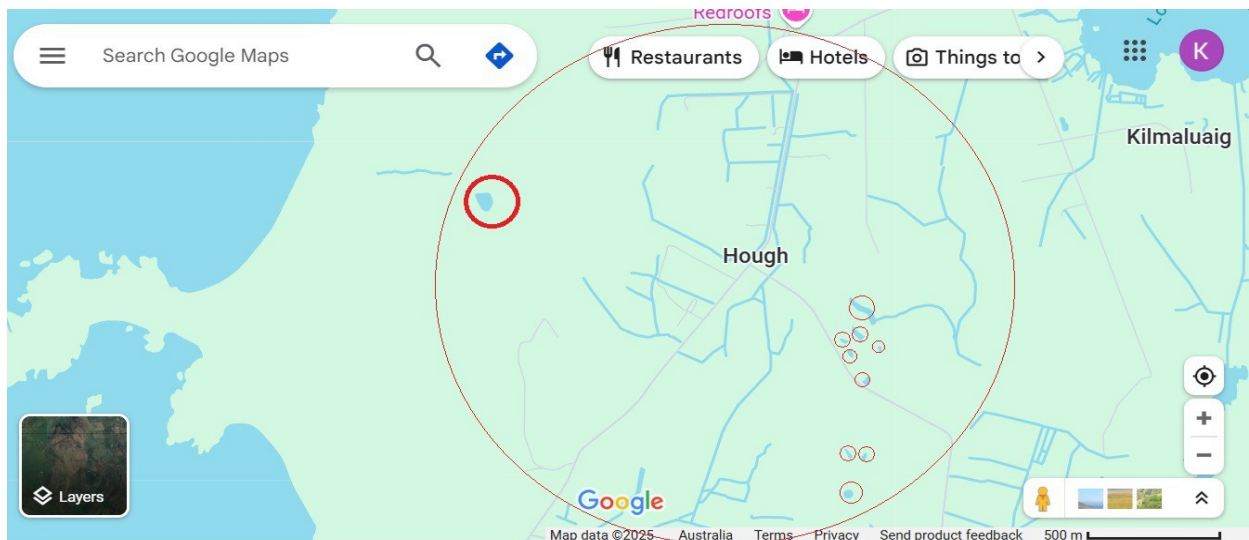
(REF 098) Austre Åmøy, Stavanger Municipality, Norway: 1 CnR and 1 lake.



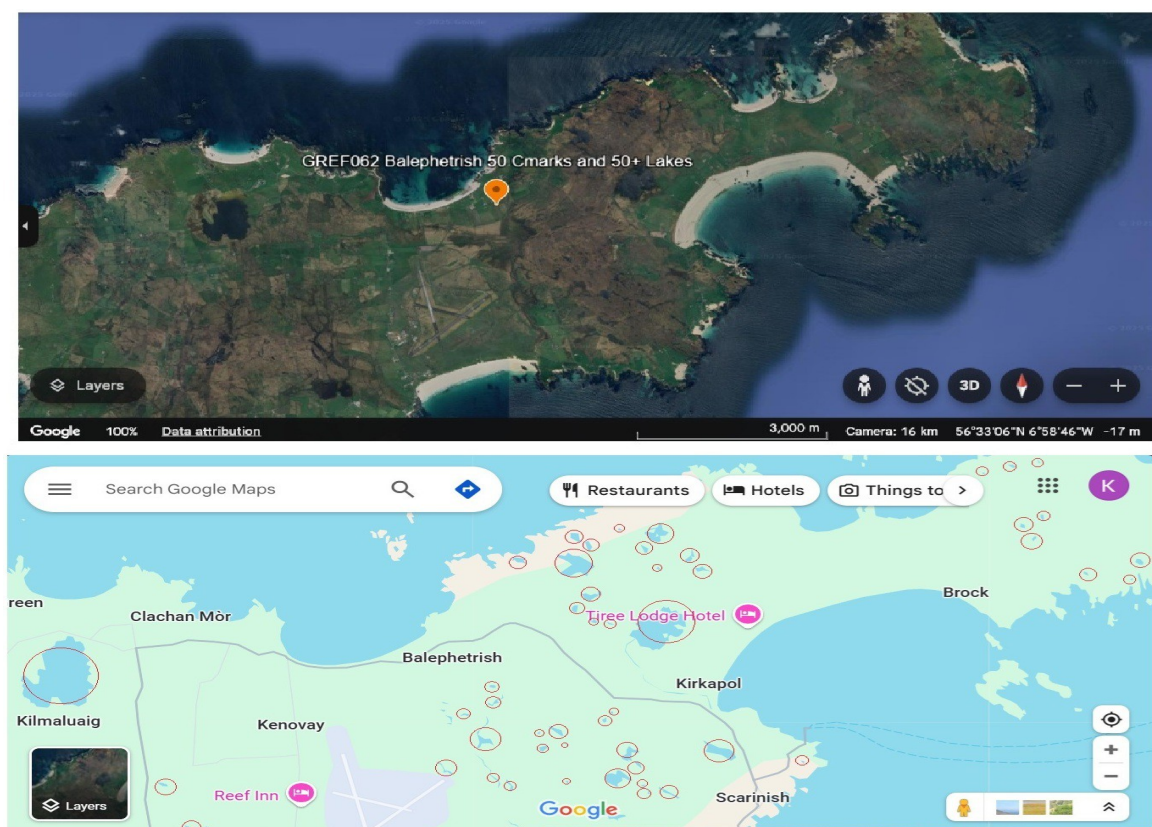
(REF 193) Kodiak Archipelago, Alaska: 1 CnR and 1 Lake.



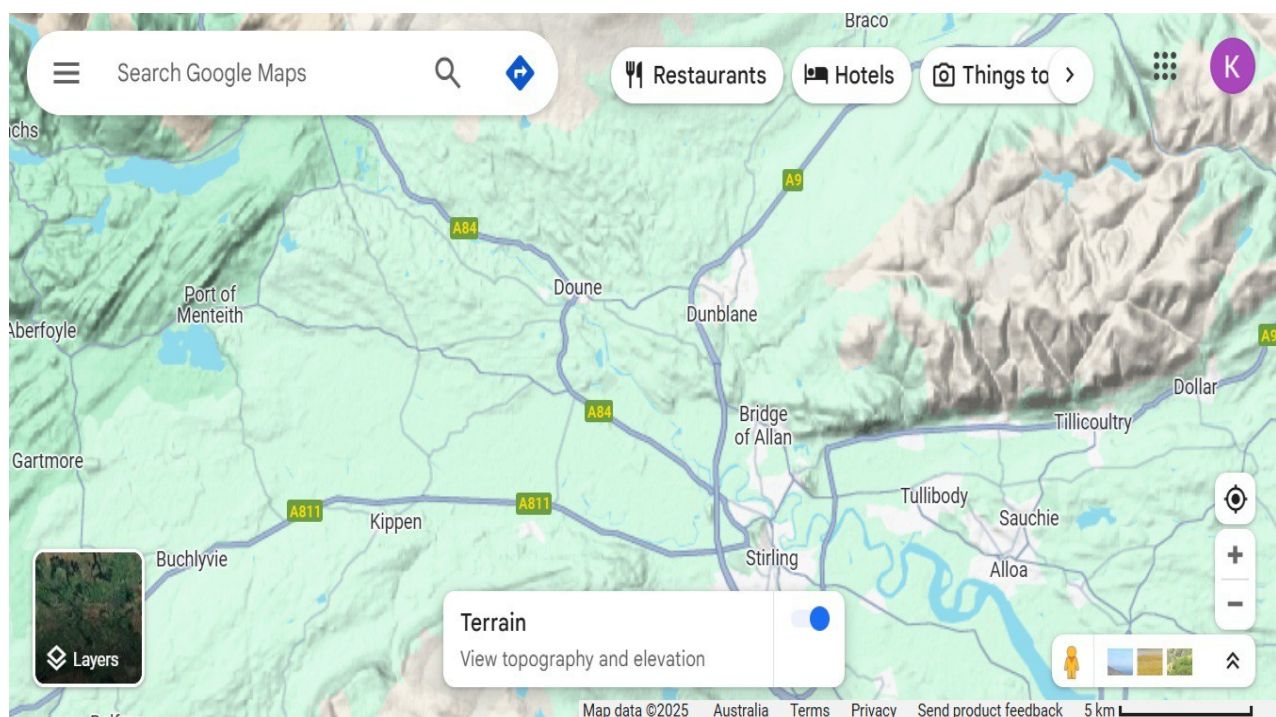
(GREF 043) Glebe Stone, Warriors Rest Stone, Ireland. Both have two cupmarks and are situated besides two massive lakes.



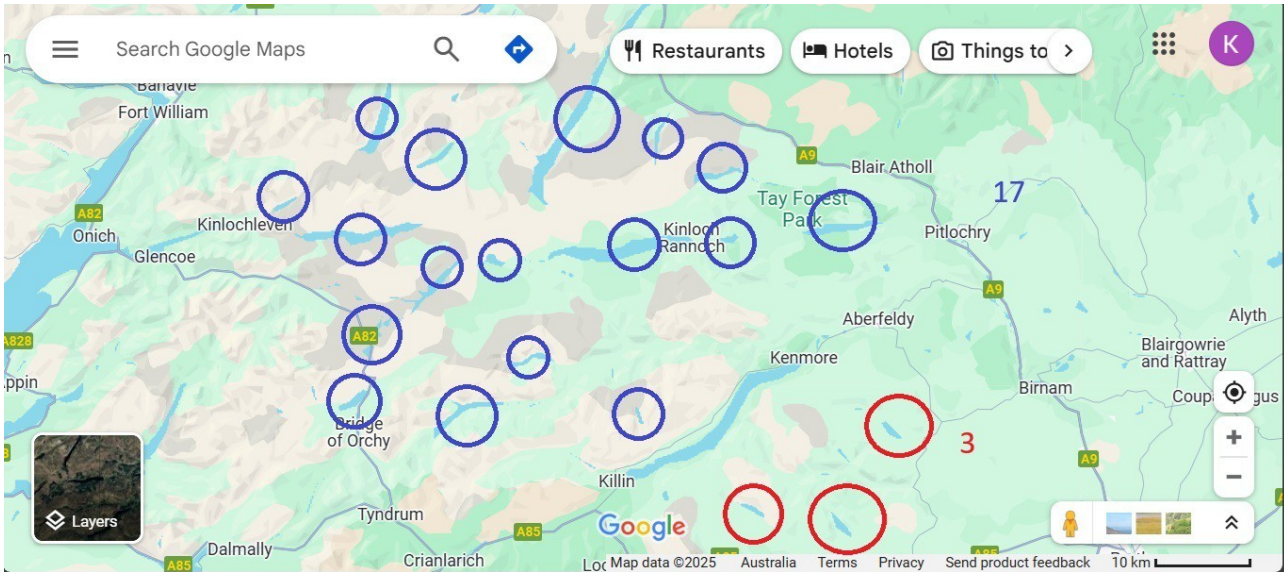
(GREF 063) Hough, Hebrides Islands: 10 Cups 10 lakes.



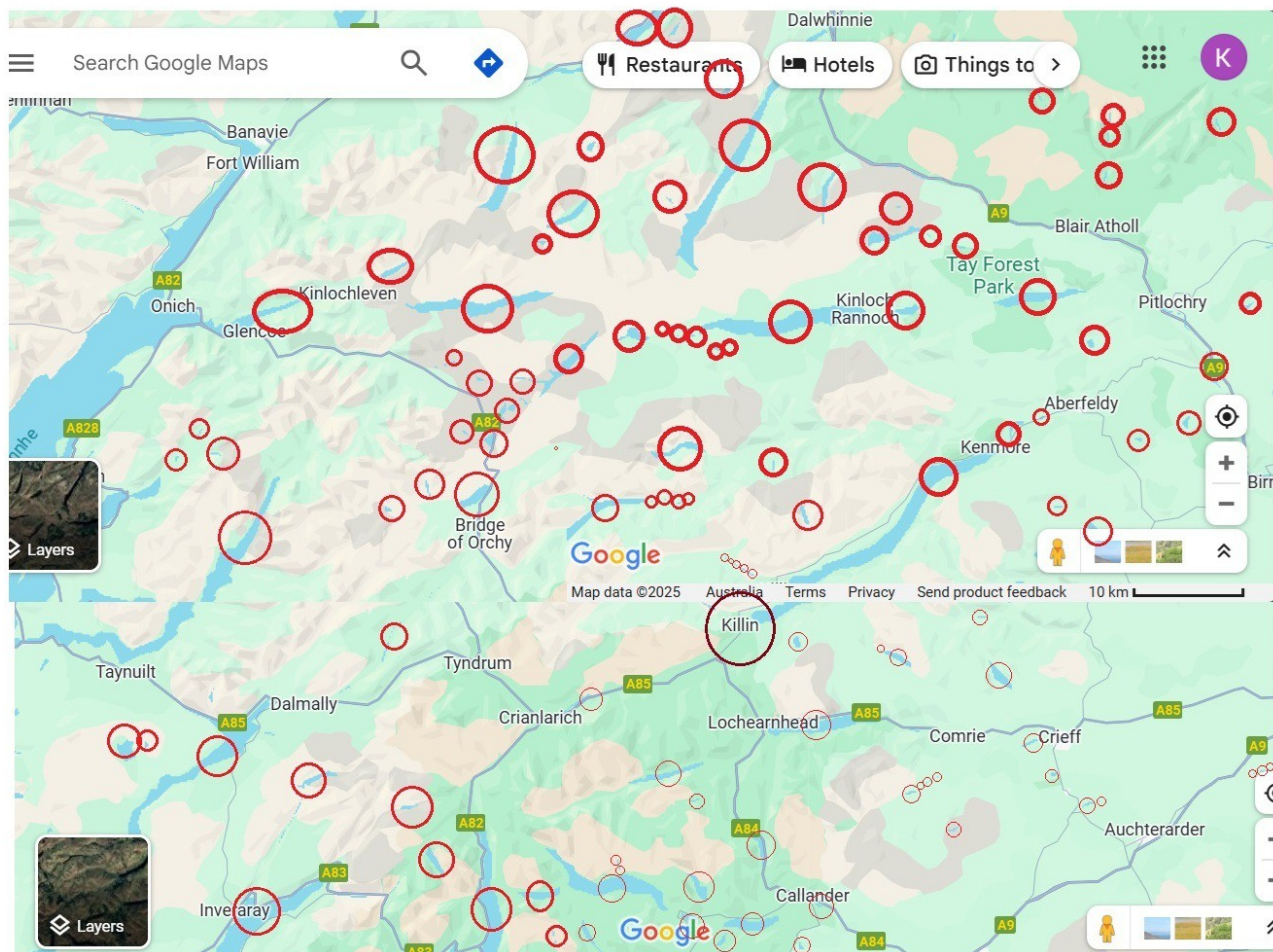
(GREF 062) Balephetrish (the Eastern site of the Island opposite Hough) 50 Cupmarks and 50+ Lakes.



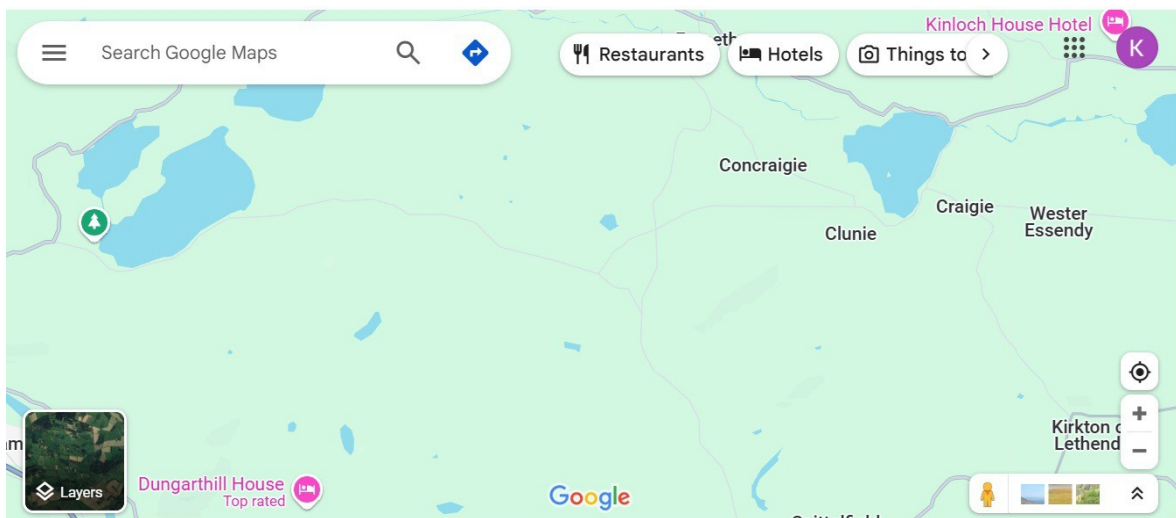
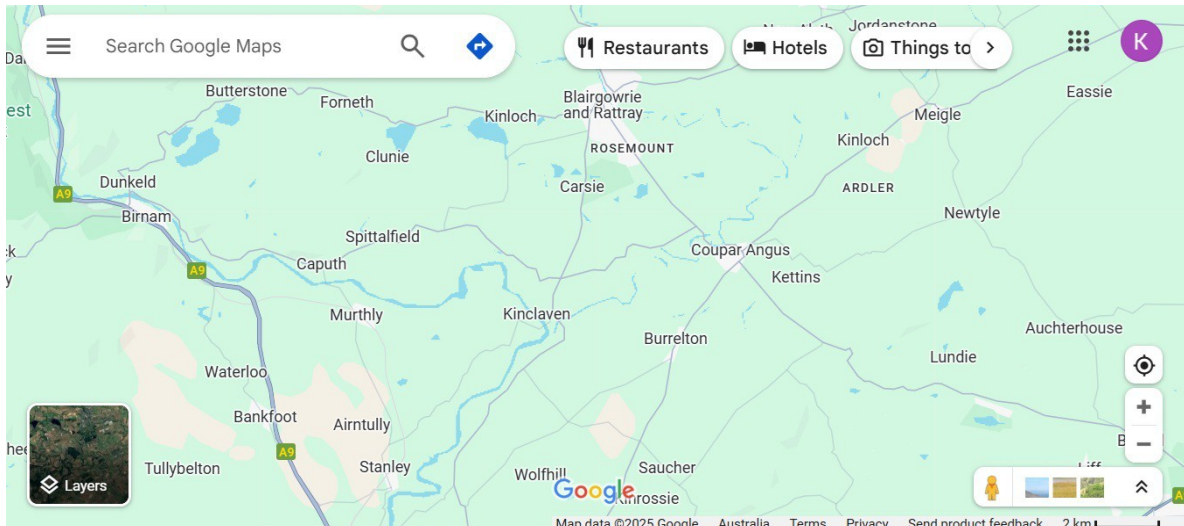
(GREF 048) Dunblane, Ireland. 19 Cupmarks and 19 lakes.



(GREF 052) Kenmore, UK. Kenmore Stones feature 17 Cupmarks on the North-East Stone, and 3 Cupmarks on the South-East Stone. There are noticeably more lakes to the North.

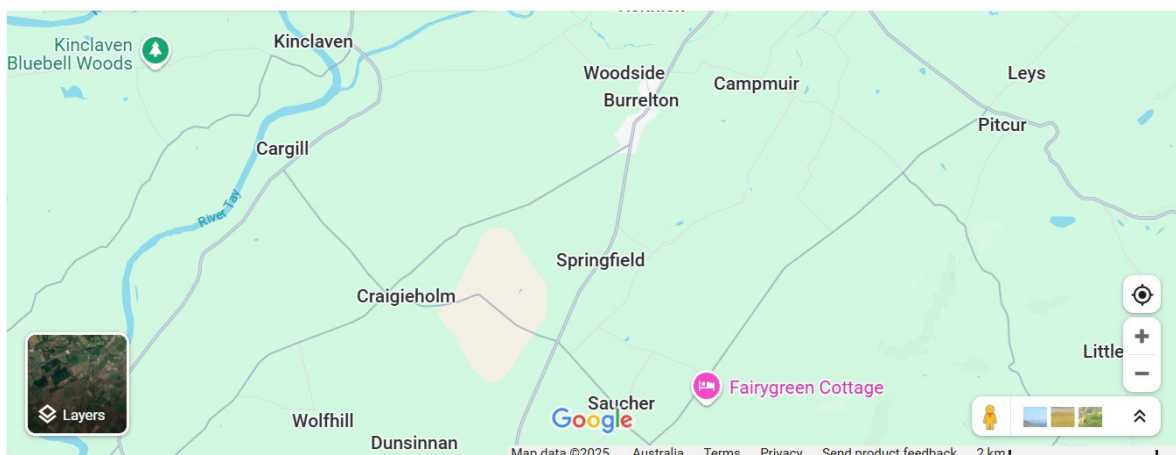


(GREF 049) Duncroisk, UK. Stones here feature 58-60 cups. Water sources are marked in red and feature at least 60 lakes.

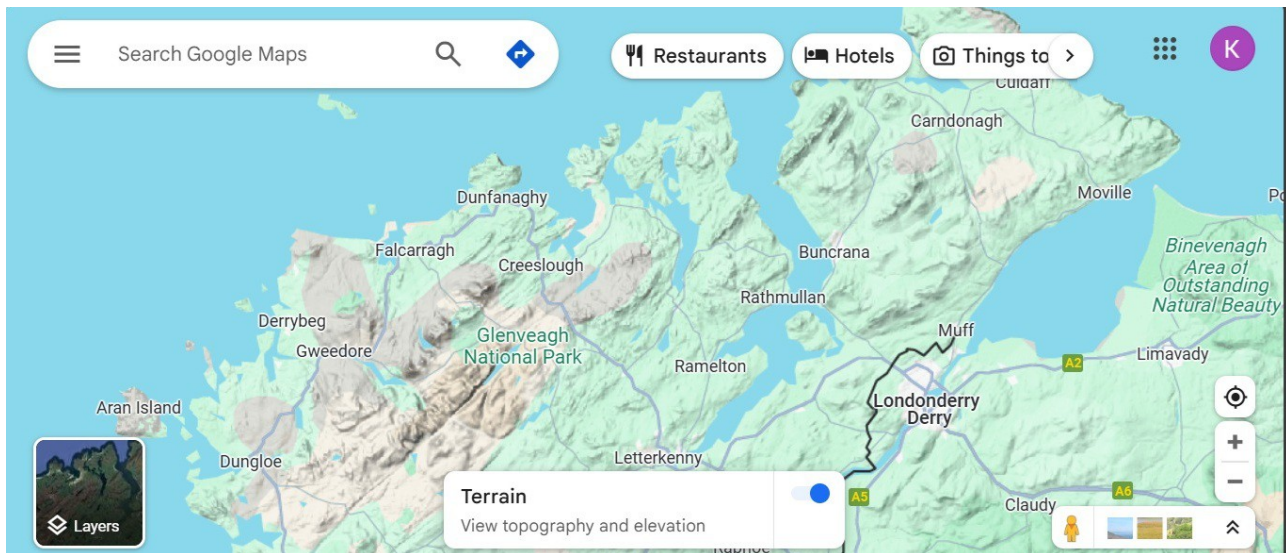


REF 053 River Tay. One of the stones hereabouts contains 130 cupmarks. An astonishing amount - yet, the surrounding area contains at least a hundred visible water sources. These may have been larger or more abundant when the stone was carved, but even with such high numbers of cupmarks, the terrain can keep up. Suggesting there is indeed a correlation of cup marks to water sources.

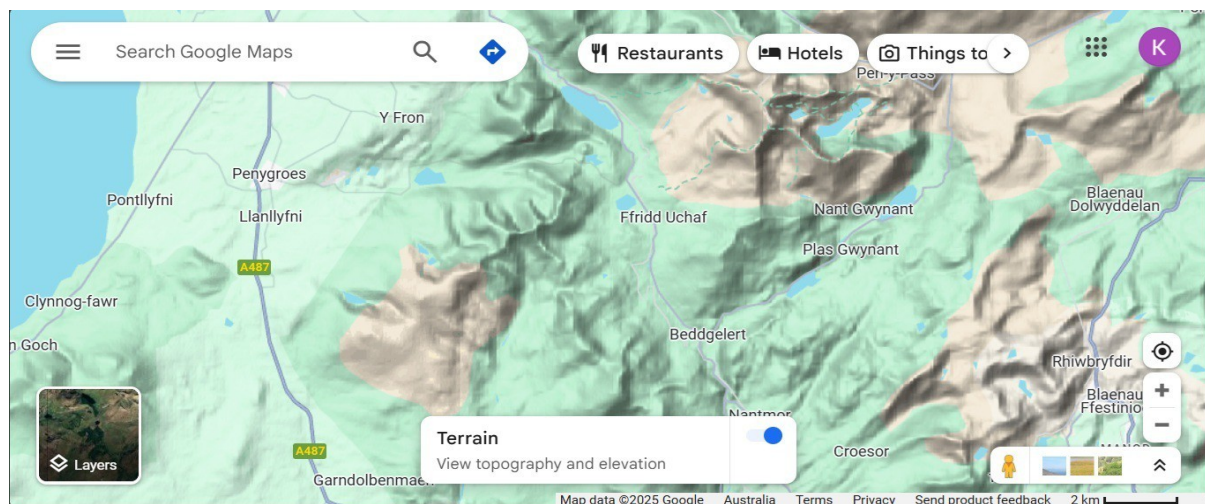
The closer one zooms in the more water sources appear on the google map...



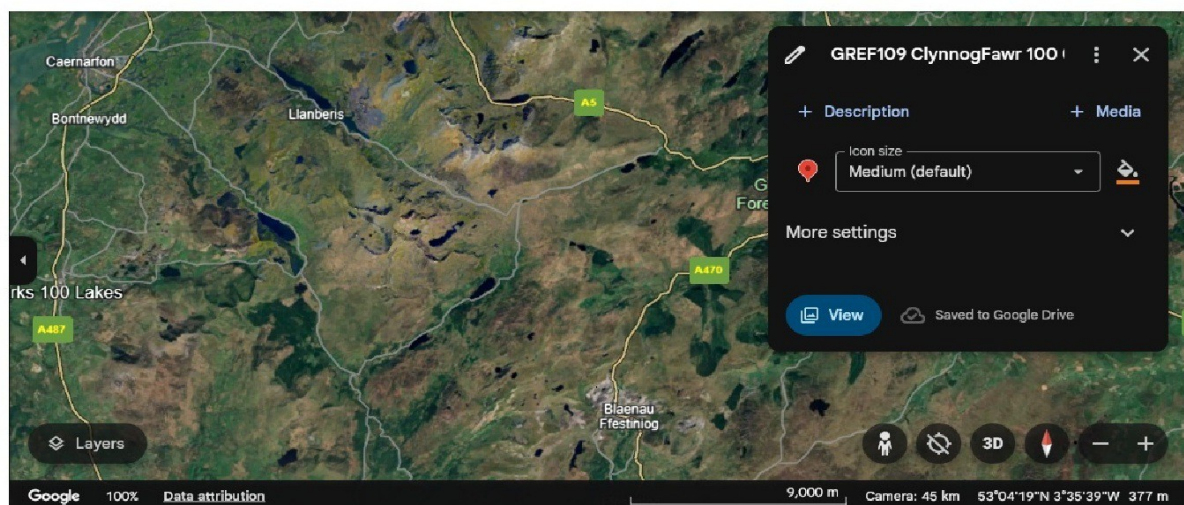
Burnham remarks that there are only 3 cups marks on Eastern side. Notably, there are very few if any water sources to the East of River Tay. Most are West, South and North.



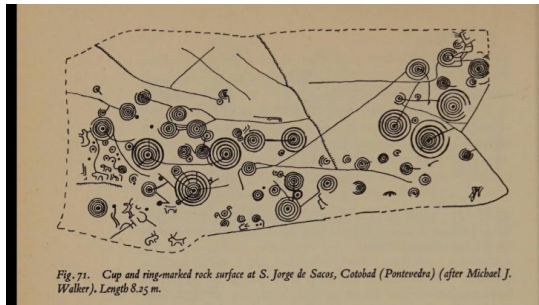
(GREF 096) Muff, Ireland: 40 Cupstones and 40 Lakes to the West – almost none North or East.



GREF 109 Clannog-Fawr, Varner (2012) mentions 110 Cup marks and location has 110 Lakes. We see that even impossible-sounding numbers of cupmarks to water sources retains correlation.

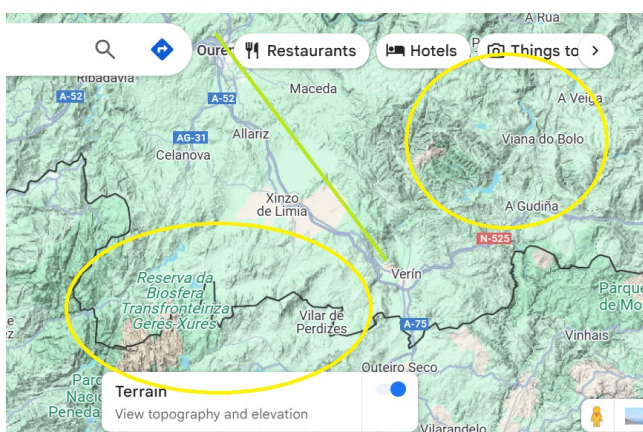
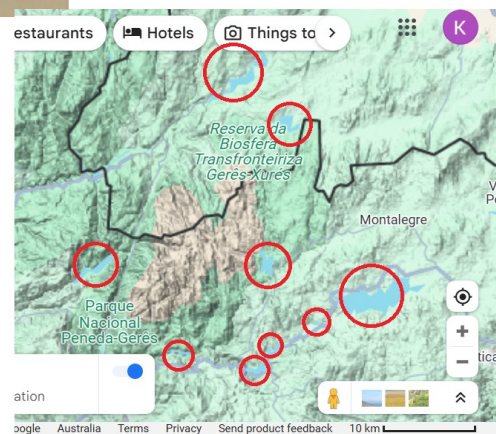
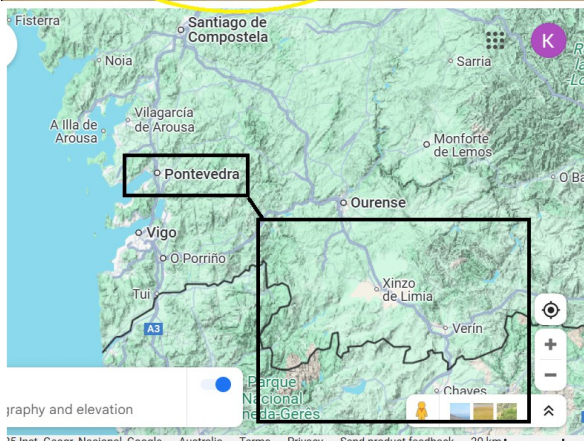
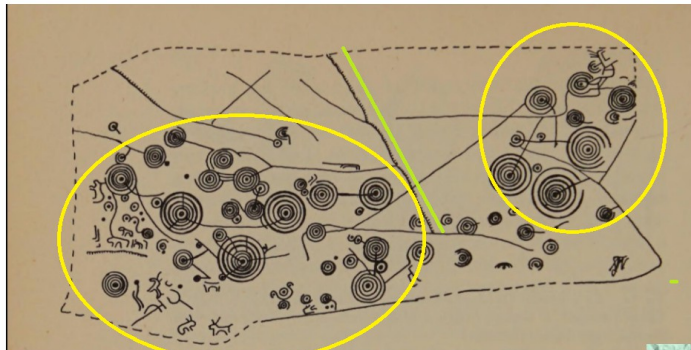


(GREF 109) Clannog-Fawr has 110 Cupmarks and 110 Lakes

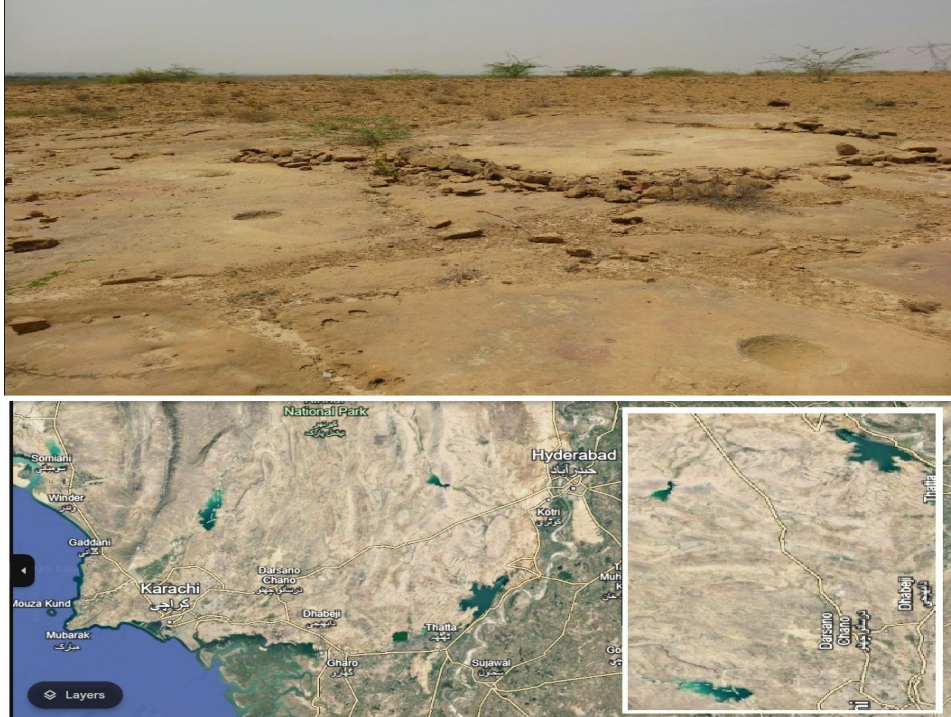


GREF 143 This incredible stone at Pontevedra is remarkably similar to Cochno in Scotland - and, like Cochno, it features a broad landscape map with main rivers and their arteries, major and smaller lakes and their arteries. What's more is it marks hunting grounds with various animals shown. This directly ties the Pontevedra stone and the concept of hunting to the Cochno Stone with its clawprint marks. This also means whichever group created Cochno, also created Pontevedra in the Galicia region. This supports evidence of the Boyne Culture, or pre-Boyne Culture migrating here then to Ireland.

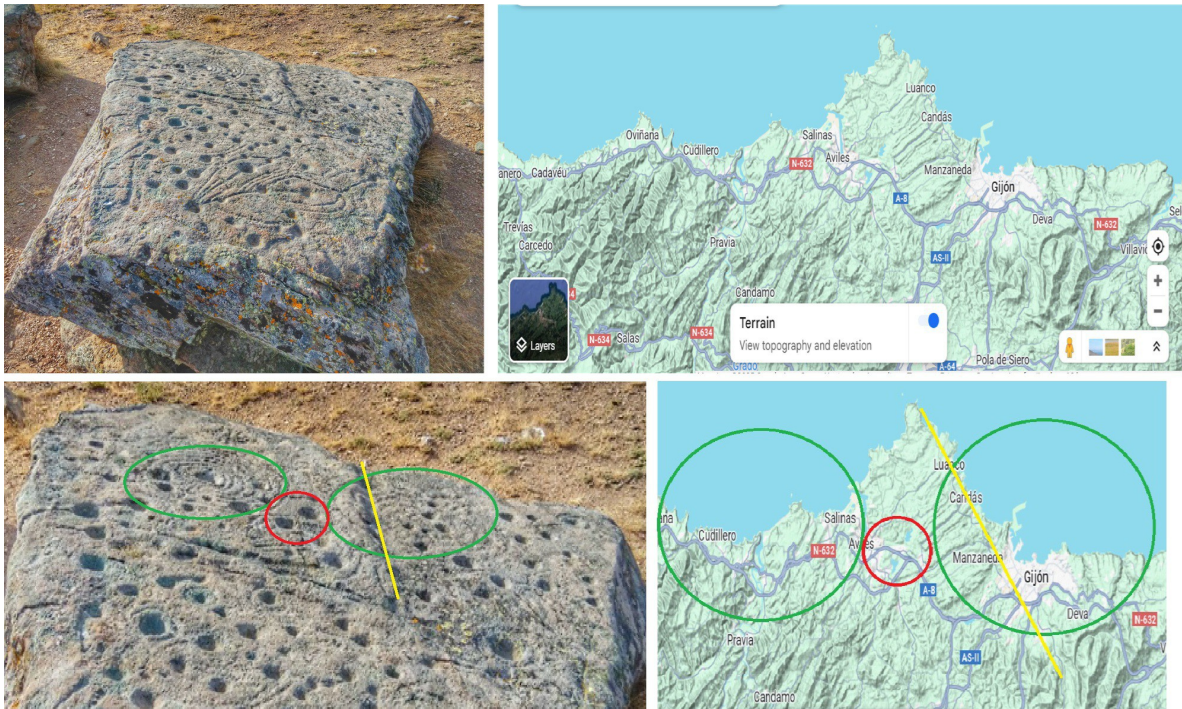
GREF 143 Savoy H.N p.211-212, a stone almost identical in style to that of Cochno Stone Scotland.



Pontevedra, Spain. Savory 1968, p.216. A similar map to that of Cochno Stone.
 Water sources marked in red fall in the regions marked by yellow circles. The green line shows the main river and space between the yellow circles where there are no lakes – matching the chronolith in detail.



(GREF 200) Karachi, Pakistan. 3 large cupmarks, match the 3 large lakes.



(GREF 290) Maragateria, Spain. 2 Six-ringed (HEC6) circles either side of this raised ridge on the rock represent the coastal region north of the stones location. The ridge is the promontory of land that juts out, and the water either side of it is depicted by these HEC6. The cupmarks in the left HEC6 don't extend beyond its lower half because there are no lakes in the sea. However the cupmarks in the right HEC6 cut up through its middle because there is a peninsula. The same angle of the ridgeline in the rock matches the angle of the promontory. The two cupmarks circled in red are lakes found as expected between the two HEC6 and in direct relationship to the layout of the terrain. I have seen numerous examples of CnR being carved onto rocks that resemble coastlines.



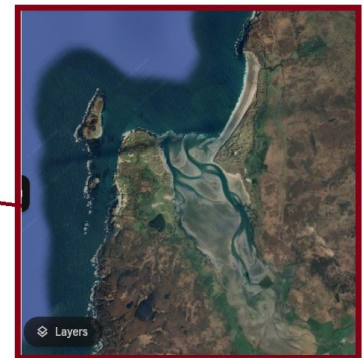
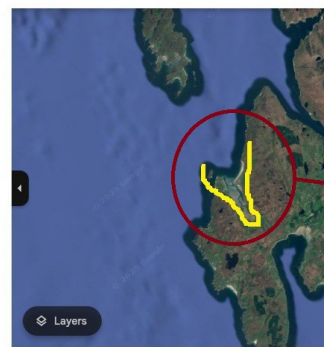
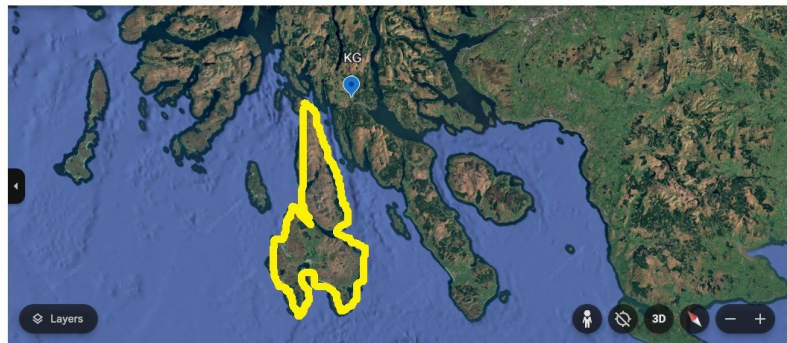
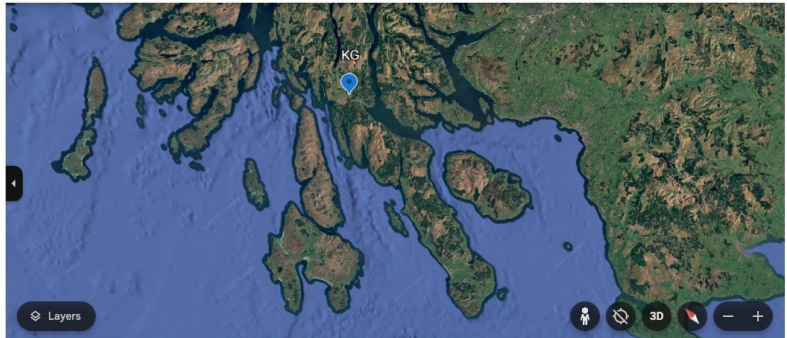
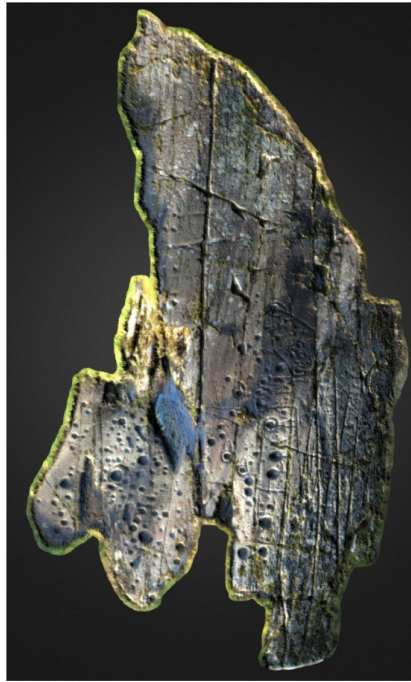
(27) Clauchandolly 1.

This is Clauchandolly, Scotland. It can be argued now, that certain stones were chosen for carving CnR not because of line of sight, but because their shape matched the region which the stone mapped. This theory can offer an additional account for the wide variety, and particular shapes of some of the standing stones. Some for instance are 10ft tall and very thin, others distinctive axe, wedge, tapered shapes. Since line of sight did not appear to be the driving motivation to choose the sites, it may be that stones depicting a relationship to coastlines and the region were.

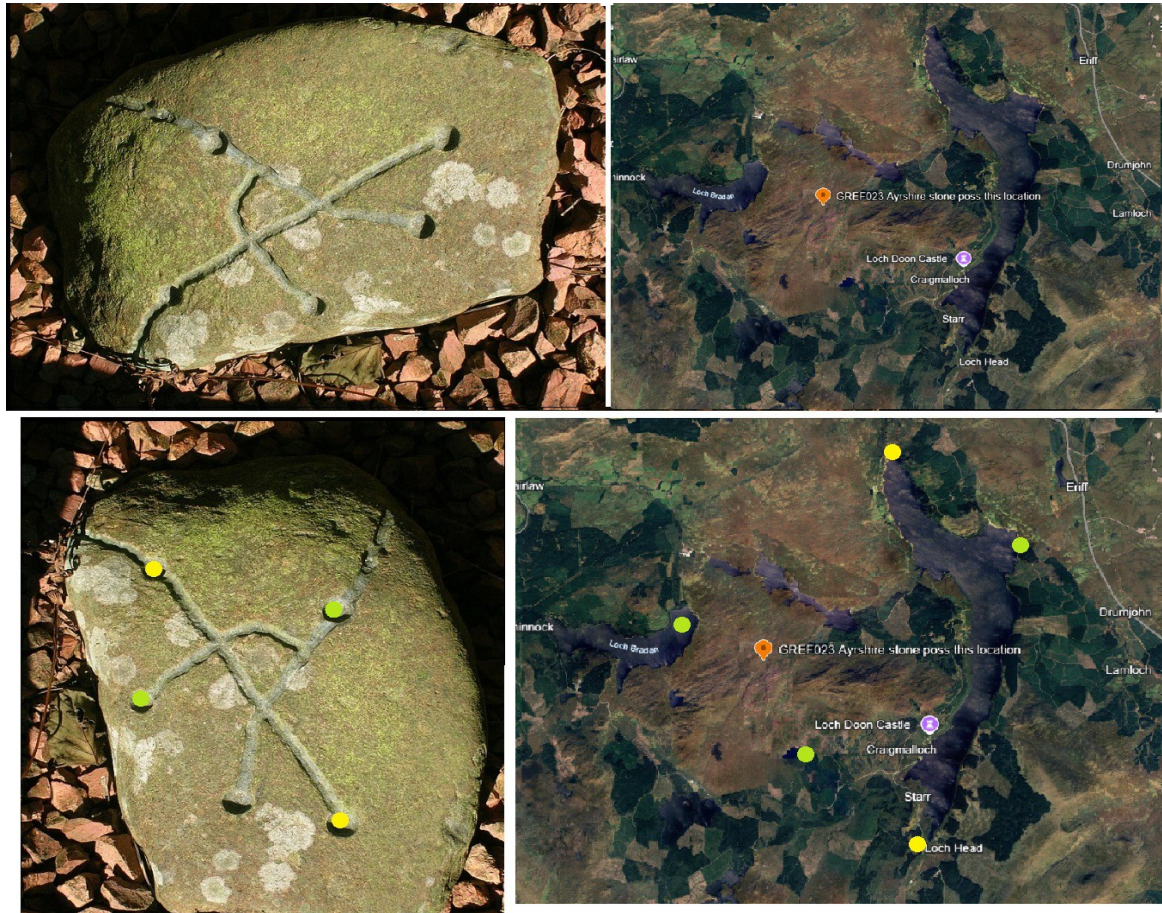
Here we can see that by turning the original photo around its 3 HEC6 markings match the image of the coastline. The three CnR are spaced apart on the stone in the same arrangement as the three major inlets nearby. Closer inspection also shows the tails of the CnR to correspond to the orientation of the inlets.

The stone itself features a distinctive, possibly natural, possibly hewn, groove, conveniently between two of the inlets that represents the narrow channel marked in blue. Although crude in appearance, it is an exceptionally sophisticated chronolith, because the region mapped is over 100km in length.

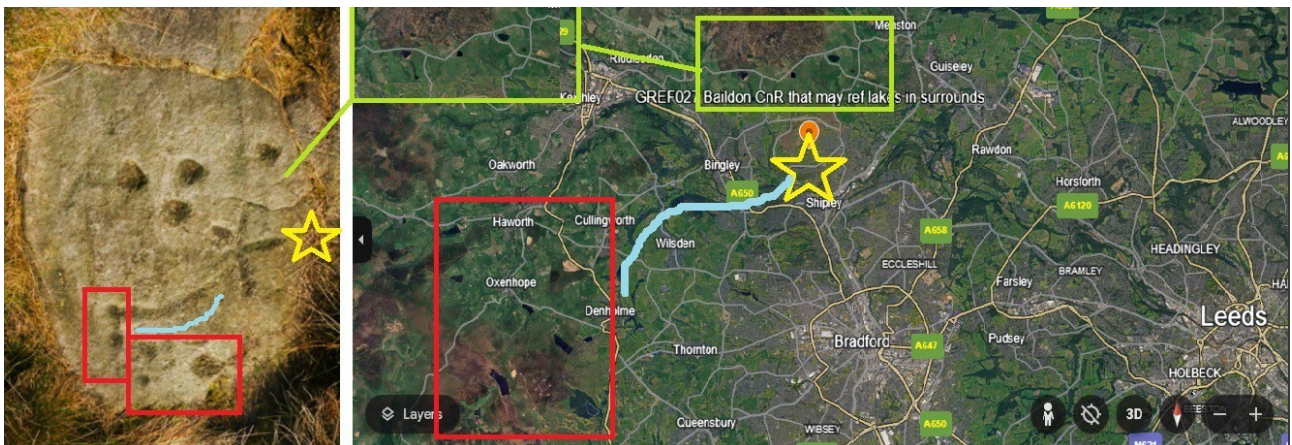
Moreover, multiple nearby CnR sites include Drumtroddan (GREF 013), Kirkdale House (GREF 012), Caulside Burn (GREF 039), Carsluith Cairn Holy 1 (GREF 040) each have CnR of HEC6 which seems to be the symbol for a Coastal Inlet. There are even more compelling examples.



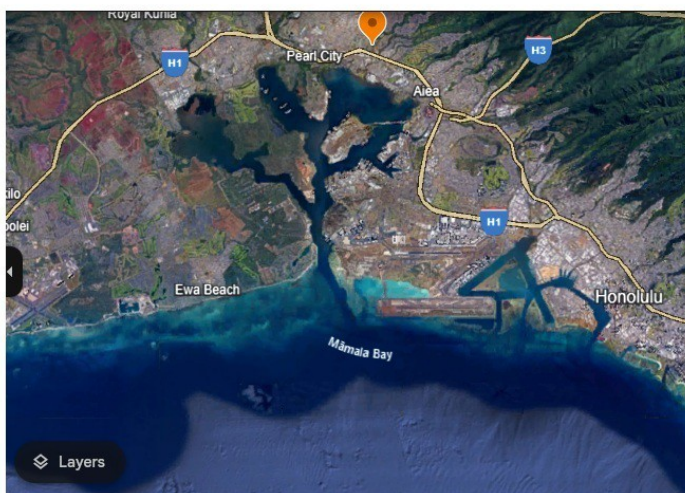
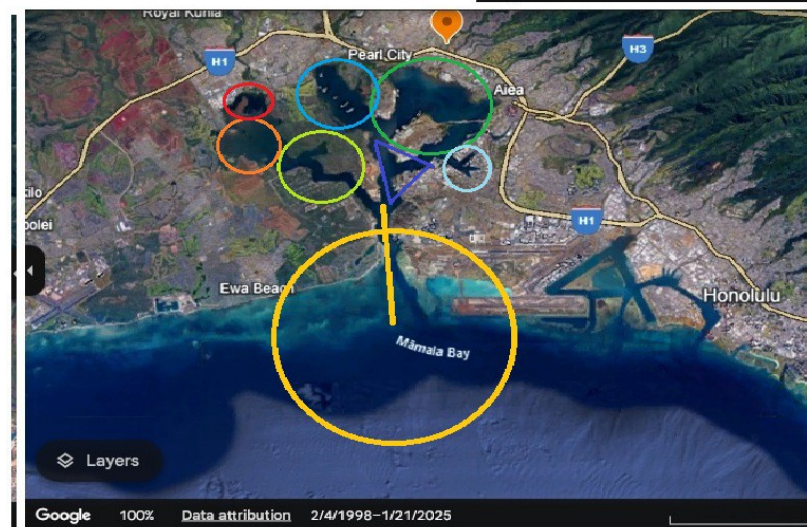
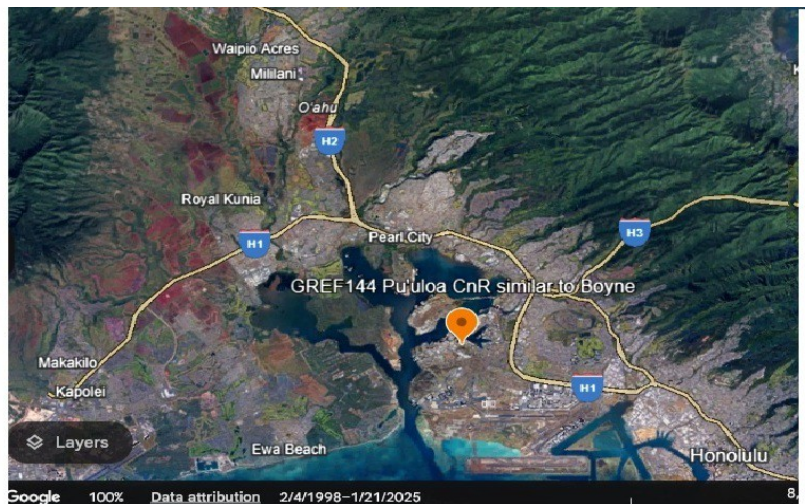
This is Kilmichael Glassary (GREF 056) which has a stone with 120 cupmarks. Shown here is a 3D render by EnglandsRockArt at Sketchfab. By rotating it you can immediately see the relationship of the chronolith's shape to the peninsula of Jura and Islay. The islands not only resemble the stone, but feature around 100 visible lakes. Curiously, it has a distinctive glazed wedge feature (marked in yellow) that matches a shallow bay in the identical location of the stone to the region. Where there are grooves in the south end of the chronolith, there are grooves in the coastline. Again we have to ask, how did they have such an accurate understanding of the shape of the coastline and other geographical features?



This stone in Ayrshire, Scotland (GREF 023) appears to chart the river course by accentuating the beginning and end of various rivers. It can be assumed the rivers have changed course over time. But they fit the feature so closely even so that reverse hydro-geological digital imaging could cycle through time to find out exactly when or if these rivers or Loch Doon looked this way in the past or closer to it. The original course falls in the valley between two mountainous regions and tributaries appear to make their way to Ballochling Loch. So a former river course making its way as depicted in the stone map is not geologically improbable and could date the stone using hydrogeology.



A stone from Baildon Moor (GREF 28) appears to depict the Moor itself, nearby lakes and possibly a forest or river. Because Cupmarks are older than Cup and Rings the hydrogeological date may prove very surprising.



(GREF 144) Pu'uloa Hawaii. This petroglyph recorded by McBride (2004, p.57) is found right beside some of the few lakes on Hawaii. The Inlet and its river direction are shown in yellow, I have made some tentative guesses at the relationship of the lakes, though they are obviously present. The light-green circle indicates the same C-shaped hook and the lakes relationships remain intact. Where there is differentiation is the to be expected distortion between the artists accuracy mapping the terrain, and time modifying features. The three-pronged river system in the light-blue circle is distinctive.

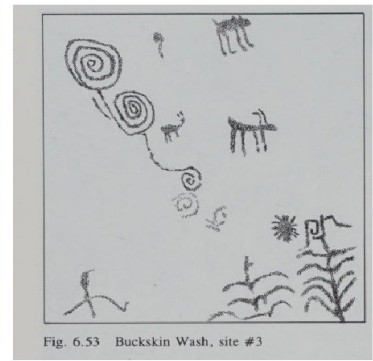
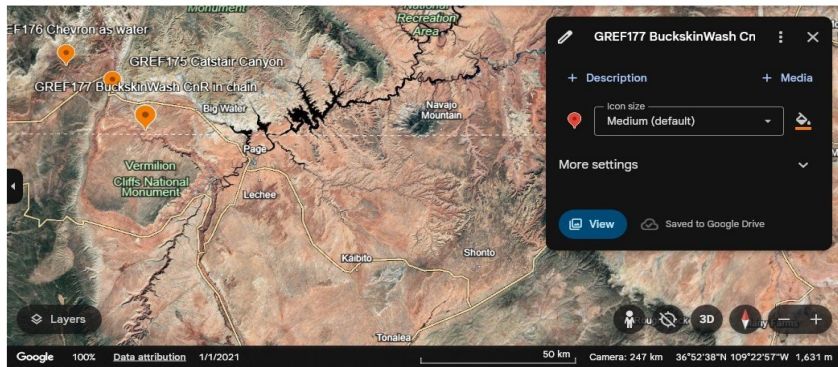


Fig. 6.53 Buckskin Wash, site #3

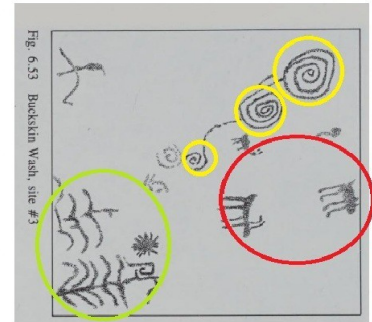
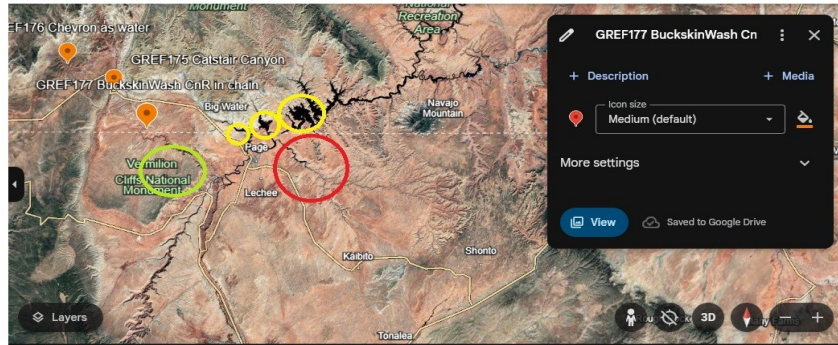
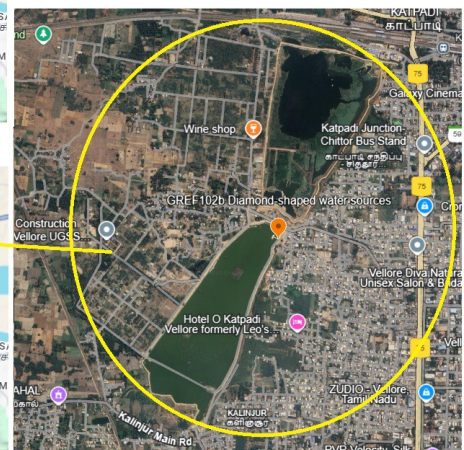
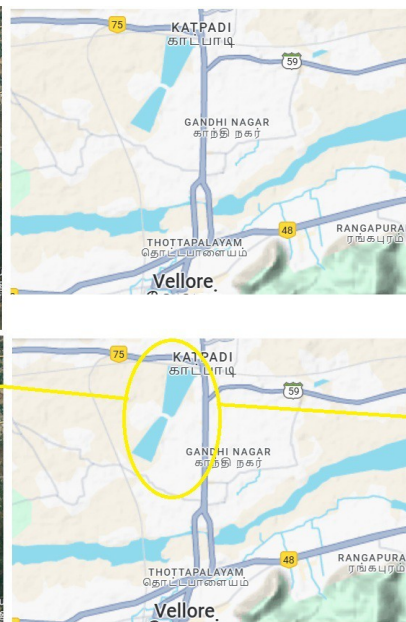
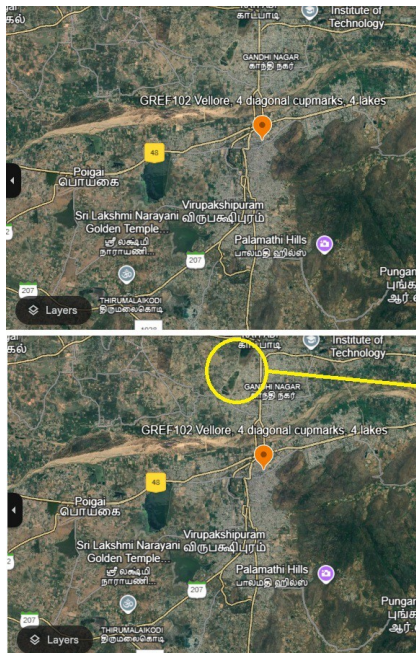
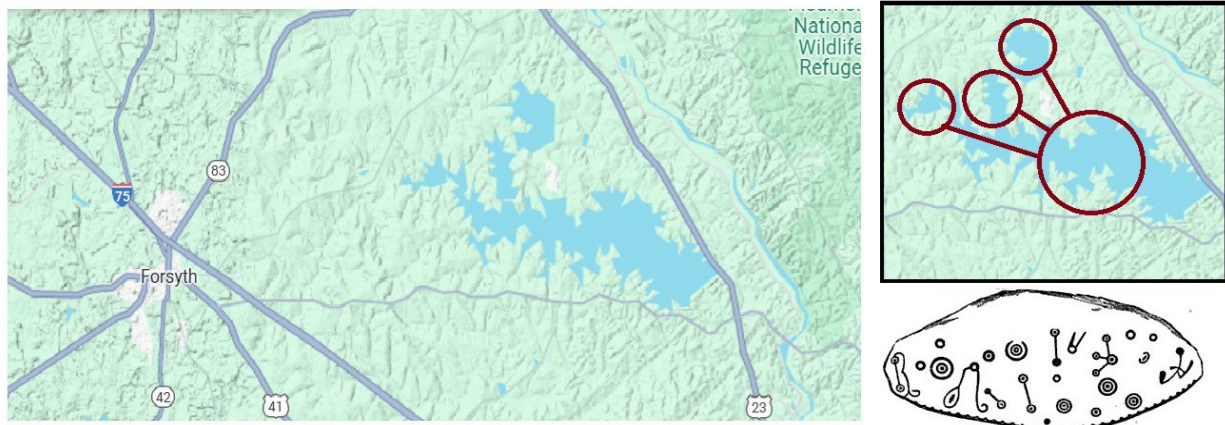


Fig. 6.53 Buckskin Wash, site #3

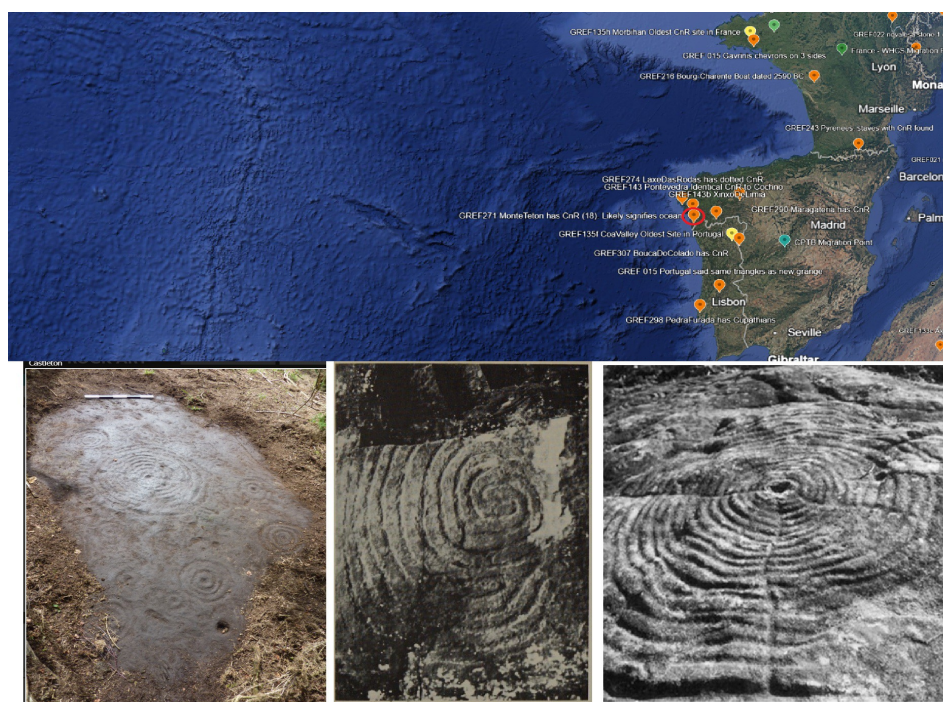
(GREF 177) This is Buckskin Wash, Utah near the Vermilion Cliffs. Here the chronolith can be rotated to find a correspondence with relative-sized lakes and their joined river course. Furthermore, once correctly oriented it reveals a likely place for animals near the river that heads south and the location of grain stores that were being grown and harvested in the canyon.



Thakur (2014, p.1) mentions 'diamond-shaped cupmarks' in Vellore, India. Yet here are two natural lakes that represent a diamond-shape. Walhouse was one of the earliest writers to mention these marks or cupule as four small round depressions placed in a regular diagonal pattern on the cap stone surface from Pallicondah site near Vellore, Tamil Nadu.

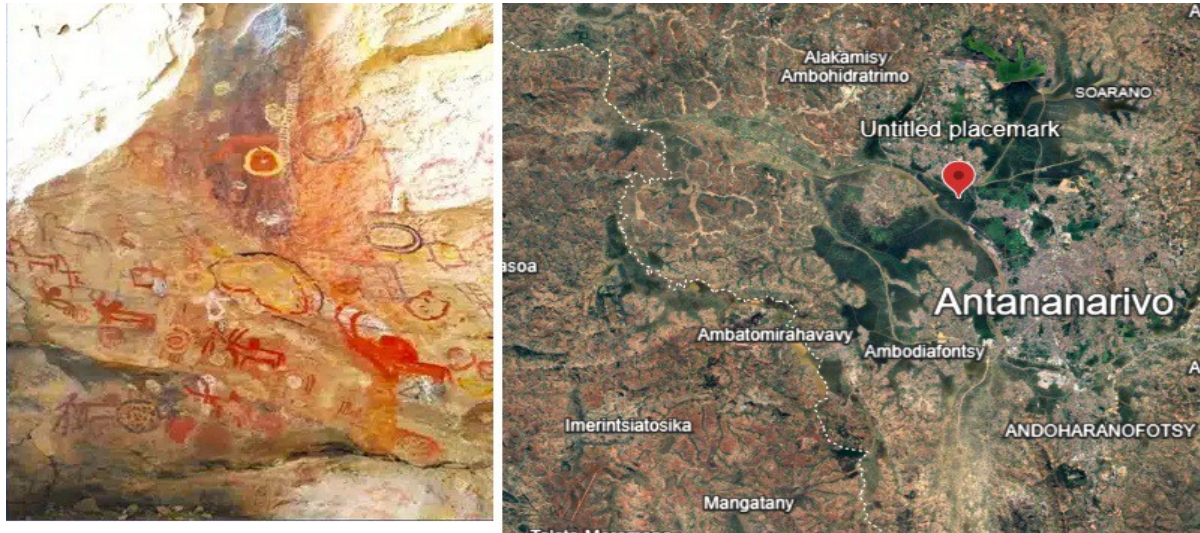


Perceptively, this chronolith from Forsyth, Georgia in the USA was printed in a story regarding it as a star map but also enquiring if it depicted a comet strike. By rotating the unusual set of shapes we quickly find that the strange three-pronged set of CnR can be matched to the equally strange shape of Lake Juliette. This is a rare occasion where the lake can be geometrically matched to the terrain, returning the orientation of the stone map to its original position, and I have rotated it from its original orientation when published. We know from such a fit which region was being mapped, and future geological features that coincide with the relationship of these symbols or show similarities with other stones may uncover additional meanings of unidentified symbols, acting like a cartographic Rosetta Stone for the symbolism of many cultures across the world.

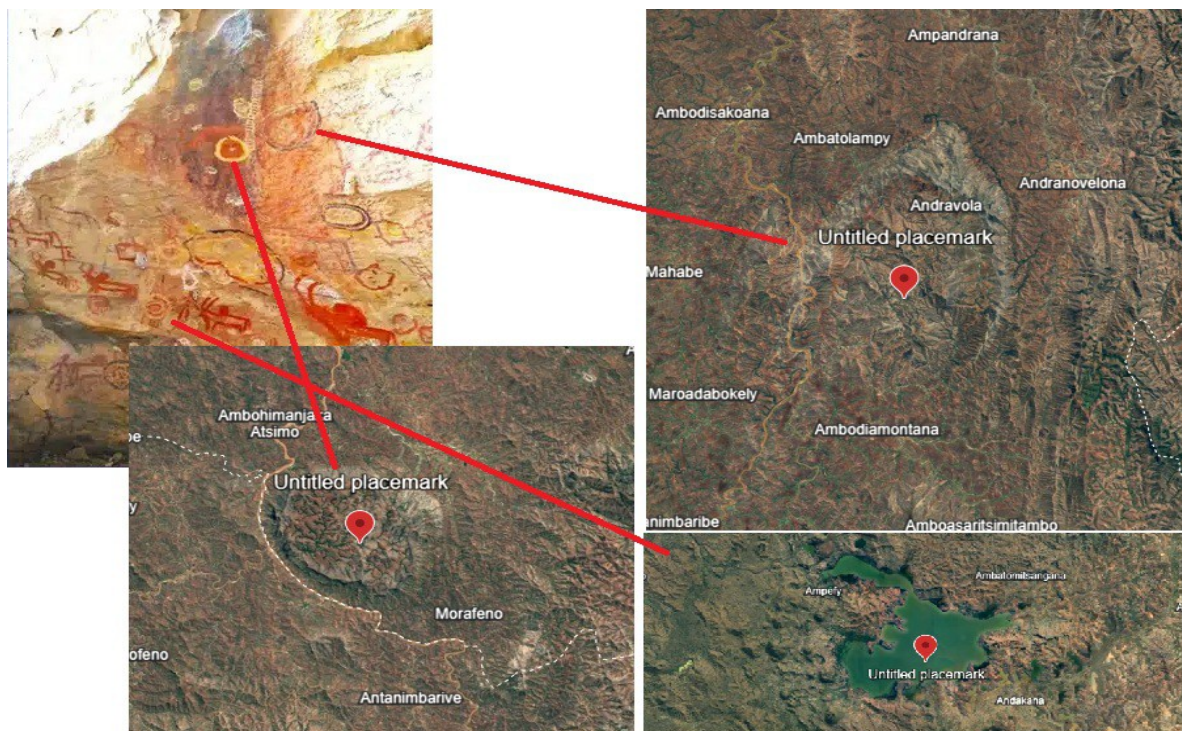


(Hoek n.d, p.70) Monte Teton (right) is a huge tailed-Cnr with 18 rings (tHEC18) and is situated near the North Atlantic Ocean. Three 3 lines may represent the Ria de Arousa, Ria de PonteVedra and Ria de Vigo inlets. La Palma Island, Spain (left) also has giant rings. Achnabreck, Argyll UK has a similar very large ring, so does Clackmannanshire (centre). Beckensall notes Chatton Park Hill and Buttony having large spectacular CnR (1986, p.10, 40) and all of these are sites near the sea. This mega-chronolith would have signalled to anyone able to decipher the meaning that the water ahead was a vast sea, not a coast-to-coast crossing such as those involved in the nearby

Mediterranean strip. This probably saved lives, resources, and oriented the stone-reader that they were situated near the coast of a great sea. It's location may be far enough away from the sea that anyone encountering it knew what lay ahead before they got there if the coast was not yet visible. As the locations of Cnr indicate, Cupathians were likely coastal hoppers, who may have avoided journeys on the open ocean but were far from incapable of them, as we shall soon see. Since the horizon at sea often obscures the other side, this chronoliths purpose was likely to help warn of danger (or adventure/trade) and provide direction.



Madagascar Petroglyph - interesting relationship map-wise with kidney-shaped terrain feature.



This is a chronolith from Madagascar. The symbols can be matched to landscape features and this depicts a caravan of goods moving from West to the East side of the Island. They have been coloured with ochre. The spiral likely represents Itasy Volcanic Field (a freshwater lake) meaning the chronolith is mapping some a region some 444km across and 358km long and possibly advising merchants of a secure route across the island or other general features.

Since we can see that chronoliths are indeed cartographic, it seems logical that other features of interest would also require different shapes or marks. Localised knowledge of respective areas may be critical to breaking the local code – but there can be little doubt now what CnR denotes. Guesses by many over the centuries that carvings in Britain are maps of towns, cities, ruins have plausibility and CnR could used this way as an additional function of its Rosetta Stone qualities that reveals the ground beneath like never before. Although it is not the focus of this journal I will make a brief detour to share my thoughts on the other markings. Firstly, although CnR is hydrosymbolic, there seems considerable variance in other symbols. But since they don't mean stars and they don't mean the sea or water, we can be reasonably sure they refer to structures of various kinds, possibly routes, markets, stores, megalithic structures, tombs, mines, or even terrain hazards.

It is plausible that the single dots on the CnR maps in Britain signify burial/funeral sites, as many such sites have been found nearby (Brown 2005, p.42). Thus rocks featuring many singular cup marks could have indicated a graveyard and as an area to be treated with special significance, whether reverence, fear or avoidance. The single, double and joined rings may have indicated some of the many rounded buildings of the Neolithic people including Crannogs, Brochs, Granges - or underground passages such as Soutterains and concealed entrances. Its even possible the maps simultaneously depicted above ground and below ground sites.

Given the curious powerful pervasion of CnR not just across Britain – but the Planet (!?) I returned to consider the symbol of three rods in the triple-circles of Cochno Stone with a somewhat altered perspective of their capabilities. The possibility of an aqueduct I had tentatively considered did have parallels to Neolithic constructions. In *'The Old Stones'* Burnham (2017, p.34) mentions the Sweet Track, a wooden trackway built in 3806 BC across reed swamp to connect two areas of dry land. Moreover, it was not a one off, Burnham also mentions the Post Track (p.138), which indicated to me that Neolithic people were using wood to construct features to control or manage the landscape at a likely time when the Cochno Stone map was created. So it was at least a consideration they had and becomes plausible that the rods between hills marked on Cochno Stone map described a wooden structure that connected the three 'Cups'. Given the accuracy of the CnR shown above to map features in detail, its reasonable to assume something unusual was once there that connected the three hills and it was not just a stylisation of the chronolithic artist.



Sweet Track image. (Ancient Origins)

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/sites/default/files/field/image/Sweet-Track.jpg>

Torben (2025, p.221) described a reconstructed prehistoric barn showing the ability at the time to create complex wooden structures was not an issue, and shares finding evidence of a 4000 BCE oak timber hall he describes as 'alien to the landscape' (p.266) and measuring 34.5metres long (p.273). I observed that all the vertical and horizontal principles for building an aqueduct, bridge or long complex wooden structure existed.

Pile Dwellings (Stilt Houses)

- **Pile Dwellings (Stilt Houses)** found around **Alpine lakes** in Switzerland, Germany, and Austria (c. 4300–800 BCE): Wooden dwellings built on stilts above water to avoid flooding
- **Lake Zurich bridge remains** (Switzerland): Archaeologists discovered wooden bridge pilings dated to around **3000 BCE**, forming part of a **crossing over the lake**.
- **Neolithic wooden bridge in Schleswig-Holstein**, Germany (found near Ostholstein): Used for crossing a stream or river, and dated to about 3000 BCE.

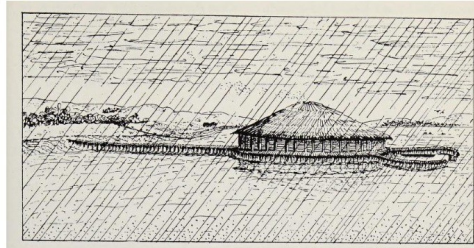
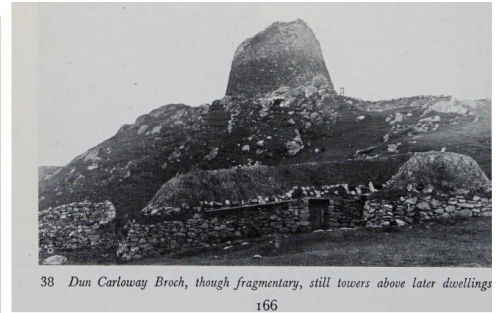
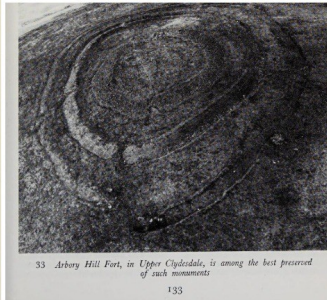
A sample length from the zenith of one Cochno cup to another is approx 395m. If something crossed it, then it was large. To my knowledge there has been no archaeological excavation or attention at this site, but it might be an interesting future line of enquiry. There is potential for the lines to represent something significant and maybe a kind of structure as that particular glyph is only used in between those three cups on Cochno Stone. The carver didn't carve those lines or the other symbols, for nothing. It is possible they refer to the track, but the mismatch of the track which does not run across the three hills, when everything else is correctly described in geographical relations, seems unusual.

As to the other circles and features, there are a wide range of possibilities. If the major terrain features had already been symbolised, then it stands to reason these relationships were necessary to describe in relation to other features – such as buildings. One of the characteristics of Neolithic peoples in Prehistoric Britain seems to have been the construction of rounded buildings, like Stonehenge or Newgrange. My research indicated there was no shortage of buildings that could account for the other symbols found on Cochno Stone, and elsewhere. It is important to review them since they help eliminate what the symbols likely do not mean. For instance, the closeness of Grime Graves landscape markings are very closely grouped, so they seem unlikely candidates for representation on Cochno Stone or other Neolithic maps unless the symbols show a whole mine.



Grime Graves flint mine scars the landscape.

Rounded Building Types in Prehistoric Britain



(30) Various Rounded Buildings - Feachem (1977) A Guide to Prehistoric Scotland

1. Roundhouses

- **Period:** Mainly **Bronze Age to Iron Age** (c. 2000 BCE – 100 CE)
- **Structure:** Circular wooden or stone walls with conical thatched roofs.
- **Materials:** Timber, wattle and daub, stone foundations.
- **Function:** Domestic dwellings, sometimes communal.
- **Locations:** Found across Britain, including sites like **Broch of Gurness**, **Chysauster**, and **Flag Fen**.

2. Brochs

- **Period:** **Iron Age** (c. 100 BCE – 100 CE)
- **Structure:** Tall, circular drystone towers with thick walls and internal stairs.
- **Materials:** Stone.
- **Function:** Possibly defensive homes or status symbols.
- **Locations:** Mostly **northern Scotland**, e.g., **Mousa Broch**, **Dun Carloway**.

3. Crannogs

- **Period:** From **Neolithic** to **Medieval**, most common in **Iron Age**.
- **Structure:** Round wooden or stone buildings constructed on artificial islands in lakes.
- **Materials:** Timber, stone.
- **Function:** Dwelling places, possibly for elites or defensive use.
- **Locations:** Especially in **Scotland** and **Ireland**.

4. Hut Circles

- **Period:** Bronze Age to Iron Age
- **Structure:** Foundations of small circular dwellings or shelters.
- **Materials:** Stone footings, turf or timber superstructures.
- **Function:** Homes or seasonal shelters.
- **Locations:** Common in **moorlands** like **Dartmoor** and **North York Moors**.

5. Causewayed Enclosure Huts (Neolithic)

- **Period:** Early Neolithic (c. 4000–3000 BCE)
- **Structure:** Sometimes included small round huts within larger enclosures.
- **Materials:** Timber, wattle and daub.
- **Function:** Ritual, gathering, or residential.
- **Locations:** Sites like **Windmill Hill**, **Hambledon Hill**.

Hammerton (1924, p.89) shows Algerian roundhouse structure useful for showing comparative stone circular building. Burnham (2019, p.33) shows barbell-shaped foundation remains on fields which may represent the barbell shape on the maps; (p.40) circular monuments in circular landscapes; (p.162) a photo of rounded barrows studding the landscape; (pp.212, 219, 263, 266, 271) photo showing definite ringed concentric circle structures in the landscape that may have been depicted in CnR; (p.286) Flag Fen, a 1km causeway over swamp with 60,000 wooden posts, rounded building. reconstructed as UK tourist site; (p.286) GrimesGraves flint mine which shows how pockmarks were made in landscape; (p.317) GREF 031 Thornborough Henge which features barbell markings that match stone maps inc Cochno Map.

A great many of these circular structures left distinctive gouges in the landscape even long after they are gone, that LIDAR, a remote sensing technology that uses pulsed laser light to measure distances and create highly accurate 3D maps of surfaces can pick up, but many that can also still be seen with the naked eyes thousands of years later. Such as Woodhenge, Lothgam Pillar or even Arkaim in Russia.



Lothgam North Pillar, UK Marks left behind by various rounded structures.



(31) The circular ruins of the massive structure of Arkaim in Siberia.



Google Earth (2025) GREF 031 Thornborough Henge

In fact, round buildings appear to have been very common the world over. Depictions across all continents: in Kenya, Africa or Brazil South America, the Wig Wam in North America, Igloo in Alaska, Yurt in Russia, Clay Adobe in Africa, show the rounded structure to have been widely in vogue and have left distinctive geological scars in the landscape long after the structures have been

demolished and their remains disappeared.

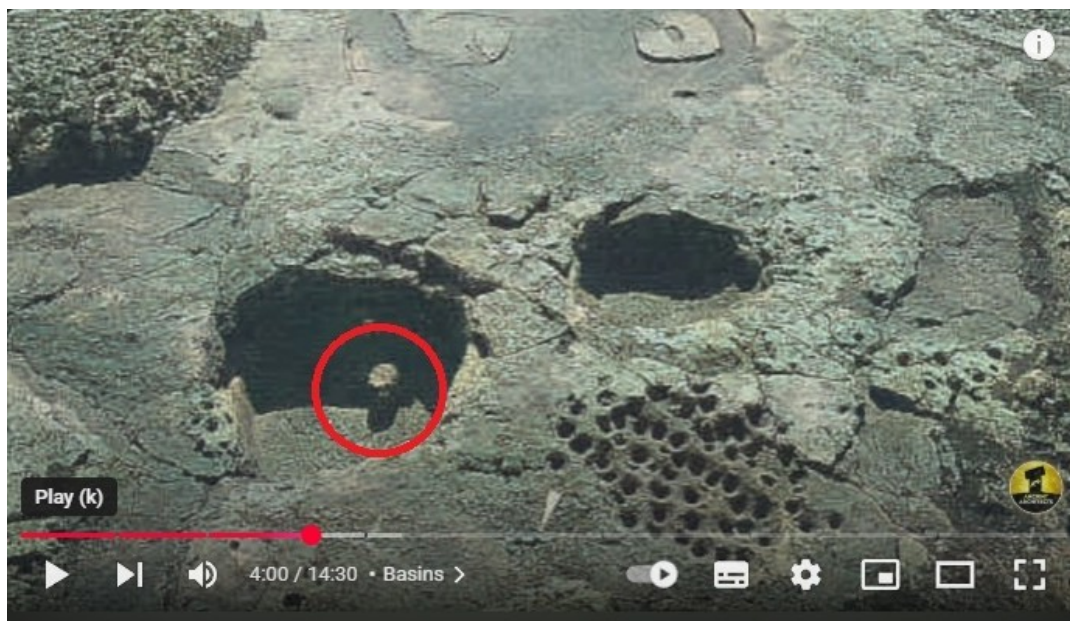
Perhaps the popularity of round buildings is in part due to their being far easier to build and reflected the communal aspect of prehistoric people. A central fire in the building would have warmed those inside with equal distribution, and enabled them to make use of the light. With no separate rooms per se, a round house would have kept everyone warm no matter where they were in the structure. Contrary wise, with walls installed, one person might keep a fire in one room and stay warm, while just feet away in a colder section of the house another could very well freeze to death due to the compartmentalization of the heat source. Victorian houses often had multiple chimneys due to multiple fireplaces because of how the culture divisioned space.

Perhaps this widespread feature of roundness in buildings is due to the universal shape of man, his 3d shape in permanent fixed relation to the world of matter and its gravity - influenced by those eternal spheres illustrating the sacred geometry of the circle, the sun and the moon and the stars - if not his very own eyeball upon which he constantly gazed when looking at other human beings. Placing a point in a circle was an idea that likely occurred early, and the use of a central pillar or intersection of many interlaced beams or branches meeting at the centre proved a strong and reliable form of architecture by distributing the centre mass to the load pillar.

Sir Simpson (1867, p.140) observed no connection to the CnR markings with known dwellings or the outline of their ruins even as far back as some 180 years. However, I think with the revelations provided here today regarding the connection of CnR to cartography, this assumption may need a reassessment. These building features may depict some of the symbols that adorn Neolithic maps, which may be more verifiable based on ruins locations and with the hydrological compass of CnR.

The Basins at Gobekli Tepe

In '*Mystery Solved? The 11,000-YEAR-OLD Cup Marks of Gobekli Tepe and Karahan Tepe*' (Ancient Architects, 2022) the presenter claims that these cupmarks (interesting for their size) were intended as water basins. At timestamp 3:53 we see what resembles Jason Voorhee's hockey mask, with two holes dug into the rock that look like eyes, and fifty or so smaller pockmarks below them.

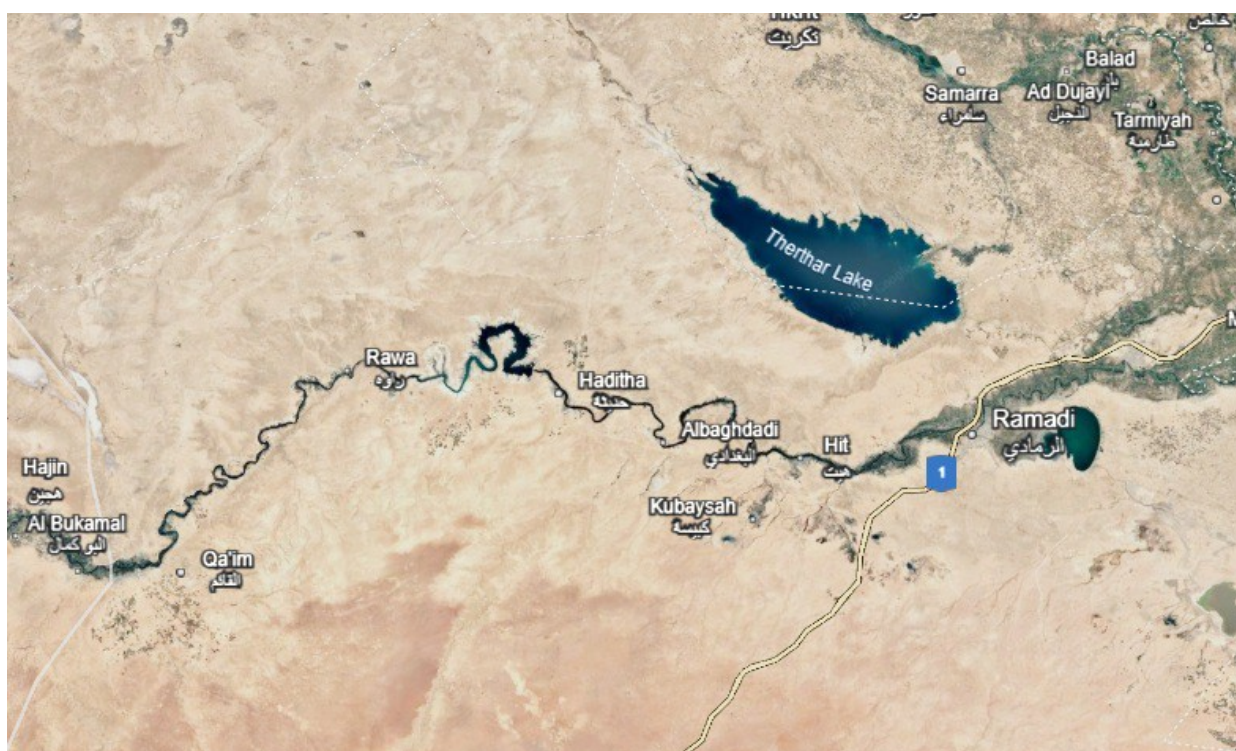


Ancient Architect (2022)

But now, compare it instead to regional maps of Gobekli Tepe.



(27) Google Maps image of Gobekli Tepe with Therthar Lake/Habbaniyah Lake (2025)



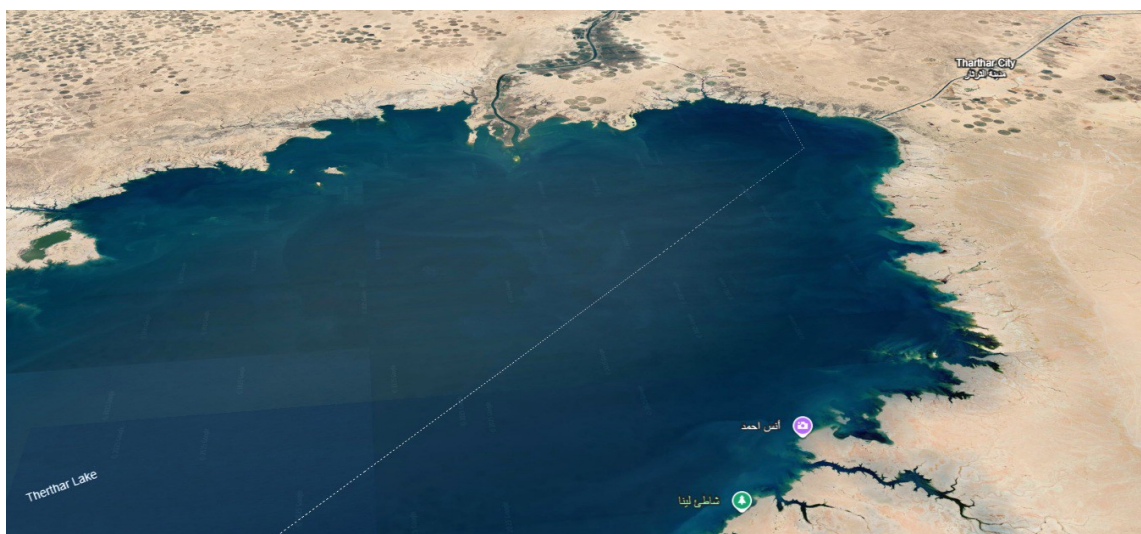
(28) Google Earth image of Gobekli Tepe with Therthar Lake/Habbaniyah Lake (2025)

Notice the two large lakes representing the same larger and smaller eye and in (27) the left-hand lake and island that matches the eyeball. (27) shows the lake in modern times with a piece of land encroaching into it, but which we can imagine in 12,000 BC may have been more submerged under water leaving just a little island, prompting the characteristic eyeball feature that seems to be present in this frozen frame. I advise the reader to source and zoom in on this eyeball on the above mentioned platforms for a surprise. Millions of CnR motifs cover this regional landscape. Moreover, with more water at some point in the past, there may very well have been 50 or so little

lakes in front of them, nonetheless, some of which survive today. Note that there is a mismatch between the aerial view provided by Google Maps vs the aerial view provided by Google Earth. This means a site and its features including water can appear differently depending on the system used. Google Maps is best for identifying water sources. As a remote researcher, my data sets accuracy and assumptions are dependant upon third-party accuracy. Even so such maps offer evidence that certain geological features were once present in the location of confirmation when they still are. This 'lake-face' is some 581km away from Gobekli Tepe and is an unusual outlier in almost all CnR samples.

Critically, it seems fairly obvious water sources in the map would have been of significant interest to a species that can only go three days without water. All known civilisations that start as settlements, grow into towns, cities, and some, eventually, empires need a steady supply of water. This is why you find major cities near rivers, lakes and the sea – both for trade, food and because it is a critical resource for humans to consume. Biologically, one of the constants in all human beings experience is the urgent necessity to remain hydrated. A lack of clean fresh drinking water (potable) plagues much of the planet even today despite technological advances in irrigation, filters, dams, water consciousness and management. Even first-world towns can find themselves on water restrictions and short of precious H₂O. Marching off into the arid desert in 12000 BCE would likely have led to rapid death, as it would today, without a supply of water and knowing where to go to get more. Telling everyone in your village, for generations where the water is located if leaving the site, would have proved exhausting. By developing maps, the quantity and direction of water could have been silently announced to all. Moreover, the sympathy (act of symbolic replication) of making imitation lakes that could be refilled may have had a ritualistic, magical or sympathetic role. To save lives, survive and thrive, such innovation would have been necessary to invent and incredibly, it seems it was.

At 6:58 in the documentary it appears the Gobeklians were building a scale model of their lake knowledge. The commentator comes to the conclusion of the importance of water to survive - but does not make the connection that they might be maps. The presentation mentions basins being found next to cupmarks, but does not make the connection that they represent relative lake sizes. As to why the Gobeklians replicated I miniature a water source so far away, it is difficult to say. Although almost no CnR sites reference water sources close by, this is a map for a region 600km away. This in itself is partly why others have been unable to solve the puzzle too - as most of us would assume what is depicted is nearby and can be related to the environment in which it is found.



Early on, I assumed this distance may have been a form of security. Water is a critical resource. Others, including strangers or enemies not familiar with the CnR hydrosymbolism would not make the connection that the marks (in this case basins) signified water, and even if they did, they would likely not make a further connection that it depicted water a very long distance away from the map, and that is because - the shape of the basins referring to lakes is not visible to someone on the ground. If you were to approach the site of the lakes you would not see anything but a flat horizon of water. You can see the size of Therthar Lake here in relation to Tharthar City (top right). The lake is truly enormous in comparison to a human being observing it. Perhaps the lakes shape is observable from a nearby mountain but the area seemed to me as flat desert.

This extraordinary depiction matches the same curious phenomena at Nazca, where gigantic creatures and geometric shapes are visible in their entirety only from the air. The problem being, that when all of these markings were done, there was no aerial imagery, no flying vehicles, no satellites. The only way to accurately map the lakes to present a similar shape would be to employ systematic cartographic technology that measured various points and slowly built up an 'aerial' idea of what the lakes would look like from above. Yet we see repeatedly that in Prehistoric Britain and here in Anatolia, the ability to accurately depict regional cartography including coastline, islands and accurate geographical relationships is present. Moreover, the complexity of CnR shows how detailed some of these maps were even if we don't fully understand their contents yet. I will return to this later in the journal, as my studies also encroached upon the Nazca Lines studied by Maria Reiche, which lines I also believe to be stylised maps of distant regional features. Such skill challenges the notion of prehistoric peoples and indicates at least some of them thought on a very grand scale, not just in terms of regions, but even an intense devotion and desire to map the known world. Meanwhile, this secretive encoding may have helped those who carved to both record water sources and to protect them, allowing selective navigation to the sources depicted only by knowing the secret code. Consider how long they have kept their secret until now, confounding archaeology for centuries.

In tracing CnR back to Gobekli Tepe, I thought the trail would have to go cold since there are no previously recorded structures or civilisations predating such antiquity. As you expand further out timewise, you find Atlit Yam, Israel, a now submerged city claimed to have cupmarked stones and which site has been dated to 6300 BCE, but for which public archaeological data is restricted or unfortunately reliant on over-sensationalised media reports high on AI imagery and speculative assumptions but often low on useful detail or verifiable facts.

The Cupmark to Water Ratio or H2Hr

Because CnR are very often related to water sources, especially lakes and rivers, and can be shown to share at least a 1:1 ratio of water sources to CnR, I invented a new ratio to reflect this relationship. I named this ratio the 'H2o to Hollow Ratio' or H2Hr for shorthand. Although water is potentially unreliable to compare a map to that was made thousands of years ago due to unpredictable water changes, there is enough consistency across hundreds of samples to prove correlation.

The shorthand term for less water than cupmarks is <H2Hr, while a match is H2Hr=. Thus far, I see no evidence for a drastic mismatch of too many lakes and not enough cupmarks. But that could be represented as H2Hr>.

How to account for multiple stones in an area with varying numbers of cup marks?

(Brown 2005, p.47) Brown mentions multiple carvers working over different eras on carvings - and this may have taken place as styles changed, or information needed to be updated. Gudelytė (2024, p.46) refers to stones in Finland with between one and ten cup marks, with around 70% having over ten. If they relate to hydrological features, then they may reflect changing water levels, difference of opinion over time, or may not all be related to hydrosymbolism. Some may be marks concerning mineral deposits. The Illkey Moor stone shaped like a U for instance, with lines of cupmarks, likely refers to sites where rocks were tested, extracted or in some other way marked. This may have been to prevent double-handling, repeated surveyance, or limiting wasted journey time and resources going over old ground. These markers in some cases may have signified to others coming along behind them, even a future generation, what had been achieved or mapped or tested or taken from a particular region. While Cupmarks do have potential ambiguity about them, Cup and Ring markings do not, and this may be why Cup-and-Ring were developed, as a superior form of Cupmarks. Or, they used the two interchangeably depending on how easy it was to mark the stones marked, vertical or horizontal, a particular preference of style, an evolution of style, being pinched for space, need to etch the carving more quickly. It is difficult to say exactly why the technology uses two types of symbolism.

Which came first the Cup or the Ring?

H2Hr applies to Cup marked stones and Cup and Ring. As to why this stylistic change might have occurred but the function was preserved, it is understandable that where a high number of water sources occur, with up to 120-1200 in some places, carving that many rings on a stone not only creates a problem of space where concentric rings would use up stone space rapidly. But also requires a lot more time, wherein a simpler way of doing things may have been adopted. However, I have good reason to believe Cupmarks came first and will address this shortly.

Form and Function

So. To summarise.

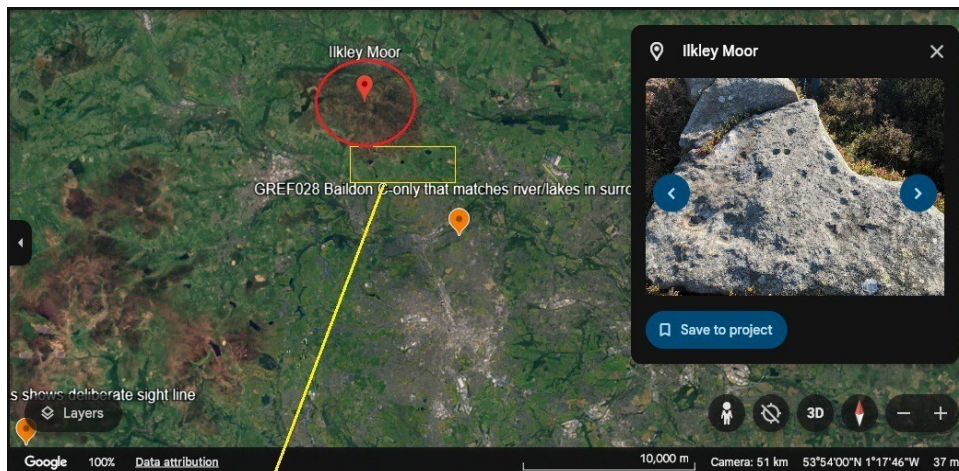
While Rock Art certainly does exist, these Chronoliths were not just decorative, and indeed have a practical function as area maps. CnR are a global hydro-cartographic system using prehistoric code to archive and preserve knowledge of the location and other details of water sources, including seas, rivers, coastlines, islands anywhere from a few kilometres away to a few hundred, and on a regional scale.

From region to region, continent to continent, even remote places like Madagascar, La Palma, Hawaii, prehistoric people were using these Cupmarkings and Cup and Ring Motifs to encode functional environmental knowledge in a way that bypasses linguistic drift or loss of phonetic language—a visual, symbolic long-memory system. Moreover, they were using them the same way like a shared ancestral science.

The evidence is overwhelming and not coincidental.

On the page over is Ilkey Moor. Nearby are a set of cupmarked chronoliths that we know by the process of elimination don't mean water. For one thing, they are arranged in rows. Water is shown accurately in all CnR in its random distribution and is not depicted like this.

The chronolith has been outlined and divided. An overhead view reveals the same shape of the chronolith to form the same shape of Ilkley Moor. The implication is that this is some kind of mining map and may reference various deposits or sites where ore was being or intended to be extracted, surveyed or sampled.

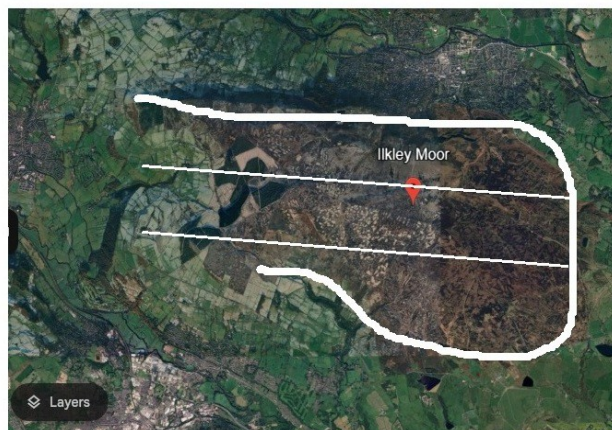
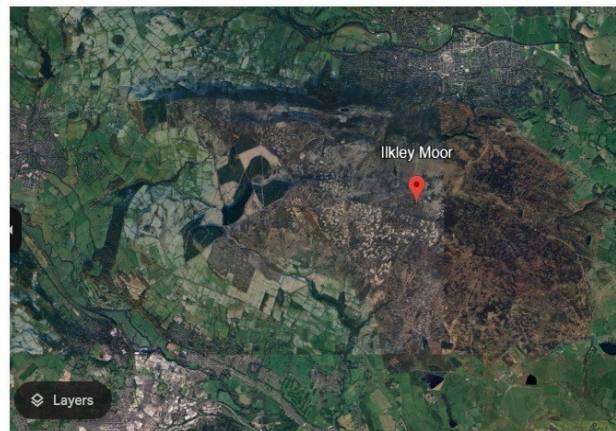


REF 030

The same distinctive 4-cup mark shape is found at Ilkley Moor, a mountainous region just above Baildon - and there is evidence for lakes and a river-heavy area at the Western Base. If there were lakes at the base of Ilkley Moor, they may be mostly gone now. However, the raised bump on the stone above the 4 lake mark, is distinctive and appears to match Baildon stone.



Photo © Richard Stroud

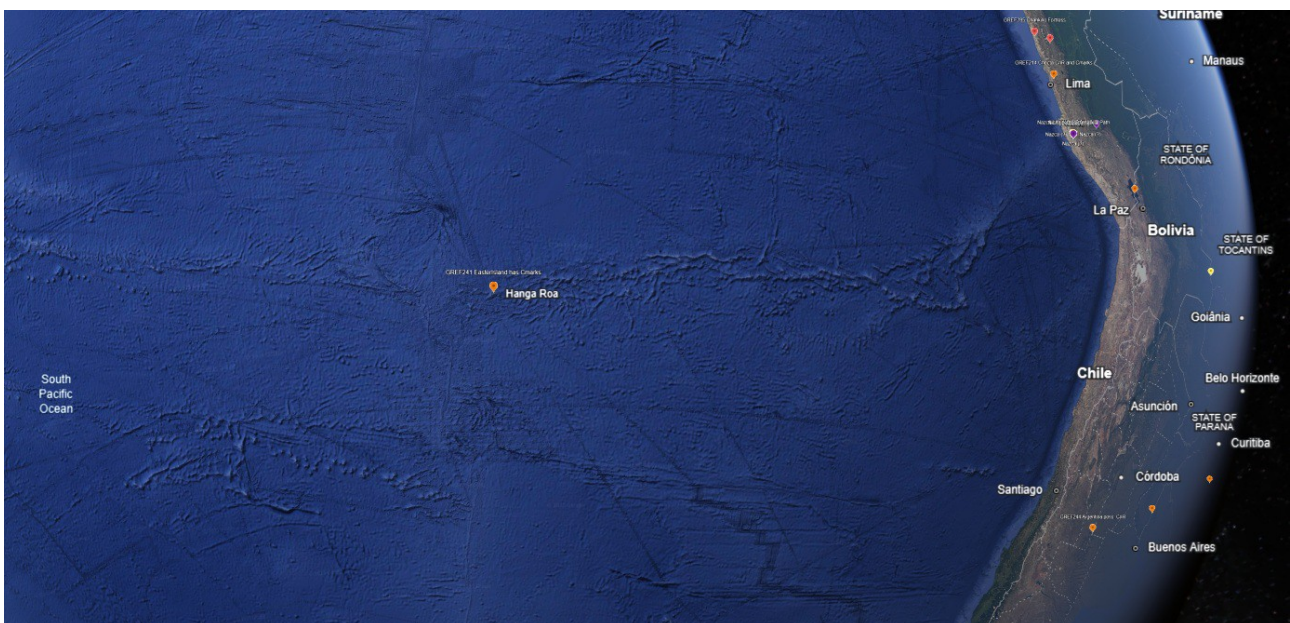


Now, having established that CnR:

- relates to water as a hydrosymbolic code
 - is used as part of regional maps
 - can accurately map coastlines
- can choose specific rocks to match a coastline
- is a fixed spatial record subject to geological freeze frame
- depicts the same thing whether in the USA, India, Europe
- is found in at least 63 countries or 88% of the world (so far)
- records regions within a maximum allowance of 500km
 - uses CnR and Cupmarks to represent water sources

I present to you the CnR map on Rapa Nui, aka Easter Island. (GREF 241)

The CnR on Rapa Nui



That orange speck in the middle of the South Pacific Ocean, is Easter Island, aka Rapa Nui. To indicate how remote Rapa Nui is, I have calculated the distances to the nearest landmasses.

Nearest Landmasses from Rapa Nui

North

Ducie Island (part of the Pitcairn Islands)
Distance: Approximately 2,688 km (1,670 mi)

South

Maher Island, Antarctica
Distance: Approximately 2,688 km (1,670 mi)

East

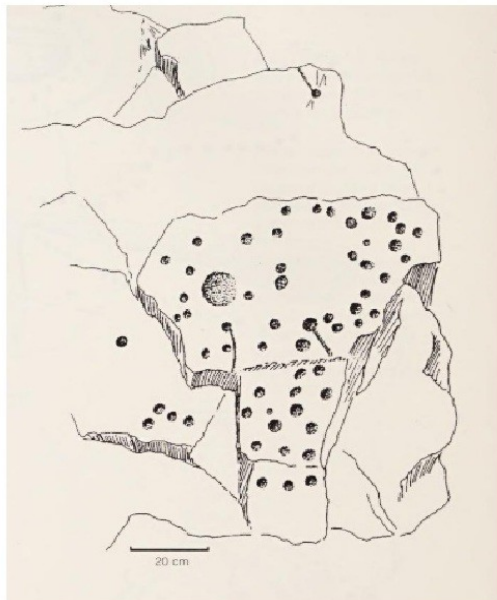
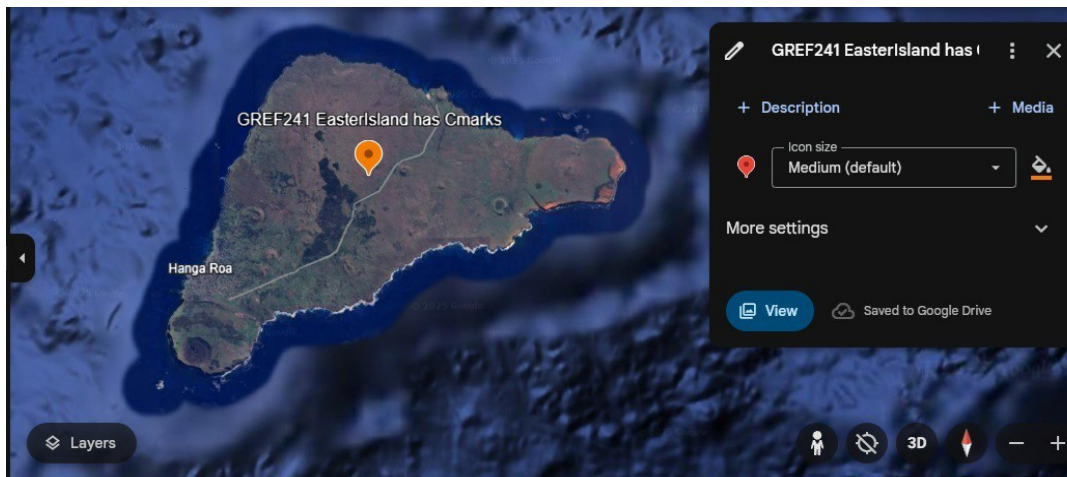
Isla Salas y Gómez (uninhabited)
Distance: Approximately 415 km (258 mi)

However, this island is itself situated about 3,210 km west of the Chilean mainland, or the island is approximately 844 nautical miles (about 1,560 km) to the west of the Peruvian coast, indicating its distance to the South American mainland.

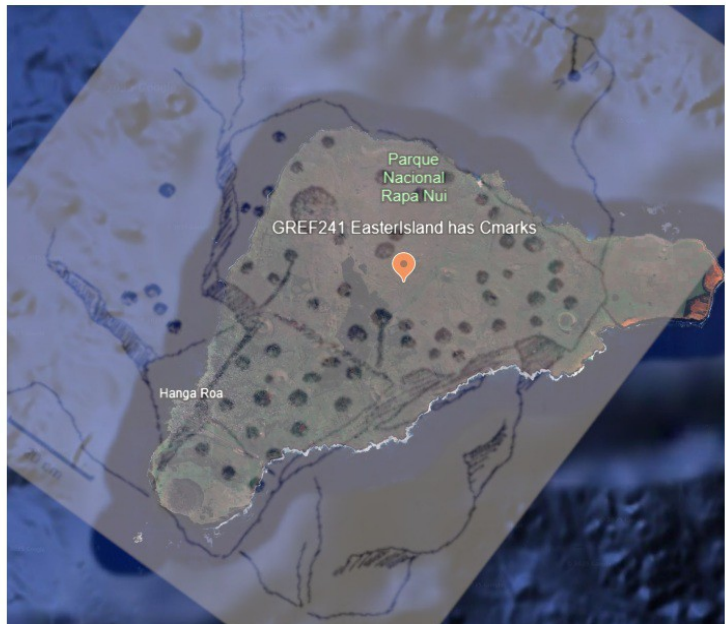
West
Pitcairn Island
Distance: Approximately 1,931 km (1,200 mi)

So, in three directions it is 2-3000km to the nearest landmass, or roughly 450km to the next closest point after which there is 1500km or more to the main land of South America.

Dating Rap Nui Cupmarked Stone using HydroGeology



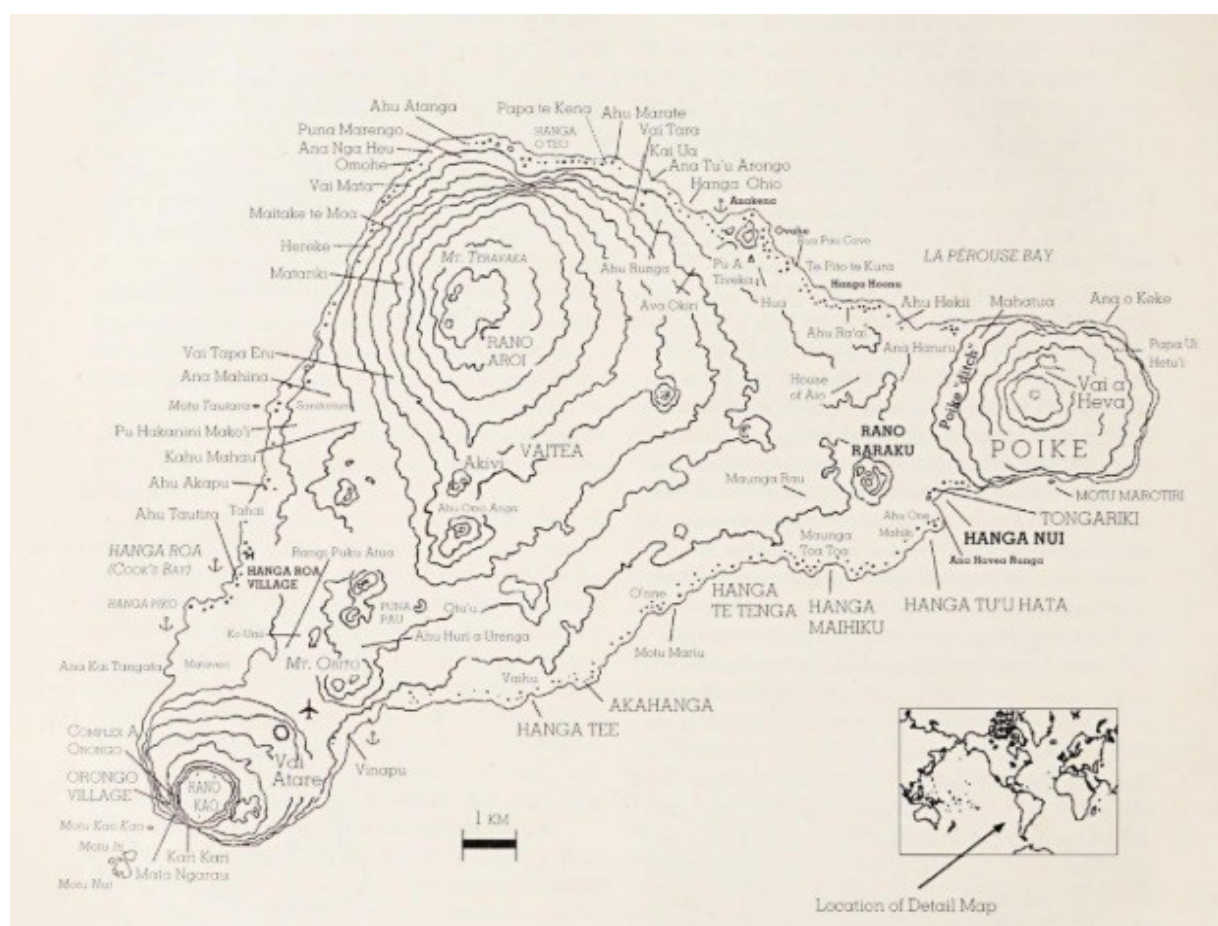
Rock art of Easter Island : symbols of power,
prayers to the gods
by Lee, Georgia, 1926, p.68



This is a cupmarked stone recorded by Dr Georgia Lee at Rapa Nui in 1926 (p.68). I have visually overlaid it upon a map of Rapa Nui for reference.

Now we already know that CnR refers to locations within a few kilometres or at maximum hundreds of kilometres away from the marking, so its safe to assume the map above, made in 1926 (Lee, p.68), carved into rocks on the coastline, in an extremely remote location refers to Rapa Nui. and not another location. Just to be sure I checked the nearest neighbouring islands, none of which match the shape of the map. The triangular map when enlarged can be digitally overlaid fitting surprisingly well over Rapa Nui, but is an ill-fitting shape for its neighbours. So, given its remoteness, it is safe to assume the CnR map is self-referential. We also know from previous examples given, that this overlay is not chance or a one-off and that all the criteria stipulated above applies here. CnR very often chooses rocks that mimic regional areas (This may be a future field of exploration digitally enlarging and mapping CnR to various regions) but the map itself can further be identified as belonging to the island because of the unusual features it depicts. When fitting the map this way, we immediately see two anomalies – a Northern and a Western land extension that show the locations of lakes, that in modern times, are now underwater. Wave erosion and cliff retreat, especially around volcanic cliffs like those at Rano Kau, have continued ever since, gradually eating away at exposed land, especially around archaeological sites near the coast.

Here is Georgia Lee's 1926 map of Rapa Nui (p.18) for reference.



The western flank of Rapa Nui, specifically around Rano Kau (the big circle in the south), began to lose land to the sea primarily after the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM) — around 20,000 years ago, when global sea levels began to rise due to melting ice sheets. This means the Western and Northern cupmarks shown in the overlay were once lakes on land, but have long been submerged.

Significant loss of land on the western flank likely occurred between 10,000 BC and 4,000 BC, as

sea levels rose by 80–100 meters during that time. By around 2,000 BC, global sea levels had stabilized close to modern levels, meaning the major reshaping of Rapa Nui's coast — including the partial submersion of the western flank — would have mostly been completed by then. The same applies to the Northern Shelf. The Eastern side of Rapa Nui would have been only a little wider 20 000 years ago, not protected by a broad continental-style shelf. Lower glacial sea-level would have exposed a narrow volcanic bench, at most a few hundred metres to (locally) one or two kilometres offshore, before the bottom plunged into deep water. This means that part of the drawing in Lee's sketch is probably part of the rock on which it was carved.

However, the submerged land on the western coast would have been visible and usable around 20,000–10,000 BC, due to lower sea levels during the Ice Age.

In the overlaid map we can see the eastern tip of Rapa Nui is not marked.

POIKE PENINSULA

The Poike Peninsula is elevated — its highest point, Maunga Pu A Katiki, is about 370 meters (1,214 ft) above sea level. the Poike Peninsula where Ana O Keke is located, does not have rivers or permanent surface streams (or lakes). However, seepage or small seasonal springs inside or near caves is possible, and prehistoric inhabitants likely harvested rainwater. So, it's possible that CnR which focuses on water, omitted this feature of the land without water, to concentrate on areas that did have it. We see evidence for this practice in the samples I provided above too such as the PonteVedra map.

As to the huge depression marked on the West coast, it is a huge dormant volcano.

MAUNGA TEREVAKA

The highest point on Easter Island (Rapa Nui) is: Maunga Terevaka

Elevation: Approximately 507 meters (1,663 feet) above sea level

Location: Central-northern part of the island

Type: Shield volcano

Geological significance:

The youngest and largest of the three main volcanoes that formed Rapa Nui (the others being Poike and Rano Kau)

Formed around 400,000 years ago

Its gentle slopes make up the bulk of the island's mass

THE NORTHERN CUP

At the top of the CnR map we can see a single cup marked quite far north of the island, with a line to the edge, likely a coastal inlet, or lake that ran to the sea. Perhaps even a waterfall. Marking this symbolises that this CnR was made at a time when a massive shelf was exposed to the north of Rapa Nui. A shelf that is no longer above water.

THE WESTERN CUPS

Likewise, a sets of lakes marked by cups to the West also indicates a sizeable landmass that was not submerged by water at the time the CnR was carved.

So, when was this intriguing Chronolith made?

THE NORTHERN AND WESTERN SHELVES OF RAPA NUI

The northern shelf of Rapa Nui—the submarine area surrounding the island’s north coast—was most exposed during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), approximately 26,000 to 19,000 years ago, when global sea levels were about 120 meters (394 feet) lower than today. The western shelf of Easter Island was likely exposed during periods of lower sea level, particularly during the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM), which occurred around 20,000 years ago.

That means, this CnR recorded by Georgia Lee in 1926, was carved between 19,000-17,000 BCE. Or around 21,000 years ago.

This date is not error. It is not subjective. It is not an estimate based on surrounding cultural icons. It is backed up by consistent evidence cemented into geological formations and features.

That suggests a number of things.

- First, that CnR is a verifiable, repeatable, global hydrosymbolic cartographic technology that is *at least* 10,000 years older than known human civilisation.
- Second, that it has been in continual use from *at least* 19,000 BCE to around 1000 CE – a span of over twenty thousand years.
- Third, that transatlantic boating on open ocean was not just possible but far exceeds all known limits imposed on our ancestors and was being actively practiced by at least 20,000 BCE.
- Fourth, if CnR originated from Easter Island (doubtful because CnR appears in Australia - with the Bradshaw Paintings dated to approx 17,300 BCE - and then Patagonia in South America around 16,500 BCE) then open ocean travel had to have been in practice to account for the carving of other CnR around the world and the ability of Rapa Nui'ans to leave their remote island and boat thousands of kilometres away.
- Fifth, that a sophisticated (advanced) culture capable of navigation, sea-faring, cartography, water-mapping, and geological surveyance (at a minimum) had already been developed prior to 19,000 BCE because it takes thousands of years for such cohesive systems to develop.
- Sixth, that it must have been a very powerful empire to have developed all of these skills, embarked on a global endeavour that has left CnR across 88% of the world numbering in the tens of thousands if not hundreds of thousands of identical markings with identical function.
- Seventh, that hydrogeologic dating is a superior means of dating CnR which are immune to carbon-dating and which guesses have distorted their true chronology.
- Eight, that there is evidence for a lost civilisation plastered across our planet and we have to reassess everything we think we know about human evolution.

Given the extraordinary nature of the convergence of the extremely remote and sea-locked location of Easter Island, with a carving matching the coastline, the depiction of Mount Terevka to tie it to the island, the exposed Western and Northern shelves depicted with lakes, subsequent shelf submersion by rising sea levels, the drawing from 1924, and my recognition of hydrosymbolism; it is unlikely another set of conditions will be found that so perfectly date the antiquity of CnR. However, subsequent support from additional archaeological findings such as CnR in Australia

around the same time, then evidence in South America where CnR is also found forms a chronological trail of sorts which I began to follow. Before we make that journey together just take a moment to realise the sheer scale of what is being illustrated here.

According to present historical belief, Neolithic Man spread very slowly across the landscape at 1-3km a year, did not have sea-faring boats, nor many of the technologies and tools modern history credits to others as recent inventions.

The Scope of the Project

The land area of Earth is roughly 148.94 million square kilometers, yet CnR are found on every continent except Antarctica (so far), running up almost every coastline, remote islands, up in the highest mountains, the deepest jungles, across inhospitable deserts with dozens, hundreds even thousands of examples in almost every region. According to a comprehensive global study using satellite data (by researchers such as Verpoorter et al., (2014), there are an estimated 117 million lakes worldwide that are larger than 0.002 square kilometers (or about 2,000 square meters). There are around 3–4 million lakes over 1 hectare (10,000 square meters) globally. There are roughly 250–300 large lakes (over 100 square kilometers), including famous ones like Lake Superior, Lake Victoria, and the Caspian Sea (technically a lake). We can appreciate then, why there might be so many cup-marks, and consider that there may have been even more lakes in the past, or that many CnR are yet to be found, recognised or recorded, many more underwater. We don't have any real idea of how many there are, or how many have been destroyed – indeed I dare to call my efforts pioneering in this regard since my research has shown just how prolific these carvings are and connected them all to each other by their identical hydro-symbolic function. Moreover, I have built an interactive map for others to help demonstrate the sheer scale of this prolific cartography.

The Logistics of the Project

If you were exploring a new land you would not know the terrain that lay ahead of you and you could not make a map of it until you did. CnR weren't carved on the spot from observable features in the region in which they are found, but indicate areas that are sometime many kilometres away (sometimes tens or even hundreds). Since, you cannot carve a map of an area you have not yet explored, this meant, extensive logistics, forward planning, and back and forth information exchange via a sustained campaign of exploration, landscape survey and water-recording, that was not just regional but global. In practical terms, if the same person that carved the CnR, was the same person that surveyed the depicted region, it would require them to make a journey there, make and remember accurate records and details, and then return to carve the rocks so others would know what lay ahead. It takes a relatively short time to carve CnR, and many cup-marked stones with similar counts may be multiple 'proofs' of the water-source count by other Cupathians. These may have taken place either in the same relative era or simultaneously for a measure of accuracy and alignment. Or perhaps different numbered cupmarks were made over time as water levels rose or dropped changing the representation. It is probable that the Cupathians revisited the lands they moved through, recounting water sources over time, and probable that they had mastered all facets of exploration and surveyance and established well-trodden two-way trade routes.

Surveying the land is an incredible feat of its own, just that alone changes everything we are told about human evolution. Consider the processes involved. If you were to go out and count all the lakes in a section of your country without modern tools, how would you do it? And how long would it take you? How would you avoid getting lost, or accurately chart every lake across kilometres for someone else to carve into stone kilometres from where you were surveying? Before roads, in

featureless wilderness, in scorching heat and frigid cold, without succumbing to wild animals, exhaustion, or hunger or getting lost. But wait there's more. How would you do it without written language, paper, writing implements? How would you convey your findings without forgetfulness, loss of accuracy, and map and measure spatial relationships and distances between objects. Before geometry, maths, geography, science, cartography, records? Do you rely on superior memory? What about losing count - or distractions - or miscount? Somehow, this remarkable process was repeated across the planet without error. The H2Hr= illustrates this irrespective of the challenges in all terrains from mountain, to desert, to jungle, with the exception of ice.

Stone Discs as Portable Technology for mapping CnR

GREF194 Noatak Prehistoric Site

There is significant evidence regarding the tools they used on petroglyphs around the world. We'll get to that.

However, I believe this **disc** found in Alaska by Scott Shirar is extraordinarily important. If I am correct, it is a handheld blank mini-map, that is started at a central point, and the mapper works outwards either in a spiral or by plotting terrain in concentric circles around the centre point, etching what they find or see into the different sections of the rings. This would have been an excellent portable way to keep track of what had been recorded in the vicinity by one's efforts.

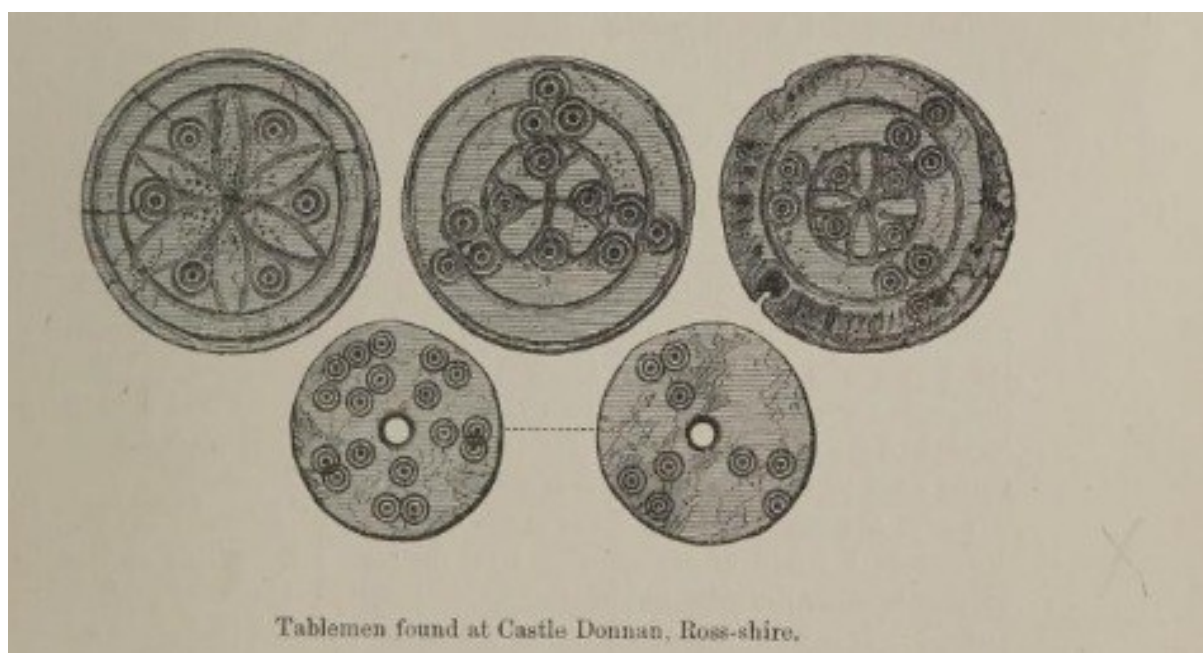
This or something like this may very well be how they were able to be so accurate. By using this portable device or something similar to it to make their etchings they could then make the survey information portable. They could store it on them to transcribe later on a suitable stone or pass it to someone else at their leisure who could interpret the markings and make a map. Zooming in on the disc it has been divided into concentric circles, then further dissected into regions. Note the cut marks at the edges of the stone. It's possible that the cut marks which look deliberate, were attempting to replicate the coastline (shown below) near to where this stone was found. Imagine for instance, if out in the field you dropped this disc-map, or lost it briefly, and then picked it back up. Would you remember which way to orient it? Possibly not. Cutting the coastline into it means you could continually have a reference point which 'fixes' the compass points of the disc to the landscape. According to the article this was one of four recovered.

Starting at the centre of a location, your stone marks a certain region that you divide into sections that represent real-world sections around its circumference. Systematically you walk around this region individually or as a team and make notes on your stone, perhaps while they make notes on their to cross-reference and compare accuracy.



The 'Shirar Disc' found by Scott Shirar at Lake Feniak, Alaska.

What other precedents are there for this? Despite hunting high and low, archaeology has not been kind enough to label obscure objects as map-discs for my convenience. However, my research of megalithics, CnR and some artefacts I could find offer intriguing possibilities.



Volume 7 p.455 of the Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland 1851 features these stone discs. The top three feature the typical symmetry expected of decorative art – but the bottom left depicts a subtle difference - randomised CnR not common to decorative objects. Randomness is an aesthetic not consistent with decorative art but functional maps. The location given is Castle Donan which I have discovered is Eilean Donan in Scotland (GREF 335). Interestingly, it is a location surrounded by rivers, lakes and seas and such a design could indicate cartographic function.

This one for instance features the same symbolism that appears on the various stones, structures and maps across Britain. It may show an area with 3 lakes, surrounded by hills or mountains and some kind of broch or rounded building with a causeway or moat or in some way surrounded by water as a trail is made from the outer rings to the inner ring. Or perhaps it is of a larger area and depicts an island. It appears to have been something that was turned and shaped to be held firmly in the hands, perhaps this explains the moulding of the grips, since rain, fog, mud, would have made a sphere difficult to grasp and rotate without slipping or dropping. Furthermore, a sphere would have more likely rolled upon hitting the ground. This would have been disastrous for a stone crossing water, unless the stone was porous and floated – or aggravating if it fell out of ones hands or bags while on the many steep mountains of Britain. This may have prompted the interrupted features shown above superior to a sphere, or wooden or clay versions for such purposes. Perhaps there is more chance of this shape simply coming to a more rapid stop. The fact such things can also be found in Polynesia may be a clue to their origin given how CnR was transmitted across the planet. Though like many things, it is not necessary that every example had the same function either intended by its creator or subsequently developed by its various inheritors. We may note the use of CnR wands and bricks, in Peru and Italy and the possibility these reflect experimental or era-based forms of portable map.

(Grand 1967, p.93) curious little wands with CnR carvings found at the Pyrenees (see also Peru)
 GREF 243



The Theoretical Rate of Transmission of CnR

The existence of such a systematic endeavour to make maps merely on its own, let alone chart the prehistoric world, severely challenges present-day assumptions made of Neolithic capabilities. Making these maps required an unprecedented scale of land surveys and expedition teams exploring the fiercest climates to record the terrain and its water features in exacting detail without aerial technology. The details of the landscape observed often encompass vast regions, which would require self-sufficiency in abundance or well-supplied teams being fed, watered, sheltered as well as going about their work. Additionally, if each team member was surveying their own vast region, this could take a very long time – if indeed they returned at all. If they split up and each covered a section of the region being mapped, then they had to have some way to make a portable record to accurately collate each of their separate records for each section surveyed, without a miscount or error. It is unimaginable that they could have achieved this feat using sheer memory alone and therefore had to possess some means of recording data to compare with each other's surveys. In some areas, there are hundreds of lakes, even thousands. Yet, as the cupmarks consistently show,

they managed to count them – with evidence to suggest they also recounted them as time passed. They then either travelled back hundreds of kilometres to the location of certain stones where they then carved a symbolic map of their findings – or relayed this information back hundreds of kilometres to a CnR carver. While distance from CnR map-stone to CnR map-site differ, whether tens or hundreds, this was done in the thousands (possibly tens of thousands), across the world.

The scale of the endeavour and even the fact it was undertaken indicates they were not a rag-tag scattered group of pioneers – they were part of a powerful empire of unknown age.

Initially, I assumed, because the function of CnR remains the same wherever it is found in all continents, it is reasonable to assume that the practice may have been done very quickly (perhaps within a few hundred years) which could account for the reason that the functional aspect of CnR to depict water, is not lost in translation over time as other symbols lose their meaning. While certainly there is demonstrated diffusion of CnR, both where it retains its function as a hydro-symbolic technology but loses its original Cup and Ring motif and becomes represented by spirals or other variants such as which appear in China – and also where it is watered down so much that it loses its function altogether and becomes purely decorative as in the patterns of pottery. Yet there is a mappable, definitive trail of archaeological evidence across the globe that is trackable from South-East Asia where CnR appears to have originated.

I used ChatGPT to help crunch some numbers:

Estimate Time to Cover Earth with Cupmarks

- Each "country" gets hundreds of stones with cupmarks
 - Let's assume 200 stones per country
- There are 195 countries in the world today (UN-recognized), so:
 - $195 \times 200 = 39,000$ cup-marked stones total
- Time Per Cupmarked Stone
 - A reasonable assumption:
 - Carving a single cupmark may take 1–2 hours with stone tools
- Let's say a single cupmarked stone (with, say, 10–50 cupmarks) takes about 1–3 days to complete by a small team
- We'll estimate 2 days per stone for a team of 2–3 people
 - Total Human Effort Needed
 - $39,000 \text{ stones} \times 2 \text{ days} = 78,000 \text{ days of work}$

That's roughly 213 years if only 1 team of 2–3 people worked continuously

If more people are involved, it gets faster:

- | Teams Working | Time to Complete (est.) |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| • 1 team | 213 years |
| • 10 teams | ~21 years |
| • 100 teams | ~2 years |
| • 1,000 teams | ~3 months |

However, if we assume a culture capable of making such sophisticated hydro-symbolic maps that used boats to reach the very remote Rapa Nui around 18,000 BCE (splitting the difference) had to have already existed for thousands of years prior to develop all these innovations AND have the power resources and skills to achieve just that, let alone everything else, then CnR can be said to have existed initially as Cupmarks from *at least* 25,000 BCE to 500 BCE.

When Cup and Ring motifs fade from various cultures

Britain & Ireland	c. 3000–1500 BCE	Generally by 1000 BCE, mostly gone by 500 BCE
Northern Spain & Portugal	c. 4000–2000 BCE	Some uses into Iron Age (800–200 BCE)
Scandinavia	c. 3000–1800 BCE	Some motifs persist until c. 500 BCE
Italy (Alpine region)	c. 2500–1000 BCE	Some possible persistence into Roman era
Greece & Balkans (Macedonia, Serbia)	c. 3000–1500 BCE	Largely ended by Late Bronze Age
North Africa	Unclear dates	Possibly until 1000 BCE
South America (e.g., Brazil, Peru)	Highly variable	Some into historic period, possibly 1500s–1600s CE
North America (e.g., Iowa, Arkansas, Nevada)	Possibly as early as 3000 BCE	Some examples potentially into the 1500s CE

The evidence contained in this journal, even so far for CnR, greatly challenges the present acceptance of human history and evolution. In particular, it challenges the Isolationist or even semi-isolationist model that claims people across the planet developed similar ideas at a similar time.

Clearly, in the case of CnR, representing the seeds of the origin of civilisation well before agriculture, they did not. CnR was distributed in every continent leading to the days before the dawn of our known era. This revolutionises the current model of human evolution.

CnR obviously did not unfurl within the space of 213 years. This rough estimate fails to account for untold factors that would slow the projection to a crawl, even as powerful as the carvers were.

However, archaeological evidence that is reliable illustrates CnR did indeed last 21,000 years, slowly making its way across the world and eventually dying out in Britain. The sheer power of an Empire that can achieve that kind of unbroken legacy and eclipses all known empires in the entire known history of the human race is almost beyond belief. The unification of CnR as a global-ranging development deliberately deployed defies the accepted explanation that they arose independently. It adds a gigantic prehistoric addition of over 10-15,000 years to accepted human history and calls for a complete revision of the current model. In particular, it challenges long-sustained claims about prehistoric people's mentality, ambitions, capabilities and technologies. This revolutionises the current model of human evolution.

As we will soon see, this is just the new beginning of the new beginning. CnR were taken far and wide as a hydrosymbolic technology to every land they ventured into, well before recorded history, seeding all known civilisations as they made their way across the planet showing peoples they met how to harness water, perform land surveys, mine and engage in advanced metallurgy, and passed on other technologies, practices (including Reincarnation) leaving a planetary-wide mythos in their wake that was recorded in petroglyphs across the globe. This premise challenges the entire model of human history we have come to accept – and opens the doorway to recognition of a lost era of lost people's, lost technologies and profoundly reorients our conception of human existence.

At this point – the category of people for which we have evidence is longer Neolithic, but Upper Paleolithic and there is strong evidence to suggest they were not the first people's roaming around

that fall outside the stereotypical model of prehistoric people either. So, its fair to ask, who the hell were these people?



Megalithic Sites of Egypt, Sacsayhuaman in Peru, Nan Madol in Micronesia.

CHAPTER 4

The Cupathians

Known by their CnR motif, we shall hypothesize a new culture united not by race but by its hydro-symbolic technology. Some of them used cupmarks, and we shall term them the Cupmarkians. We shall also suppose a second culture, those that used the Cup-and-Ring motif known as the Cupringians. And together, this mysterious people form the lost civilisation of *The Cupathians*. The Cupathians are not isolated to a single people, generation, or group - but are unified by their use and understanding and proven application of hydrosymbolic technology used to map water sources. Stylistic difference notwithstanding, this technology was used to map, dominate, and occupy the Ancient World from East to West for an era lasting at least 25,000 years I'll term the Cupathic.

It will be argued hereon that from 17,000 to 1000 BCE, possibly longer, the function of the CnR technology remained intact, leaving its evidence behind everywhere it went and was passed from its origin in South East Asia, to Africa, India, Polynesia/Australia, Easter Island, South America, North America, Alaska/Canada, Siberia, India, Anatolia, the Mediterranean and finally Europe - in that order. However - that realisation did not occur to me until near the end of my journal and research when I had isolated fixed hydrological dates across the world and realised trying to fit the existing theories of human evolution with the data was impossible. Let's work through it and I'll explain why.

Carving CnR across the Planet: A Timeline

Newgrange is considered an important site because it is confidently dated to around 3200 BCE thanks to multiple radiocarbon-dated samples from the tomb's construction phase, clear archaeological stratigraphy, and corroborating evidence from astronomy and Neolithic artifact styles. Yet, although its rich arrangement of carvings cannot be accurately dated either, the site and the carvings are strongly tied together in conventional archaeology as being built and carved by the accepted originators for Cup and Ring motifs: The Boyne Culture. We will tackle the carvings on Newgrange in another chapter. But for now, we will examine the migration of the Boyne.

The Boyne Culture is a term often used to describe the Neolithic communities in Ireland responsible for building the great passage tombs of the Brú na Bóinne complex—most famously Newgrange, Knowth, and Dowth—in the Boyne Valley, County Meath. These tombs represent one of the most sophisticated and monumental expressions of Neolithic culture in Europe. This places the Boyne Culture within the Late Neolithic (c. 3300–2900 BCE), predating the earliest phases of Stonehenge by several centuries.

Doggerland Land Bridge

It has been suggested that some of the migratory arrivals may have come to Britain via Doggerland. (Hammerton 1924, p.203) suggested the CnR symbols derive from Southern Europe along two routes, either Iberian peninsula through France and Brittany or from the Aegean Sea by way of central Europe and Scandinavia and little has changed since then.

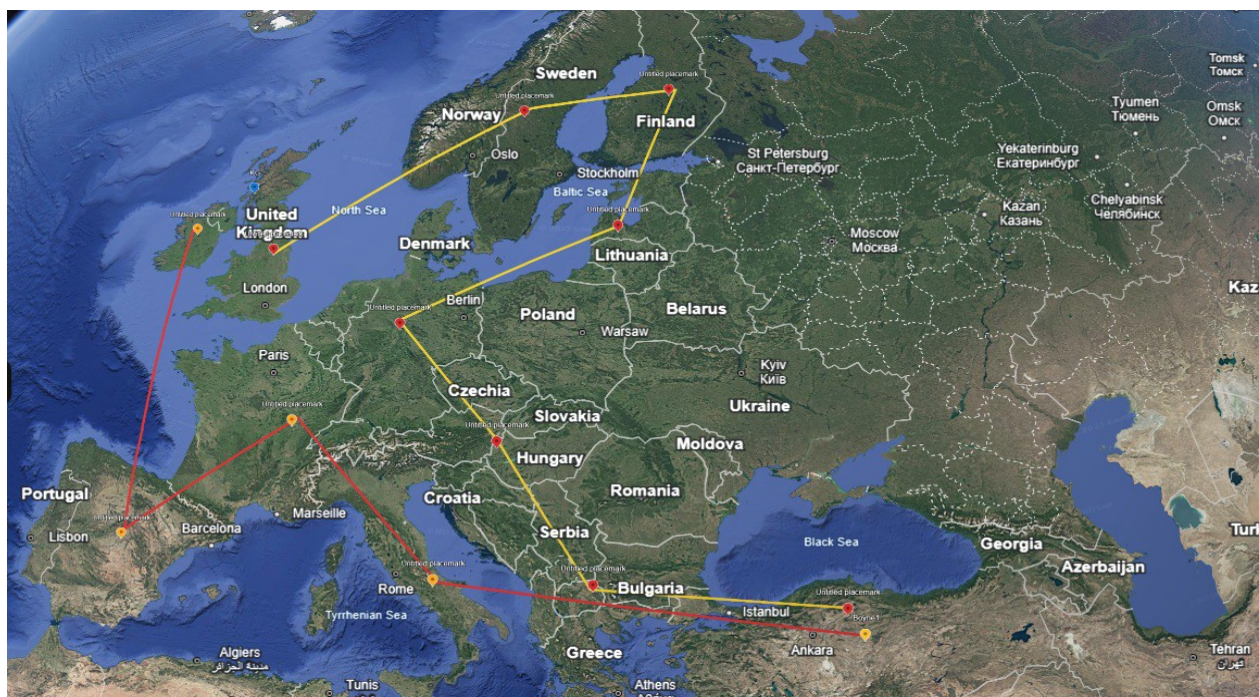
Doggerland was a vast, now-submerged landmass that once connected Britain to mainland Europe during and after the last Ice Age. It spanned the area now between eastern Britain (Norfolk,

Lincolnshire) and the Netherlands, Denmark, and parts of Germany. The name comes from the Dogger Bank, a shallow area in the North Sea where some of the landmass last persisted. It existed primarily during the Mesolithic period (circa 10,000 to 6,000 BCE) and was gradually flooded by rising sea levels, becoming part of what is now the North Sea. At its peak, it was larger than many modern European countries, potentially stretching from eastern England across to modern-day Denmark. Following the end of the last glacial maximum (~20,000 years ago), glaciers melted rapidly. This caused global sea levels to rise over 100 meters, slowly flooding low-lying land like Doggerland. However, this was only one of many periods where the sea levels rose and fell, periodically revealing and submerging the landmass over millions of years.

The Storegga Slide (~6200 BCE) was a Tsunami event: A massive undersea landslide off the coast of Norway triggered a tsunami. This wave likely devastated coastal Mesolithic settlements in Doggerland and accelerated its final submergence. Interestingly enough, illustrating how massive islands can be lost to the sea over time as was Doggerland, Sahul, Beringia, and other landmasses.

The Issue with Boyne Culture Theory

I tried working with the accepted model of human history which posits that at around 8000 BCE, the Boyne Culture navigated its way out of Anatolia as farmers, and moved in two migratory waves across the North and West of Early Europe, eventually creating Newgrange in Ireland. To fit the data mapping CnR and the accepted model of migration (and thus human evolution) here is what has to have happened: Leaving Anatolia in 8000 BCE, One group travelled across the Mediterranean through Cyprus, Malta, Tunisia, Italy, France, Spain into Ireland which is confirmed through haplogroups and anthropology as the Boyne Valley Culture. A Second group made their way North into the Balkans, (possibly Russia), Germany, Netherlands, France, UK, Scotland. Burnham (2019, p.450) offers evidence of dental records match migration to south-west France, which is what my data also suggests. Burnham writes *"it's been suggested that the strontium isotope ratios of the Penywyrld individuals are similar to those recorded in northwestern France, potentially supporting the argument that Neolithic culture was brought to Britain by migration from this region."* and up to a point this is accurate.



Boyne Culture Migration Patterns

Assuming the historical mode was accurate, my global mapping of CnR showed a third and fourth exodus OUT of Turkiye, challenging the traditional model of migration which does not account for the Eastern transmission of CnR by the Boyne Culture, who were moving in the opposite direction

These additional streams of Anatolian Farmers left the Middle East and took CnR through Iran, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Mongolia, South Korea, Taiwan, Siberia on their way to Alaska. Moreover it appears in South America, Australia, Hawaii, South-East Asia, Madagascar, Africa and so on.

For the Boyne Theory to stay afloat, it has to account for a global map that charts CnR going Eastward including to Taiwan, Madagascar, Siberia, Sri Lanka, China, Tibet, South Korea, Alaska, Canada and North America at the same time. It would be easy to dismiss this discrepancy as it has been for a very long time, if not for that fact that mapping CnR globally shows that it appears across the planet and provides evidence for a continuous transmission of symbolic cartography for almost 20,000 years.



In the map above, the Green Circle shows the Boyne Culture Migrations where CnR is found. However, the Orange Circle shows another Migration where CnR is found.

Migrationary evidence has suggested that Anatolia was peopled from the South and the East around 7,500-6,500 BC (Larson 2021, p.2-3). Therefore, the Purple Line is not showing a migration out of Anatolia but INTO it from Asia and Siberia. CnR are also distributed across Alaska, Canada and North and South America. The issue that arises is North America's traditional claim of Isolationism- which rejects the early interaction of Europeans in America. I agree, it wasn't Europeans. But it wasn't Paleo-Indians that first navigated North America, either.

My research also shows the Cupathians had a distinctive siganture, a pattern of marking CnR on islands found within rare inland lakes. We find CnR motifs on islands in Kenya (Mfangano Island), Russia (Olkhorn Island), Canada (Coats Island), Bolivia, South America (Isla del Sol, which features a concentric ring of stones) and possibly others for which no public record or record I have

yet come across archives. This marking is another extraordinary feat showing their limitless comprehensiveness - which is another calling card that signifies a unified cultural practice.

If the Boyne were responsible but went West from Türkiye into the Mediterranean and Europe, then we should not expect to see CnR in these countries predating their expansion into Europe, nor any inland island marking. But we do, and before the Boyne even arrive in Ireland around 3500BC to build Newgrange, while going in the opposite direction to India and Asia where CnR is found.

Moreover, CnR is dated from 10,000 to 1,000 BCE on every continent. The present explanation suggests one people were in multiple places at once, sometimes separated by a thousand years, yet only went in two general directions with their cultural presence, even as CnR can be found across India, Asia, North America, South America. Existing explanations in light of the new evidence are flawed and unsustainable.

Furthermore, these migrations taking place out of Anatolia during 8000 BCE cannot account for geographical and chronological inconsistencies. My data indicated that since North and South America, including Canada and Alaska, (even Hawaii) had CnR with H2Hr= that for the Boyne culture to be responsible, they had to have left Europe by 3000 BCE, travelled through around 30 other countries leaving CnR everywhere they went, and cross the Beringia Land Mass when it exposed a walkway between Siberia and Alaska around 16-15,000 years ago. Which is impossible unless they could time travel. Or, they had to have used boats to cross the Beringia Sea, to make thousands of CnR markings across Pre-Columbian America that are dated to 15-10,000 BCE. Which is also impossible unless they could time travel.

The demise of the Boyne

It is believed that around 2500 BCE, people associated with the Beaker culture arrived in Ireland and Britain from continental Europe, likely via the Lower Rhine region (modern Netherlands/Germany). Recent ancient DNA studies (e.g. from Trinity College Dublin and Harvard) show that the original Neolithic farming population (including the Boyne Valley builders) were largely replaced genetically. Up to 90% of the Irish gene pool was replaced within a few hundred years, meaning the Boyne Culture's practices are assumed to have gone extinct. Hoek believes the creation and distribution of CnR dies out in Europe around this time.

(Hoek 2001, p.11) Hoek makes a useful distinction between the tradition of the Cupmark which he suggests emerged in Western Europe around 6000 BCE, and the CnR in Western Europe around 3000 BCE. Hoek considers the Cup and Ring to have become extinct in Western Europe in the Bronze Age, and possibly so. However, I will assert that Prehistoric-Britain was merely its last point of transmission, and Anatolia, Türkiye and its farmers about a quarter of its full journey.

The Rapa Nui cupmarked map hydrogeologically dated to 18,000 BCE also destroys the claims of Boyne Culture as progenitors of CnR.

The only logical conclusion to make is that the 'Boyne Culture' did not originate in Anatolia but was transmitted by a far older culture who had already travelled most of the globe. This conclusion is held back by one particular framework – Chronolith/CnR dating. The established convention in archaeology (more so by those referencing it secondhand) is to imply grey time frames (estimated and relative) given to rock art are absolute and accurate (black and white). By relative it is meant that you cannot actually date a rock carving itself which is the absence of matter by virtue of not leaving any trace to run tests on - and therefore has no carbon footprint. Therefore, archaeologists

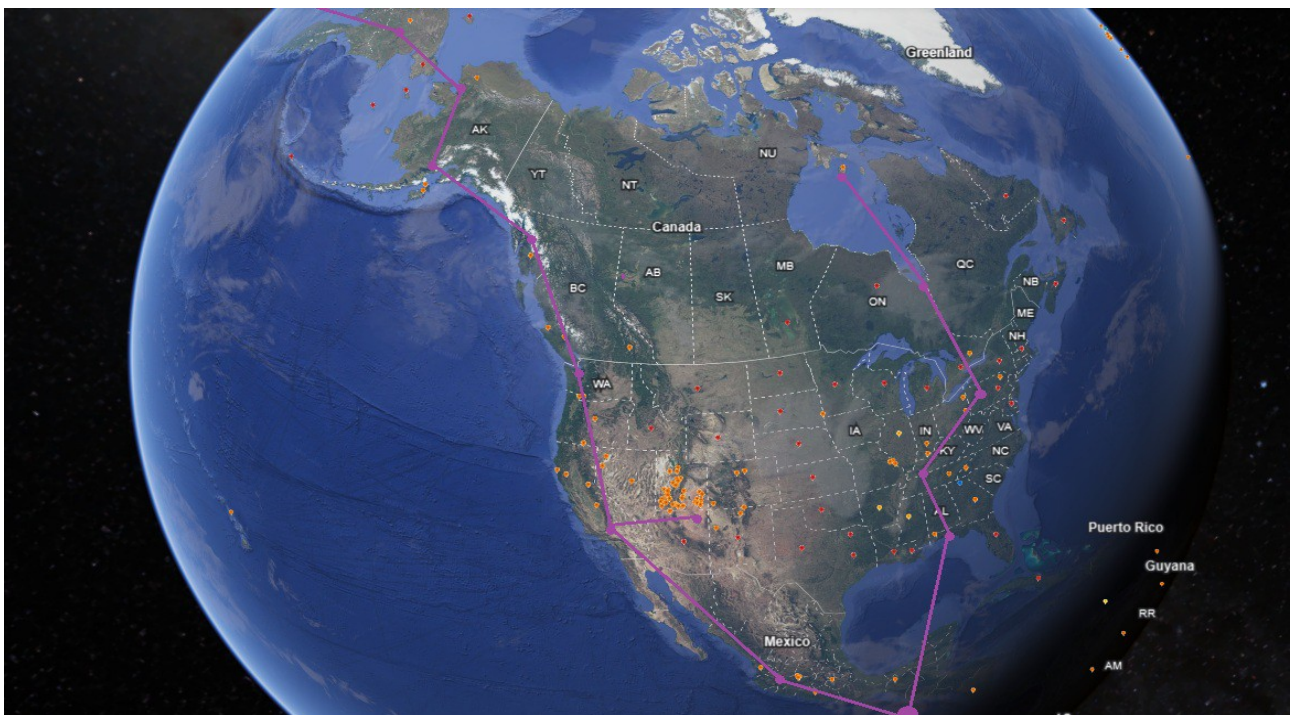
assume the date of the carving based on surrounding evidence, other symbols, and things that can be dated, such as carbon-dating of other items at the site, soil erosion or accumulation, periods of symbolism or technology chronology such as pottery. This approach is highly problematic, since it creates a house of cards that often hinges unconfirmable dates on top of unconfirmable dates in a highly fragile manner. Transmission of these dates become bedrock for basing facts and accrete a false presentation of historical chronology.

The problem then, becomes a chronological one. And the matter of how and when CnR was transmitted, especially since we have a hydrological date of 19,000 BCE on Rapa Nui. This highlighted immediate issues with assumed migrations and of something not adding up. Because even as I worked the logical migration outward from Anatolia through Asia and into Alaska, down the Western Coast of North America, into South America, then back up again – respecting the 'Siberians migrated into Alaska theory', I had radio-carbon dates of 16-15,000 BCE for various archaeological sites and petroglyphs, durations of ice sheets which blocked ingress, hundreds of CnR sites across the two continents and somehow had to make sense of a 19,000-17,000 BCE date on Rapa Nui/Easter Island.

My conventional intellectual paradigm of human evolution, trained to accept the current model of human evolution including no sea-faring, primitive technologies by modern comparison, an out-of-africa migration, agriculture as the seed for civilisation, and many other incorrectly attributed assumptions - formed a worldview that caused great difficulty in making sense of all the data. Until, I suddenly realised that whole parts of the current model were back to front. Like ill-fitting pipes in an otherwise continuous pipeline that transmitted a linear flow of water seamlessly.

I suddenly realised that North America's Pre-Columbian Isolationist assertion which has been updated but held sway for centuries, was wrong. But it wasn't Europeans that visited, it was Cupathians. And then I realised the blockage in the pipeline was caused by America's historical narrative – which simply could not be true.

Tracing Boyne Culture backward to its Origin



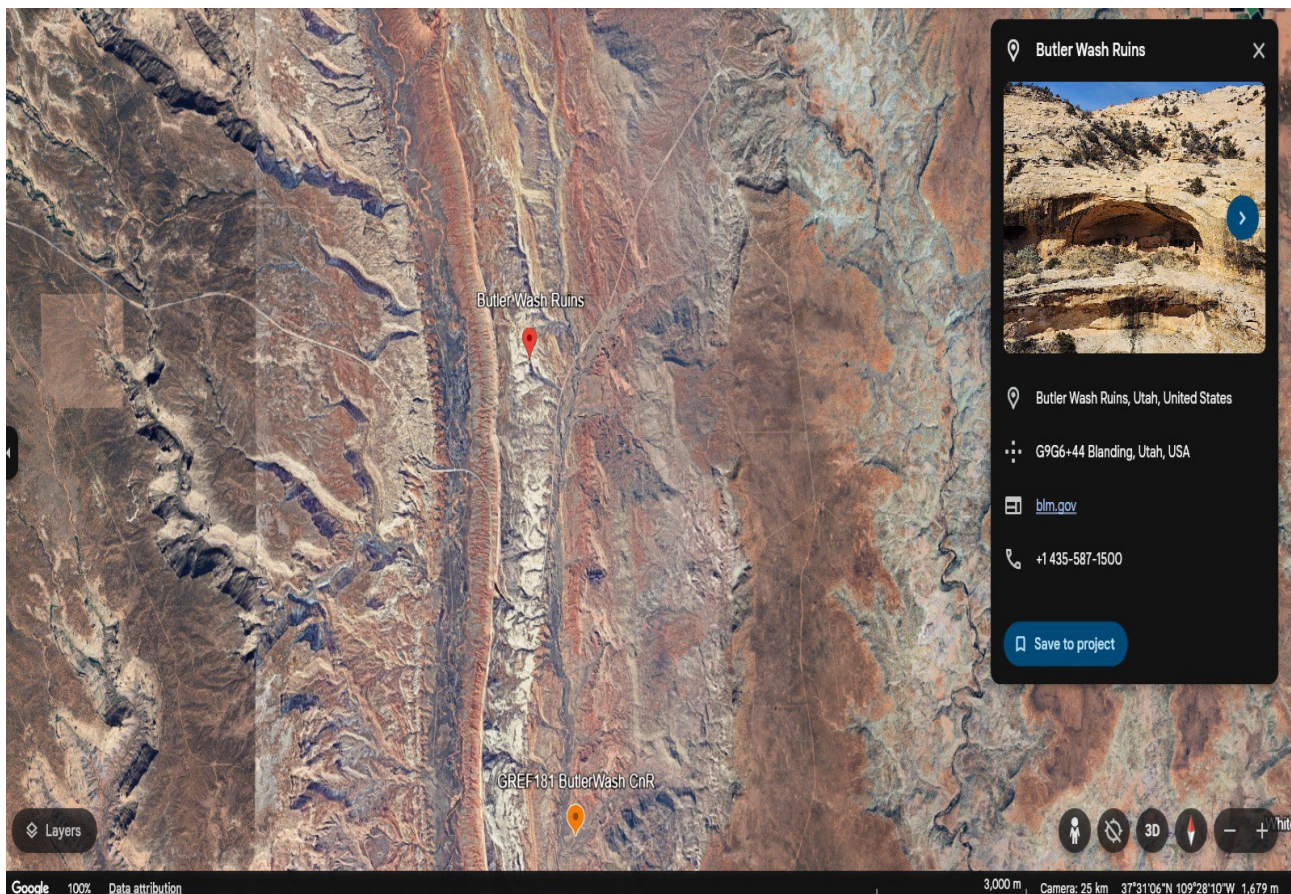
We are now travelling backward into time, tracing the origin of CnR TO Anatolia, not OUT of it.

The purple lines show the transmission of CnR Northward across North America. This pathway shows a transmission from South America upward into Mexico and across the Yucatan to Georgia then upward along the Eastern Coast of North America toward Coats Island in Hudson Bay.

Additionally, the Cupathian's CnR travels West into Alaska and over the Bering Strait around 15,000 BCE as CnR dated at Lake Winnemucca using soil samples attests. This Northern route will be important to take note of for later.

The reason for the huge gap in the middle of North America is due to multiple Ice Sheets preventing the Cupathians access directly across the state. The same appears to be the case for Northern Canada. Signalling that CnR technology cannot be used in ice terrain. Afterall, there are no lakes to map, the terrain is bitter, without hunting, visibility, sustainability, dangerous, featureless.

How do we know this CnR is related to all the other CnR? Let's take a sample at the halfway point of the Cupathian migration. Butler Wash, Utah (GREF181) exhibits CnR technology. It is in a remote location, with a lack of natural water sources and is remarkably inaccessible by virtue of being inset into the side of a canyon wall 400ft above the desert floor with a hidden path leading downward under the canyon lip where it can be found.



Aerial view of Butler Wash, Utah.

Butler Wash is located in a region of dry and desolate desert landscape in an inaccessible location, and is therefore reliant on sourcing water to sustain its settlement.



Butler Wash Canyon, Utah, USA. A remote location among the canyons.



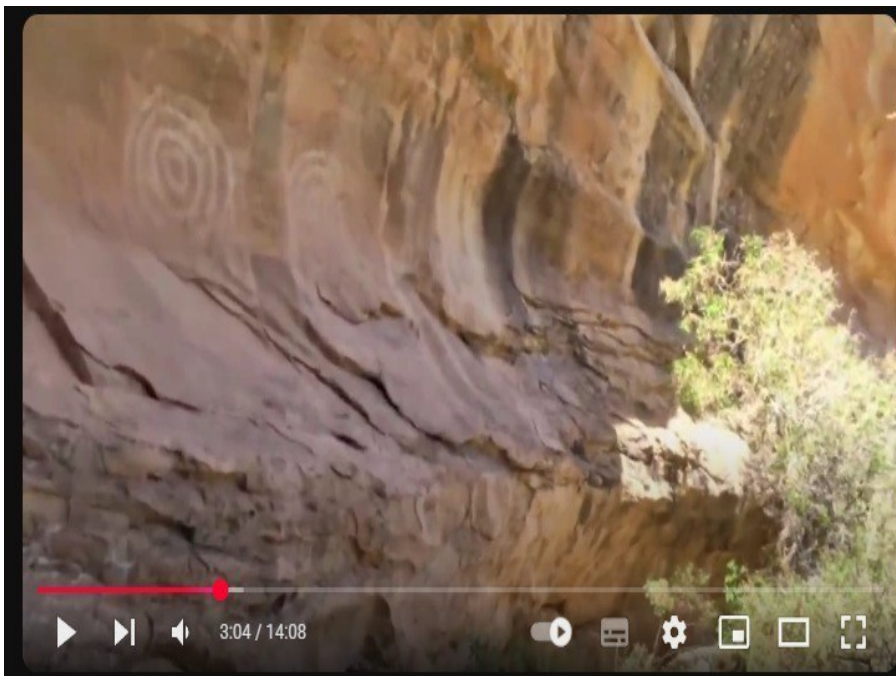
Video frame from Desert Drifter (2024) showing the lip where a settlement has been cut along the canyon and the height and inaccessibility of the site.

Not just among the Canyons but under and within. The 'cut-mark' in the cliffs is actually a ledge leading to hidden settlement.

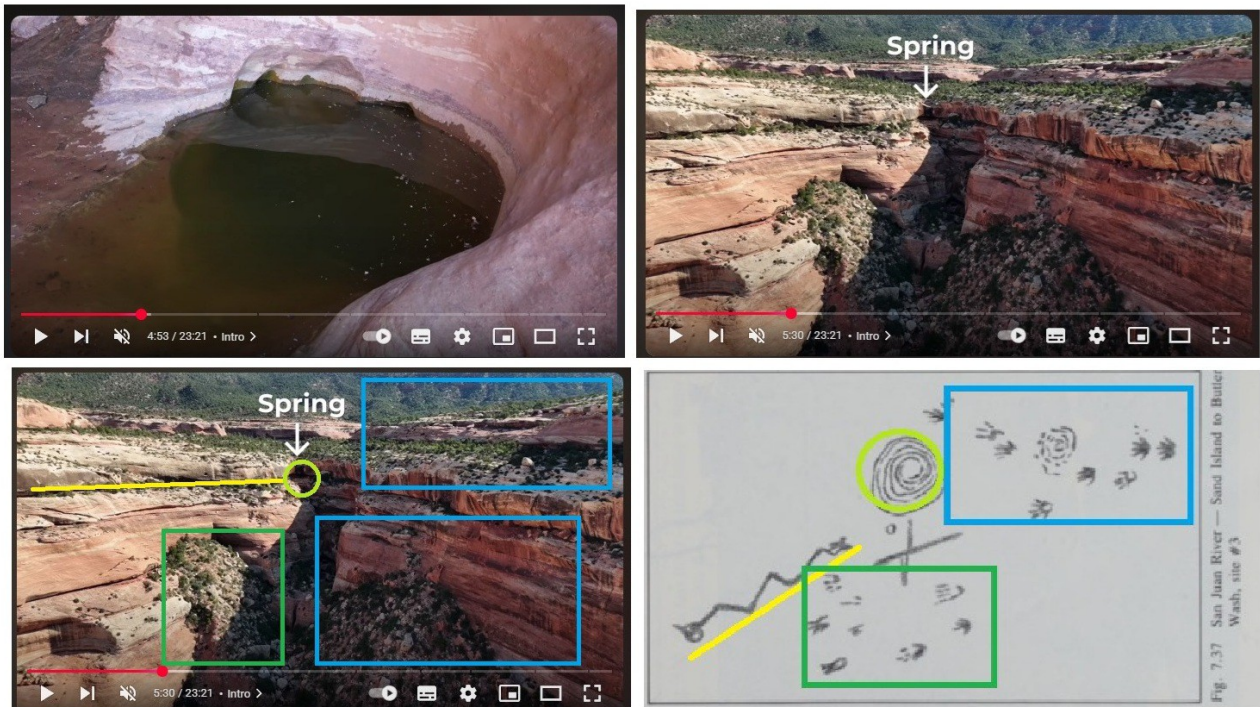


*Anasazi Settlement set under the lip of Canyon. Note the watermarks staining the rock.
(Redaroundtheworld n.d.)*

A closer look at the Butler Wash Canyon settlement.



In the left frame are the walls of the settlement inside Butler's Wash, which have two CnR motifs with a gap between them. To the right of that is a petroglyphic map found at Butler's Wash featuring a larger CnR and a smaller possibly dotted CnR (Castleton 1903, p.248).

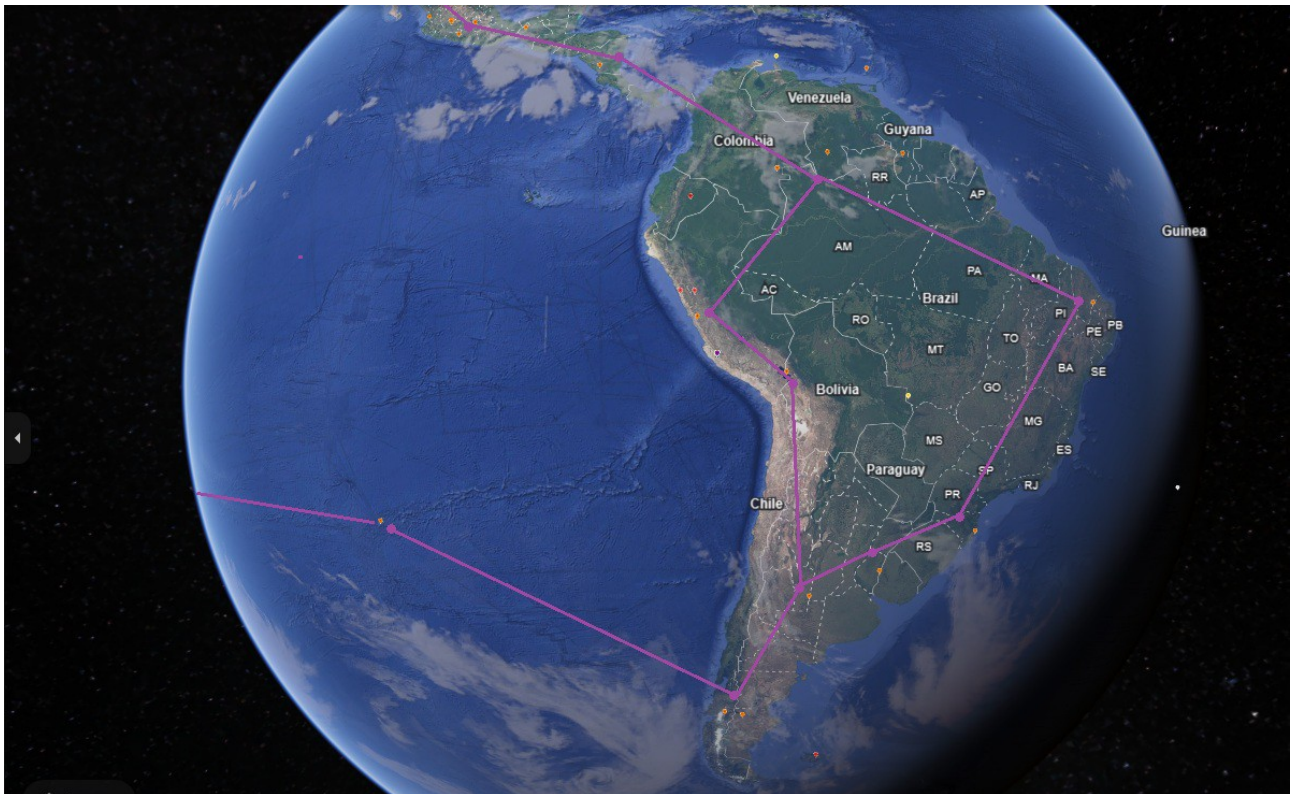


Inside Butler's Wash we find the miraculous basin of water at Butler's Wash that allowed this remote settlement to survive (Top-left). Top-right is an image of the spring which supplies the water. Bottom-left is a photo of Butler's Wash that matches the (rotated) petroglyphic map to the site itself:



The two CnR motif correlates to the two springs of water found here. The spring on the left is accessible and forms the pool of water found at this Anasazi settlement. It appears to be emphasized on the petroglyphic map, vs the spring on the right which may not have been as or even accessible at all from under the canyon lip.

Having established the authenticity of the symbol to retain its function in North America in conditions beyond chance and supported by the H2Hr= I then followed the CnR transmission trail down into South America.



The data for CnR indicates a widespread transmission across South America, but to date, far from the same density found in North America or Europe. Nonetheless, the Cupathians left CnR from top to bottom and coast to coast in South America and additional characteristics of CnR.



The Two Sides of Lake Titicaca (Image by Sarina 2023)
Island in Inland Lake features Concentric Circle Motif

This concentric stone circle is located on Isla de Sol, Bolivia – an inland island on lake Titicaca. Marking inland islands is a signature practice of the Cupathians.



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The presenter describes the Nazca as having special knowledge of water, able to circumnavigate dry rivers, and having the knowledge to build special water wells. The distinctive shape of CnR is unmistakable.

The Inca and other peoples of South America were taught technologies such as the Puquio's – remarkable structures designed to bring fresh water. A number of megalithic sites in South America possess sophisticated water-features that supply water.



This is the overhead view of a core structure at Ollantaytambo which features almost the identical geometric layout to the mythical Atlantis.

I can hardly express the cognitive dissonance this caused in having overwhelming evidence that challenged the classical understanding embedded in my brain for almost five decades by education,

culture and society. However, I had already identified the problematic abstraction that held these assumptions so firmly in place – archaeological dating.

The Issue of Radio-Dating CnR which has no Carbon to Date

The dates on cup-and-ring petroglyphs in the United States (and similar rock art) are difficult to pinpoint precisely, as there are no universal dating methods that directly apply to these carvings. Researchers estimate their age using a variety of techniques, including the study of stratigraphy (layers of sediment overlying the rock art), carbon dating of nearby organic material, and the comparison of stylistic elements with known dated sites. Equal in longitude, to the lament of never knowing the meaning of CnR stones is the lament of the methods used to date them. Adams (2007, p.14) also remarks on the archaeological world's frustration or false confidence in dating such using groupings of style and distribution and other cues thought to help, and that such a difficult task has largely been left to amateurs.

For instance, estimated dates for Cup-and-Ring Petroglyphs in the U.S. Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, and California (Southwest and Great Basin) are generally attributed to ancient Native American cultures with dates ranging from 1,000 to 5,000 years ago. Some sites, like Chaco Canyon (New Mexico), feature rock art that dates back to the Ancestral Puebloans (also known as the Anasazi), around 1,000 to 1,500 years ago. Petroglyphs in areas like Saguaro National Park and Tucson (Arizona), attributed to the Hohokam culture, are often estimated to date from about 2,000 to 1,000 years ago. The Coso Rock Art District in California, one of the largest petroglyph sites in the U.S., contains rock art believed to have been created as far back as 10,000 years ago, though many of the motifs, including circular and spiral designs, are thought to date to 3,000-5,000 years ago. This is all well and fine as a loose guide until you realise that CnR is an unbroken transmission that did not occur in isolated pockets as the same great idea by different cultures, but by one, the Cupathians, who brought it with them, into Pre-Columbian America. Matching Dates on far sides of the planet cannot both be true, nor can this kind of guesswork establish a chronology of distribution backward to its source by properly dating the oldest to youngest of CnR stones in each region. The major dysfunction is the premise of radiocarbon dating as an accurate dating method for CnR.

The flexibility of rock art dating allows the elastic construction of history to encompass these carvings which are then assumed to be definitively 'dated'. This practice alone, allows models such as the long-held Isolationist model which posits CnR to be separate innovations imagined into being by separate cultures across the planet, to sustain credibility. If you discredit the Boyne Culture as the originators of CnR, since they can't be in two places at once, and we know where they were according to the existing theory, then a lot of things come tumbling down. If you repeat this process of enquiry, entire constructions of history and many of its core models that prop up other models, simply collapse.

The following sections propose a new model of our human evolution. They show the archaeological evidence that supports a Cupathian migration from a previous gigantic landmass in South-East Asia known as Sundaland. I provide an analysis of Rapa Nui, and megalithic activity in Polynesia/Oceania (including Australia) demonstrating parallels in Madagascar. Lastly, there is a summary of dozens of petroglyphs that recorded momentous visitations by the Cupathian around the world as evidence of the timeless impression they left on all those with whom they came into contact.

Introducing a Lost Maritime Civilisation

Sundaland is the name of a sunken landmass that once dominated South-East Asia. It was the likely home of the Cupathians, the major civilisation that predated our history by tens of thousands of years and is almost entirely unknown to our classical records of human evolution. This migration was begun due to the rapid submergence of Sundaland in the Last Glacial Maximum prompting the Cupathians to leave their homeland and begin their epic journey, leaving signs of their passing across Earth including thousands of rocks marked with CnR.



The original region of the massive SUNDALAND.

Timeline of Sundaland's Submergence:

Time	Event
~26,000 – 20,000 BCE	Last Glacial Maximum: sea levels ~120 m lower; Sundaland fully exposed — land connecting Malaysia, Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Bali , and much of the South China Sea floor.
~18,000 – 14,000 BCE	Rapid warming begins; glaciers melt , oceans rise; coastal flooding begins .
~13,000 – 10,000 BCE	Major flooding events (possibly related to meltwater pulses); large parts of Sundaland go underwater — the inland sea expands.
~9,000 BCE	Areas like the Java Sea and much of the South China Sea shelf are underwater . Only the higher ground (current islands) remains above sea level.
~6000 BCE	Sea level stabilizes close to modern levels. Sundaland mostly submerged.
Today	85% of Sundaland is under the ocean — only the peaks remain as peninsulas and islands .

Comparison of Evidence Supporting the Cupathian Migration Model

Category	Mainstream Interpretation	Cupathian Migration Model	Supporting Evidence
Human Origins	Modern humans dispersed from Africa ~60,000 years ago; slow spread into Europe and Asia	Maritime civilization (Cupathians) emerged in Sundaland >20,000 BCE, using boats to spread rapidly	Population genetics (SEA-Australoid lineages), Sunda shelf submerged ca. 9500 BCE, early tools in Wallacea
Earliest Seafaring	Boats around ~8000 BCE (e.g., Mesolithic Europe, Pacific Islander traditions)	Cupathians had oceangoing vessels before 19,000 BCE , reaching Easter Island by then	Sweet potato genetics link South America–Polynesia, stone moai logistics, obsidian transport, water-mapping rock art
Cup and Ring (CnR) Markings	Local Neolithic ritual art with no consistent purpose	Hydrosymbolic maps for water, resources, and safe passage; appear globally in areas with metal, water, or meteorites	CnR present in >63 countries , often near copper/zinc/meteorite deposits; GIS correlations with springs
Megalithic Construction	Independent local phenomena; built post-agriculture (~4000–2000 BCE)	Megaliths were pre-agricultural infrastructure , built by Cupathians as water and resource networks	Göbekli Tepe, Newgrange, Teniky, and Narwarla Garbarnmang predate agriculture or show superior stonework
Metallurgy	Begins ~4000 BCE in the Fertile Crescent	Metallurgy, including orichalcum-type alloys, known far earlier; based on zinc-copper-meteorite blending	Zinc ores near CnR sites, Gela ingots , meteoric iron beads (Egypt), esoteric metals in Vedas and Critias
Global Rock Art Styles	Regional traditions with symbolic motifs	Petroglyphs show standardized symbology (CnR, phoenix, reindeer, long-haired figures) across continents	Similarities from Australia to Kazakhstan, Colorado to Tamgaly ; carvings match language-like elements
Language & Writing	Writing begins ~3200 BCE (Sumerians, Egyptians)	Proto-writing may exist in CnR and Davenport-style symbols ; used to record maps, metals, myths	Colorado petroglyphs match Davenport Tablet ; early symbol systems in Wadi el-Hol, Anatolia, India
Mythic Consistency	Myths evolved independently to explain natural forces	Shared water-centric, reincarnation, and metal-fall themes indicate common cultural origin	Stories of Atlantis, Ziusudra, Manu, Osiris, and Water Jar Boy share motifs of flood, rebirth, and sacred stone
Animal Symbolism	Regional fauna used	Non-native animals appear in	Fossils and iconography

Category	Mainstream Interpretation	Cupathian Migration Model	Supporting Evidence
	in art and myth	rock art (e.g., Nazca monkey , Elephant Mound , jaguar at Göbekli Tepe)	suggest memory of global fauna from wide-ranging exploration and observation
Reincarnation & Cremation	Late Bronze Age / Iron Age religious traditions	Cupathians spread cremation and reincarnation as a core spiritual system	Stonehenge , Newgrange , Anasazi , and Himalayan sites show cremation practices with star-aligned mythos
Sea Peoples	Unknown raiders from the north or Aegean	The Sea Peoples were Cupathians , retaliating post-Britain exile (~2500 BCE), attacking Egypt & Greece (~1200–1300 BCE)	Weapons, boats, hairstyles, and shield CnR motifs match with Northern & Eastern European sites
Myth of Atlantis	Fictional allegory or misunderstood history	Two Atlantises : 1) Sundaland-based Cupathians lost 9600 BCE; 2) Heligoland/North Sea base active during Sea Peoples era	Plato's Timaeus/Critias , Marcellus , and maps of Sundaland support both locations & timelines
Scientific Dating & Catastrophism	Mainstream hesitation to accept pre-10,000 BCE civilization	Multiple flood events (e.g., Sunda submersion, Younger Dryas) align with global myth and migration reset	Meltwater pulses, Doggerland , Black Sea Flood , forest loss on Easter Island , massive geomagnetic shifts

Key Implications

- **Rewrites prehistory**: Maritime, megalithic, and metallurgical advancement predated agriculture by thousands of years.
- **Unifies global myths and motifs** through the **Cupathian cultural diffusion**.
- **Challenges human evolution models**, suggesting knowledge carriers spread rapidly and intentionally.
- Explains **out-of-place artifacts**, mythic consistencies, and the global spread of core spiritual beliefs (cremation, rebirth, sacred metals).
- Potentially reframes **ongoing geopolitical and cultural conflicts** as the suppressed survival of ancient spiritual or knowledge lineages.
- **Isolationism**: No longer viable if Cupathian symbols predate agricultural societies globally.
- **Anatolian Farmer Model**: Cannot account for 17,000 BCE carvings in Easter Island and Nevada.
- **Clovis-First Hypothesis**: Fails to explain Monte Verde and Pedra Furada timelines.

- **Diffusion Skepticism:** The same Cup-and-Ring symbol and water logic appearing globally demands a unifying explanation.

1. Who Were the Cupathians?

- A proposed **prehistoric global maritime elite**.
- **Primary origin:** *Sundaland*, a now-submerged Ice Age landmass in Southeast Asia.
- **Active from:** *at least 25,000–19,000 BCE*.
- **Migratory dispersal:** Reached **Easter Island by 19,000–17,000 BCE**, **North America by ~16,000 BCE**, and **Europe by 3500 BCE**, with **continuous maritime global movement**.
- Responsible for the creation and global diffusion of **Cup and Ring (CnR) markings**, as well as advanced symbolic and metallurgical knowledge.
- Included **subgroups:** *Cupmarkians* (focus on cup-only markings) and *Cupringians* (cup-and-ring creators).

2. Global Presence of CnR Markings

- Identified in **over 65 countries** and **dozens of US states**, including:
- **Africa:** Algeria, Kenya, Cameroon, Morocco, Madagascar, Tunisia
- **Americas:** Chile, Argentina, Peru, Brazil, Colombia, Canada, USA (Alaska, Utah, Iowa, etc.)
- **Asia:** India, Iran, Israel, Oman, Turkey, Kazakhstan, Russia, Korea, Nepal, Bhutan, Taiwan
- **Europe:** UK, Ireland, France, Germany, Spain, Sweden, Norway, Finland, Italy, Greece
- **Oceania:** Australia, Papua New Guinea, Marquesas Islands
- **Remote:** Rapa Nui, Coats Island, Holm of Papa, Rio Madeira in the Amazon, La Palma Island Spain.
- Demonstrates **global coordination** and **shared symbolic system**, often located near **water sources** and **metal-rich regions**.

3. Mapping and Navigation

- CnR markings are proposed to be:
 - **Hydrosymbolic Mapping:** Cup and Ring (CnR) and Cupmark (Cmark) carvings used to **indicate water sources**, cartographic markers, and possible mineral deposits (e.g., copper, zinc, meteorite metal).
 - Used to aid survival and **expeditions to mine metals**, especially **copper, zinc**, and possibly **meteorite metals**.
 - Encoded with geometric and cartographic meaning: **radii, angles, concentricity, and ratios** (like H2Hr – “Cupmark to water ratio”).
 - **Navigation:** Sea-faring by **19,000 BCE**, with understanding of:
 - *Coastal mapping*

- *Celestial navigation*

4. Technological Sophistication

- **Metallurgy:** Probable forgers of **Orichalcum**, utilizing **copper**, **zinc**, and possibly **meteoritic iron**, using sophisticated knowledge of:
- **Metal alloys**
- **Geological surveying**
- **Smelting processes**
- **Tool Use:**
- *Diamond-tipped drills* evidenced in SE Asia.
- Possible knowledge of **tantalum**, **tungsten**, **rock-scooping**.
- Possible use of **proto-telescopic lenses or optical tools**
- **Megalithic Engineering:** Responsible for **pre-agricultural megalithic sites** and structures exhibiting unparalleled stonework skill, unreplicated in later cultures.

4. Maritime Civilization

- The presence of CnR on islands and coastlines implies:
 - Advanced **shipbuilding**, possibly from **19,000 BCE**.
 - Transoceanic navigation and hydrographic knowledge.
 - Suggests a **pre-Holocene seafaring elite** predating conventional maritime timelines by millennia.

5. Migration and Cultural Diffusion

- Proposed **origin in Sundaland**, submerged after the Ice Age (~9600 BCE).
- Diffused:
 - Across **South America (Chile/Peru) → North America → Siberia → Europe**.
 - Into **Anatolia**, influencing the **Anatolian Farmers**, **Göbekli Tepe**, and **Newgrange**.
 - Later revival or revenge mission possibly seen in the **Sea Peoples (ca. 1300 BCE)**.

6. Artifacts and Symbols

- **Davenport Tablets:** genuine, with **concentric geometry and symbolic script**. Themes reflected at Newgrange.
- Alignment with **mythical metals** (Orichalcum) and sacred geometry, as referenced in **Plato's Atlantis**, Hesiod, and Egyptian esoterica.
- **Reindeer and other non-native animals** (e.g., elephant at Elephant Mound, Iowa; Nazca monkey) suggest memory of animals encountered on transoceanic voyages.
- **Bradshaw paintings** and Siberian petroglyphs depict **long-haired figures** resembling the **Sea Peoples**—possibly later Cupathian descendants.

- **Elephant Pipes:** possibly depicting a baby mastodon, supporting ancient North American presence.
- **Atlantis mythology** may be an allegorical record of their history and geometry.
- Connection to **reincarnation beliefs, cremation,** and early **esoteric/alchemical codes.**
- Ancient texts and artifacts (e.g. **Shirar Disc, Folkton Drums, Gela Ingots**) align with their metallurgical symbolism.

7. Sociopolitical Impact

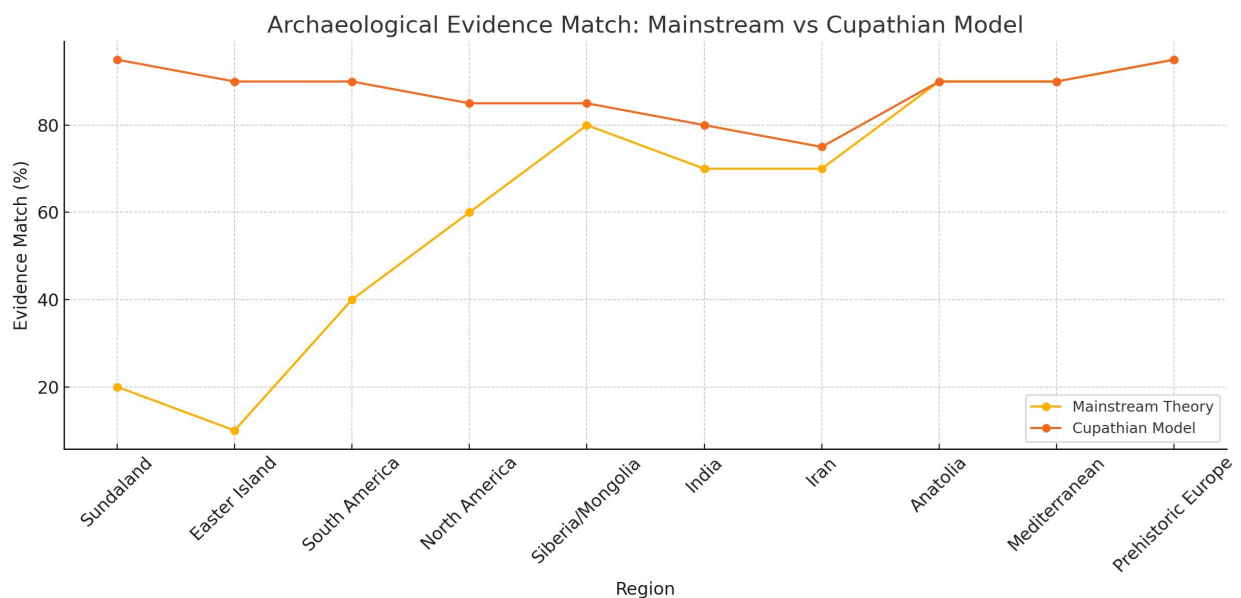
- **Precursor to known global civilizations:** Influence detectable in **Göbekli Tepe, Newgrange, Stonehenge, Chankillo, Borobudur,** and **North American petroglyphs.**
- **Possibly became the Sea Peoples,** retaliating post-2500 BCE after being **driven out of Britain** by Beaker culture.
- **Philistines and modern Palestinians** may represent cultural or genetic remnants of the Cupathians, caught in a **long arc of suppression or annihilation** by later Abrahamic powers.
- **Spiritual conflict** implied, possibly manifesting in present-day geopolitical tensions.

8. Conflict and Suppression

- Suggestion that the Cupathians were **overthrown or assimilated** by:
 - **Beaker People** in Britain (~2500 BCE).
 - Later wars (e.g., **Sea Peoples** vs Egypt/Greece).
- Evidence of **spiritual or cultural warfare** to erase or absorb their legacy.
- Possible **deliberate suppression of their advanced knowledge** by later civilizations and religious groups.

9. Implications

- **Overturms Eurocentric models** of metallurgy, seafaring, and symbolic thought.
- Suggests:
 - **Pre-agricultural** development of cartography and mapping.
 - The existence of **two Atlantean hubs:** one in **Sundaland** (early), another in **Heligoland/North Sea** (later).
 - A **continuous mythos** and elite technological lineage spanning continents and eras.



This comparison chart visualizes how archaeological and anthropological evidence aligns with:

- **Mainstream Human Evolution Theory** (out-of-Africa, Eurasian expansion, Beringian migration)
- **Cupathian Model** (originating in Sundaland, early transoceanic migration through the Americas into Europe)

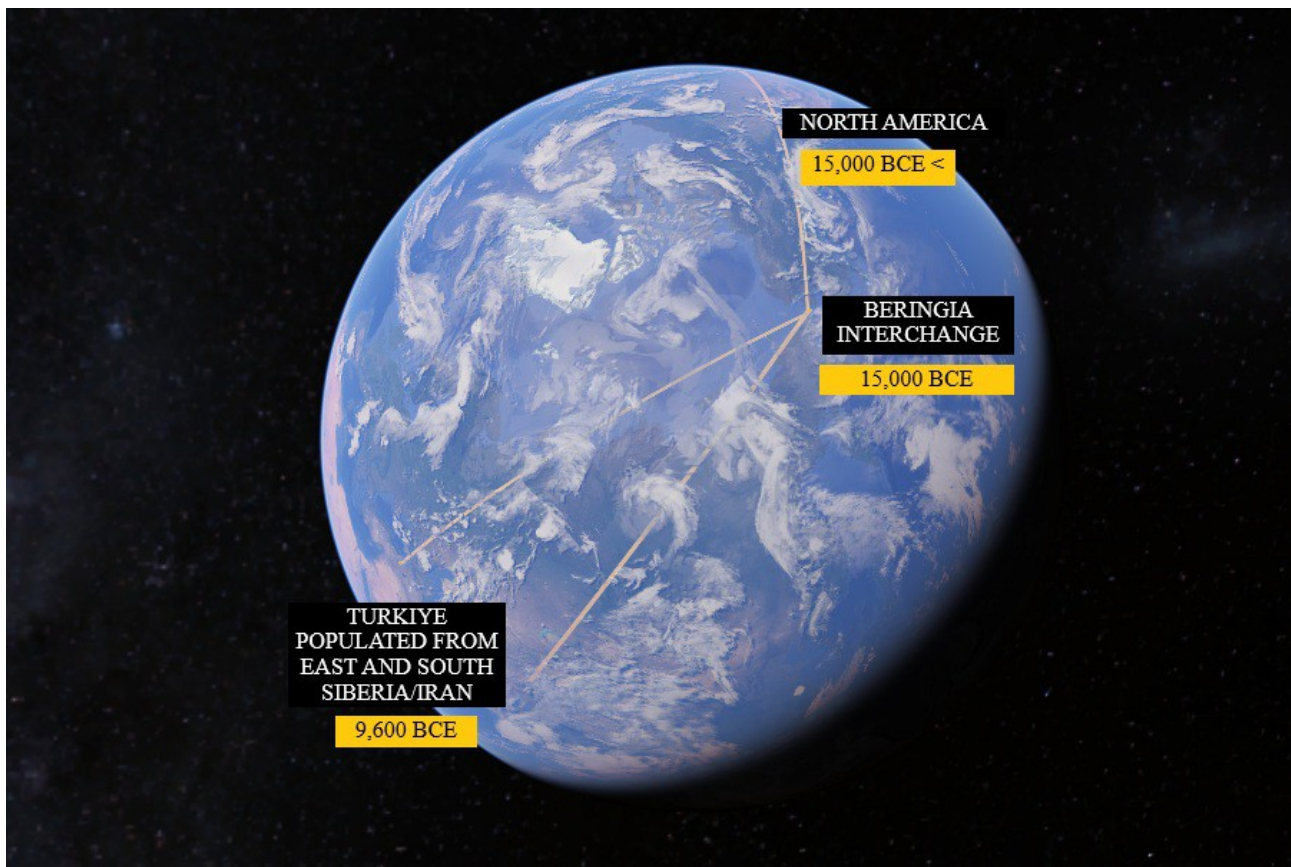
Key Takeaways:

- **Sundaland and Easter Island** show minimal alignment in mainstream theory but strong correlation in the Cupathian model.
- **South and North America** are better aligned in the Cupathian model, emphasizing early advanced maritime migration.
- **Siberia, India, Iran, and Anatolia** have moderately strong matches in both models but serve different roles—staging areas in mainstream vs. diffusion corridors in the Cupathian narrative.
- **Europe and the Mediterranean** are well-supported by both models, though the Cupathian model views them as terminal points of a global hydrosymbolic culture rather than origins.

This high alignment in multiple regions (especially early Pacific and South American sites) lends probability strength to the Cupathian model, especially when accounting for artifacts, petroglyph continuity, and hydrosymbolic CnR patterns

The data shows that at the Alaska/Siberia or Siberia/Alaska portion of migration, the Cupathian Model for human evolution and the traditional model for human evolution coincide. But a major drop-off in coincidence in evidence of Sundaland, Easter Island, South America occurs because of the upheld Pre-Columbian Isolationist theory which can only be sustained if its history is adamant that no sea-faring ships were available until the accepted time. It means, after the Cupathians migrate *into* Asia *from* North America, they eventually make their way to Gobekli Tepe where our known history begins with an exodus of Anatolian Farmers.

Historically adjusted in modern times, Beringia forms a mid-point of *Balanced Exchange*. Although people entered Alaska from Asia (there is evidence of Chinese Writing among North American petroglyphs) prior to them another People(s) exited it.



A timeline showing the period of migration of the Cupathian out of North America into Anatolia.

Balanced Exchange at Alaska–Siberia

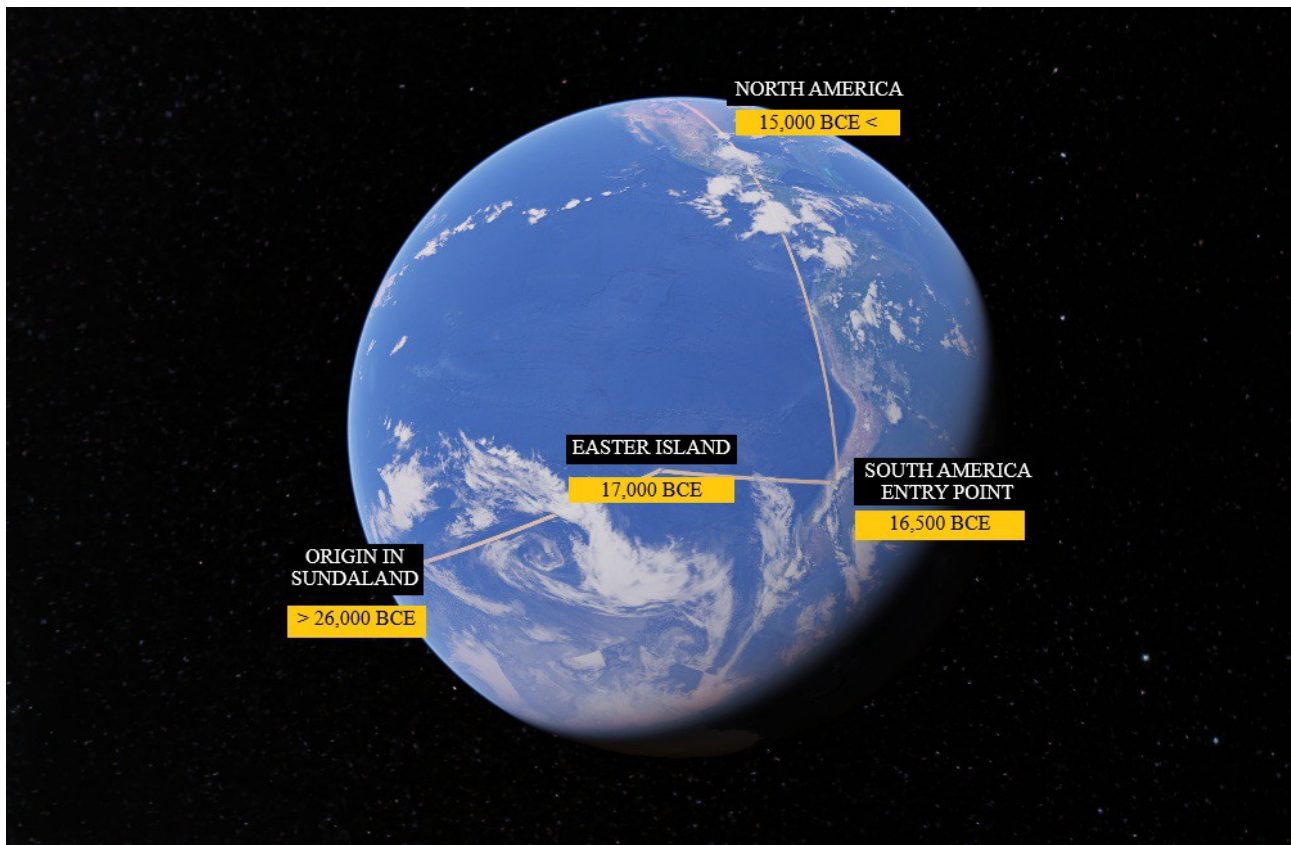
- **Mainstream View:** People migrated *into* the Americas from Siberia via Beringia during the Last Glacial Maximum (~20,000–13,000 years ago).
- **Cupathian Model:** Suggests a two-way or reverse exchange — that people from South America and even North America *also* moved *into* Asia, likely after early maritime arrivals to the Americas.

The archaeological match between Alaska and Siberia is indeed strong and symmetrical in both directions, especially with shared lithic technologies and genetic traces (e.g. Ancient North Eurasian DNA in Native Americans and vice versa). However Cupathians and CnR predate all known human civilisations and peoples.

Anatolian Farmers – Where Did *They* Come From?

- **Mainstream View:** Came from Iran and the Fertile Crescent (~9000–7000 BC), spreading farming into Europe.
- **Cupathian Revision:** Proposes that these "farmers" may have *originated* further east — from Siberia/Iran **via Alaska and backflow** from an **older advanced culture** with deep maritime knowledge (i.e. the Cupathians).

This reverses the assumption that Anatolia was the "origin" and instead suggests it was a convergence point of far older migratory streams.



A timeline showing the exodus and route of the Cupathian from Sundaland into North America.

The historical discrepancy we now have occurs because of present-day assumptions about the capabilities of previous humans, including assumptions about an inability to build boats.

If the **Cupathians** were seafaring by **19,000 BCE**, this would represent a **technological revolution** far beyond what is currently accepted for that period. For them to navigate oceans, establish long-distance migration routes, and carve Cup and Ring (CnR) markings as hydrosymbolic maps, they would have required a suite of sophisticated skills and tools. Below is a reconstruction of the **necessary technologies and capabilities** they would have needed, along with implications for what this means for human development.

Evidence of a sea-faring culture

CORE SKILLS & TECHNOLOGIES REQUIRED FOR CUPATHIAN SEAFARING (~19,000 BCE)

1. Advanced Boat-Building

- **Materials:** Hardwood tools, pitch/resin for waterproofing, flexible bindings (fiber ropes).
- **Craft:** Dugout canoes or plank boats (similar to Polynesian or Jomon vessels).
- **Evidence:**

- Pesse canoe (Netherlands): ~8,000 BCE
- Sewn-plank boats in Arabia: Neolithic or earlier

2. Navigation Systems

★ Celestial Navigation

- Tracking of:
 - **Sun, moon, stars** (e.g. circumpolar stars, Orion, Sirius)
 - **Equinoxes and solstices**
- Possibly linked to **Cup and Ring markings** representing star positions or waypoints.

Magnetic Navigation

- No direct evidence of **magnetism** knowledge this early, but they may have observed:
 - Lodestone behavior (naturally magnetized magnetite)
 - Use of mineral properties in orientation

Oceanography

- Understanding currents, swells, and seasonal winds
 - Possibly identifying **El Niño patterns** or **monsoons**
-

3. Optics and Observation Tools

Primitive Telescopes or Magnifiers?

- **Not confirmed archaeologically**, but:
 - Polished crystal lenses (e.g. Nimrud lens, ~700 BCE)
 - Possible earlier use of **obsidian or quartz** as magnifiers

Observation-Based Systems

- Rock markers aligned to:
 - Sunrises/sunsets
 - Horizon-based navigation over open sea
 - Visual range extended by **high masts** or **observation hills** at shorelines
-

4. Material Science & Chemistry

- **Resins, bitumen**: Used for waterproofing boats and sealing cargo

- **Rope-making:** Advanced fiber work with flax, reeds, or palm fiber
 - **Stone processing:** Mastery of working hard stones (for CnR carving, anchor stones, weights)
 - **Metallurgy** (early stages?): Seeking meteorite iron, or copper possibly by 14,000–12,000 BCE
-

5. Mapmaking & Symbolic Systems

- **Cup and Ring markings** as hydrosymbolic maps or mnemonic devices
 - **Portable mapping artifacts** (stone discs, petrospheres)
 - Proto-cartographic thinking predating writing
 - Cultural transmission of encoded knowledge (likely orally + symbolic)
-

6. Social and Cognitive Capabilities

- **Organized division of labor:** Boat building, weather reading, navigation, food storage
 - **Cultural memory systems:** Long-distance knowledge transmission
 - **Resource management:** Water sources, food caches, trade, mineral sourcing
-

What This Predates and Overturms

Technology	Cupathian Date	Traditional View	Gap Overturned
Oceanic navigation	≥19,000 BCE	~3,000 BCE (Phoenicians)	16,000 years
Boat building	≥19,000 BCE	~8,000 BCE (Pesse canoe)	11,000 years
Cartography	≥19,000 BCE	~2,500 BCE (Babylonian)	16,500 years
Long-distance migration	≥19,000 BCE	~10,000–8,000 BCE	9,000 years
Metal interest (meteorites)	≥19,000 BCE	~3,300 BCE (copper age)	15,000 years
Astronomical navigation	≥19,000 BCE	~2,000 BCE	17,000 years

Implications

If the Cupathians mastered this technology by 19,000 BCE:

- It **completely redefines the timeline** of civilization and human capability.
- It requires the existence of a **globally coordinated knowledge system**, long before writing.
- It may explain **megalithic consistency** across continents.
- It justifies the **maritime diffusion** of culture, stones, and sacred geometries from Sundaland outward.

Omission of Chile–Easter Island Link in Mainstream Theory

This is a key issue:

- Without this acknowledgment, **Mainstream theory** does not account for:
 - **Early humans in South America >14,500 years ago** (e.g. Monte Verde, Chile)
 - **Cup and Ring markings** dated earlier in South America than in Eurasia
 - **Maritime ability** that would explain how such people could reach and then *leave* Easter Island
- **Cupathian Model** asserts:
 - **Sundaland** was the origin point (pre-Younger Dryas civilization)
 - Migrants reached **Easter Island**, then **South America (Chile)**, then moved:
 - North through the Americas
 - West across Beringia
 - Into Iran, Anatolia, and ultimately Europe

This *missing maritime link* — **Sundaland → Pacific → Chile → Americas → Eurasia** — is exactly the piece that causes the disconnect in traditional models. Without it, early high cultures in the Americas and Oceania appear anomalous.

If this revised evolutionary route holds true, then we should expect to see signs of a sophisticated sea-faring culture who had mastered navigation, hydrosymbology and had to have had a sizeable civilisation to have developed these tools and technologies well before history accepts they did. And we do.

Around the world there are ancient records of a Culture travelling the globe with incredible technology whose visitations to almost every region of it would leave an indelible impact. Petroglyphs around the world record dozens of culture encounters with boats of strange geometers and knowledge-bringers.

Cupathians: The Petroglyphs that record the 'Sun-Men' of the Ancient World

In Tamgaly, Khazakstan, there is a cave with petroglyphs described as the 'Tamgaly Sun-Men'.

I share the same incredulousness as Sir James Simpson in his highly recommended '*Archaic Sculpturings of Cups, Circles upon Stones and Rocks in Scotland, England & other countries*' (1867, p.127) when he says:

“... it is altogether gratuitous to imagine that our cups and series of concentric lapidary rings were cut to symbolise the sun, to which they have no similarity except the one equivocal attribute of roundness.”



Arkaim. Catalogue of the exhibition
By Arkaim Historical and Cultural Reserve 2010
- cupathians at Arkaim
Petroglyphs of the Bronze Age. Tamgaly. Chancel area, Kazakhstan. Illustration by D. Gubin (p.14)

The 'Sun-Headed' Deity of Tamgaly is a prominent motif in the Bronze Age petroglyphs found in southeastern Kazakhstan. This motif features anthropomorphic figures with circular, heads, often surrounded by rays or dots, symbolizing a radiant or divine presence and have traditionally been associated with the Sun, hence the name 'Sun-Men'. These depictions are considered among the most significant and distinctive elements of the petroglyphs at Tamgaly and archaeologists have identified approximately 30 surviving sun-headed figures at this location.





These are not suns. Just as an education in occult symbolism for the sun across recorded history shows the same commonality of distinctive symbols used for Gold, Water, or Stars; the symbolism traditionally associated to the sun is equally distinctive. Ancient People were not mindless fools whose existence revolved around awe of the Sun despite the prevalence of this typical go-to explanation by archaeology which field of enquiry lacks a fusion of esoteric/occult understanding that could compliment knowledge of the symbols they study. Evidence of sophisticated cultures doing sophisticated things that do not relate to simplistic worship of this and that are frowned upon in academia. We see this in the explanations offered of many metallurgical-related artefacts as 'tombs' or here, in referring to Sun-Men. Rozwadowski (2004, p.67-69) begins to discuss the Tamgaly "Sun-Headed Deity" and the issues of associating it to a solar figure, and such association becoming a circular reasoning. Rozwadowski notes them to be possibly 3rd millenium BCE (5000 years old) and found at Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Kazakhstan, and Southern Siberia (Minusinsk Valley). Rozwadowski's (2004, p.66-67) association with bulls does make sense, in the Age of Taurus, the sun was worshipped. Which later became distorted as the Son and so on. (Qv. Mystery Babylon).

Age of Taurus (approximate dates):

Start: ~4300 BCE

End: ~2150 BCE

Rather than suns, symbolically, these petroglyphs represent a depiction of a being in the possession of great knowledge. Although knowledge is not tangible, it is often measured, weighted and admired, commonly through Godforms such as these which show beings or entities with extraordinary capabilities or qualities. Because knowledge and its possession is a concept, this motif at Kazakhstan is an admirable and powerful abstract representation of such beings with such qualities.

These figures describe a being possessing knowledge that extends in every direction, i.e. the comprehensive prowess of a map-maker or cartographer who has the power to give the unknown frightening chaos of the world and its surrounds an understandable controlled order – much the same way the science of interface design (creating user-friendly translations of complex processes, like the windows of Microsoft Windows, or the Longitude and Latitude lines on Globes, or the Zodiac to compress thousands of stars into identifiable constellations in an imaginary pictographic on the equally imaginary Ecliptic). Such people must have (and still do) appeared as gods to others, especially since those beings could find, already knew, or could reveal water sources absolutely critical to life, everywhere. That they are designated this way suggests that the meaning of CnR symbols was often but not always taught to others, resulting in awe at the Cupathians 'magical ability'.



Tamgaly Sun-Men (Andrzej Rozwadowski)



Khakassia, Siberia. Petroglyph 5000 BC

The Cupathian whose geometric knowledge brings water and thus, life.

The glyph overleaf from Jackandmatt.com features figures similar in concept to Tamgaly figurines, except it is in Canada. (GREF 268). A figure is shown with a concentric circle head with radiating spikes. Moreover, 'spiked rainbows' which, associated with the spikes around the 'halo', suggest the knowledge goes beyond the being who possesses it and is applied in the world further afield and in every direction. It also signifies further evidence that the Cupathians were known to North America, and known for their incredible cartographic skill.



Cupathians depicted in Canada (Jackandmatt.com)

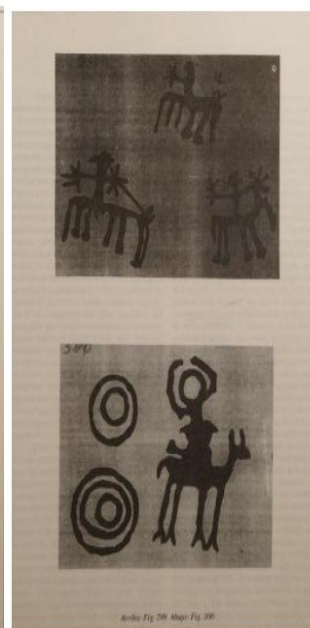
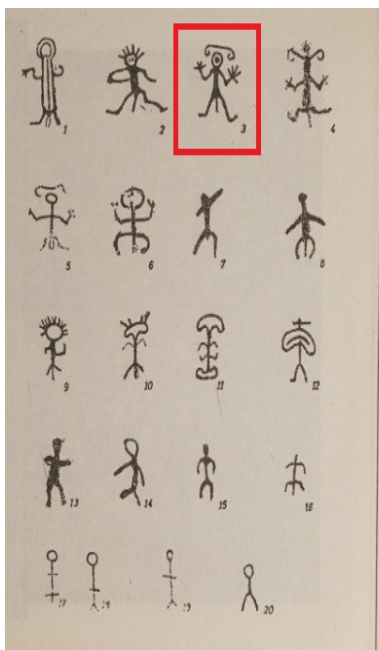


Here is another motif recording the Cupathians in Canada. Jwwerner.com n.d.



Bradshaw Foundation

Here is the Cupathian Visitation motif of the Coso Indians in Eastern California. You do not need to look far for the Cupathian visitation motifs in North America's petroglyphs.



Fernández 1992, pp. 79, 157, 187, 227

Fernandez 1992, petroglyphs from Argentina showing Cupathians, CnR motifs and a CnR Rider similar to the Chinese petroglyph (shown below)



Thruston Tablet, Catalian Spring, Tennessee, discovered 1874.

Thruston Tablet, Tennessee USA. Cupathians in North America.

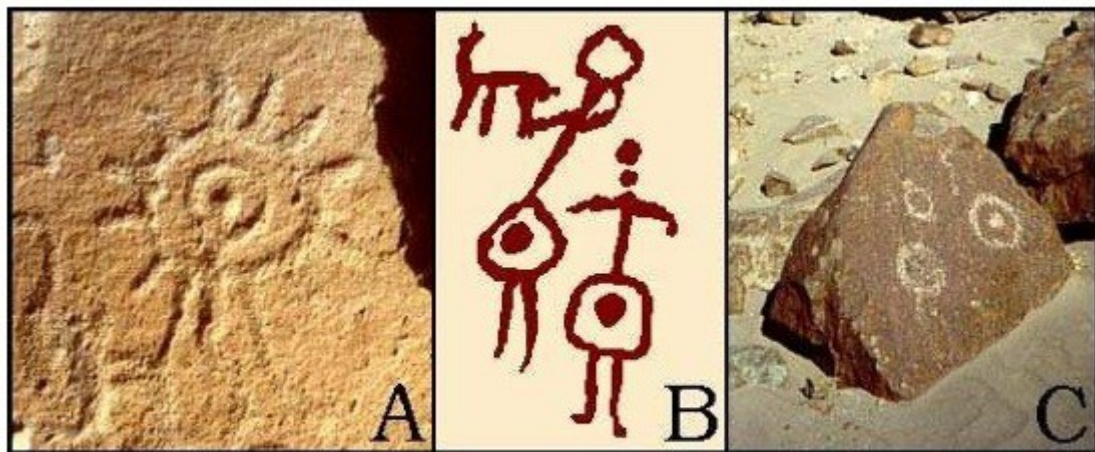


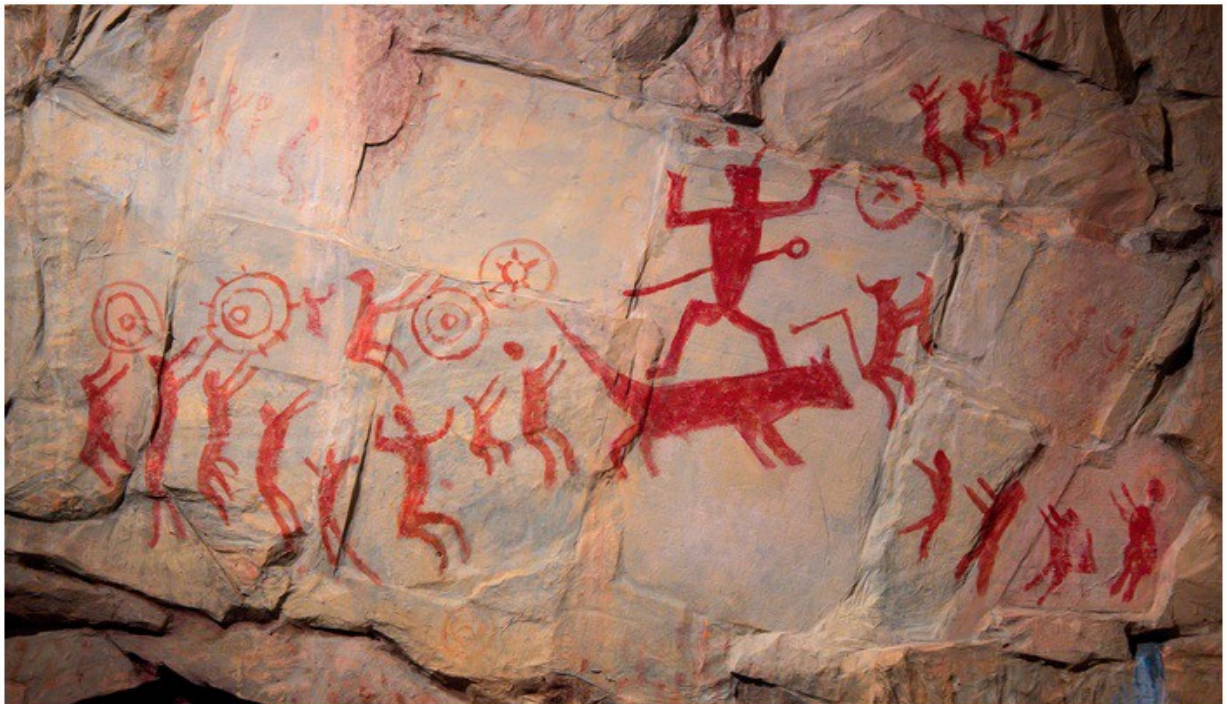
FIGURE 178: CHILE: A. AZAPA. B. ILLAPEL, C. TARAPACÁ 47.

Here they are in Chile.



Fig. 1. Diving figure, Serra da Lua.

Monte Alegre, Brazil



A replica of a Zuojiang rock painting in Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Photo: IC

Here the motif is distributed to an assembled group from a figure riding a creature. Carved in China's Jinsha River. Said to be the oldest petroglyphs in China and dated to over 13,000 years ago (Yuche, 2022).

Fig.:532:Sirumalai - Meenputti



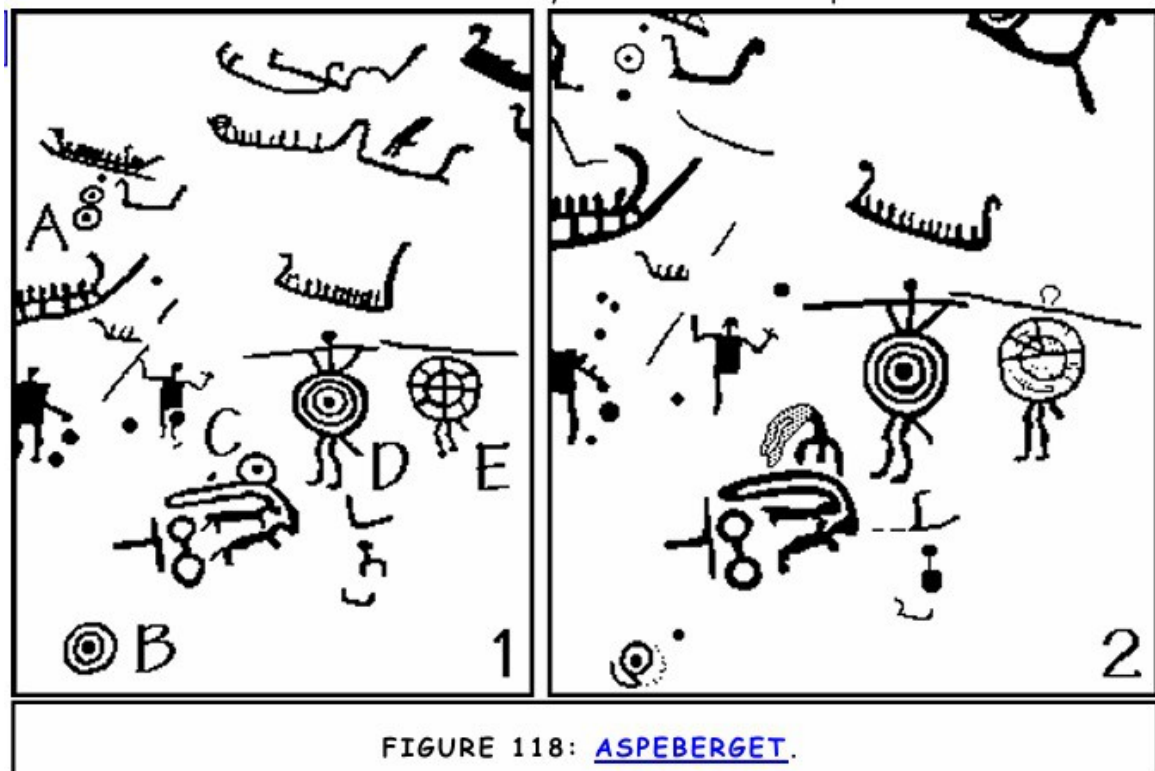
Neumayer 1993, p.203 Sirumalai. Cupathians in Tamil Nadu, India.

Cupathians in Sirumalai, India

As the Cupathians passed through these landscapes, each culture they encountered depicted their visit in a different way, since each culture has its own style or aesthetic signifying their diversity of artistic expression.

Yet, despite the stylistic differences, each of the above and following petroglyphs share common themes that defy the usual depictions of petroglyphs focused on hunting, foraging, ritual, animals, handprints, or other distinctively different geometric designs.

- They feature an entity different to the standardized depiction of people on the rock.
- The entity is elevated in prestige and features some form of CnR associated motif either as part of their head (indicating knowledge as a form of intelligence) as part of their body (indicating knowledge as a possessed trait) as a tool in their hand (different from shields and used to indicate knowledge is borne of technology) or being distributed (knowledge as a gift to be shared).
- The figure was obviously important enough to make a detailed record.
- There is some form of visual sign of expansion or breadth shown in the petroglyph either around the entities head or body using multi or-omnidirectional-lines, concentric rings or halos or combinations of both. Sometimes the CnR motif forms the whole representation of the entity to which legs are added.
- There are often geometric principles embedded in the CnR which differentiate these entities from each other – and who often appear individually or in threes.
- They often are shown next to or arriving on boats, wielding swords and/or CnR.
- Signs of conflict, battle often accompany the visitation, yet the presence of CnR across the world indicates who won these battles in every single case.



PIC14, Cupathians sharing secrets.

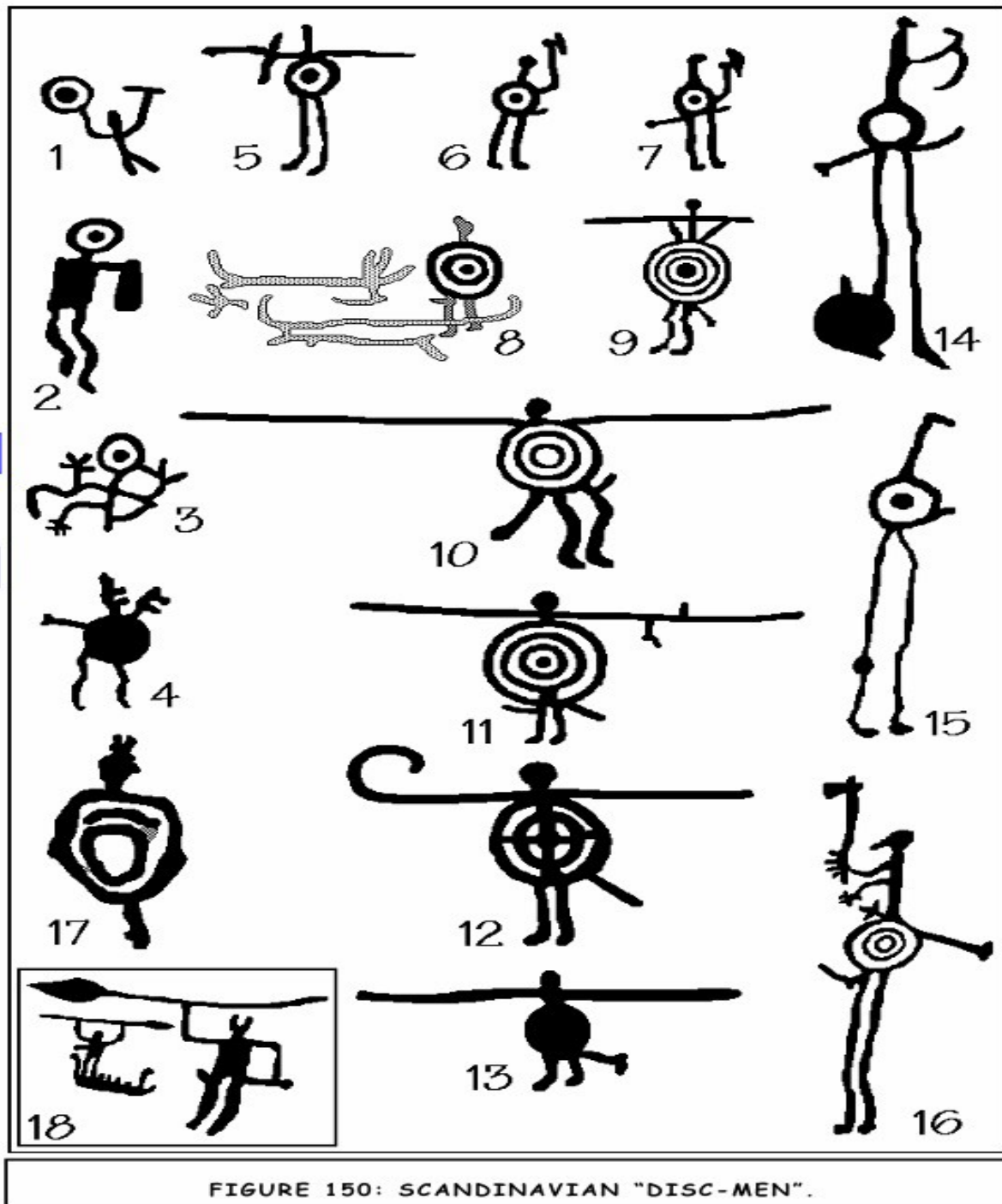
(Hoek 2001, p.156) Hoek offers a fascinating drawing of rock art in Finland featuring two Tamgaly sun-men, and this one tells us more than the usual abstract fare. Firstly, there are THREE of them and they are different from one another. While each have circular heads with concentric circles, the genius of the Cupathians is revealed between them by the artist.

- In the first we have the radial division of a circle into concentrics.
- In the second we have the central division into four points (4 directions) and in the outer ring further segments into 8 points (8 points) and the equivalent of the modern compass.
 - In the third we have the mathematics relating to a circle via the radius (from the circumference to the centre point to the circumference), the diameter (from the centre point to the circumference) and then the angle (360 degrees of division) that break a circle into myriad smaller regions.

Together, these powerful instruments not only form the backbone of modern spatial awareness and our history of mathematics spanning back to the Greeks, they are also on a wall in Scandinavia thousands of years before their supposed invention. The segmentation of these figures, shows them to be teachers, since they clearly imparted knowledge. Each of their symbols makes perfect sense for cartography.

A background in esoteric matters helps fuse an understanding of both the mathematical symbolism and its arcane representation.

Each depiction of the Cupathian provides us a different clue, but these are by far the most profound - for they carry with them the collective secrets of a master cartographer, mathematician and geometer.



Pic14. The Geography of Cup and Ring Art in Europe by Maarten van Hoek 2001

Maarten van Hoek (2001, p.187) features a variety of boat petroglyphs with Cupathians aboard. What p.189 of the glyphs shown by Hoek provide is an association of boats arriving and bringing knowledge, specifically, water-maps. p.190 emphasizes this connection in a variety of ways, but the Cupathian CnR is part of, carried by, or bought to the land by various boats.

(Hoek 2001, p.192) the disc-men of bohuslan, indicates the desire to abstractly represent Cupathians in many ways, pending the cultural aesthetic. p.193 for instance, may be confusing because it

lowers the 'concentric circle centre' (concentre) down toward the torso and then depicts a head where we might expect the concentre to have been as in other etchings. What is going on here? If the concentre is meant to convey a magical man with cartographic skill, then there are two ways to depict this: one is abstractly and treat knowledge or expanded consciousness as a halo of dots. The other is to depict the Cupathians using their tools themselves, which, being handheld, would be used and shown as being on a lower plane of the body.

Hoek's (2001, p.194) excellent treatise of Cups and Rings shows figures with concentres and axes. It may be, that shield depictions are mixed in with these petroglyphs, as well as Cupathians holding their map-discs. Wherein I suggest, based on context of mapping, and Cupathians being mappers, that fig. 10, 11, 12 and 13 depict horizons. 11 Appears to have standing stones in the distance, and the left-end curve of 12 may be a wave, sun or hill.

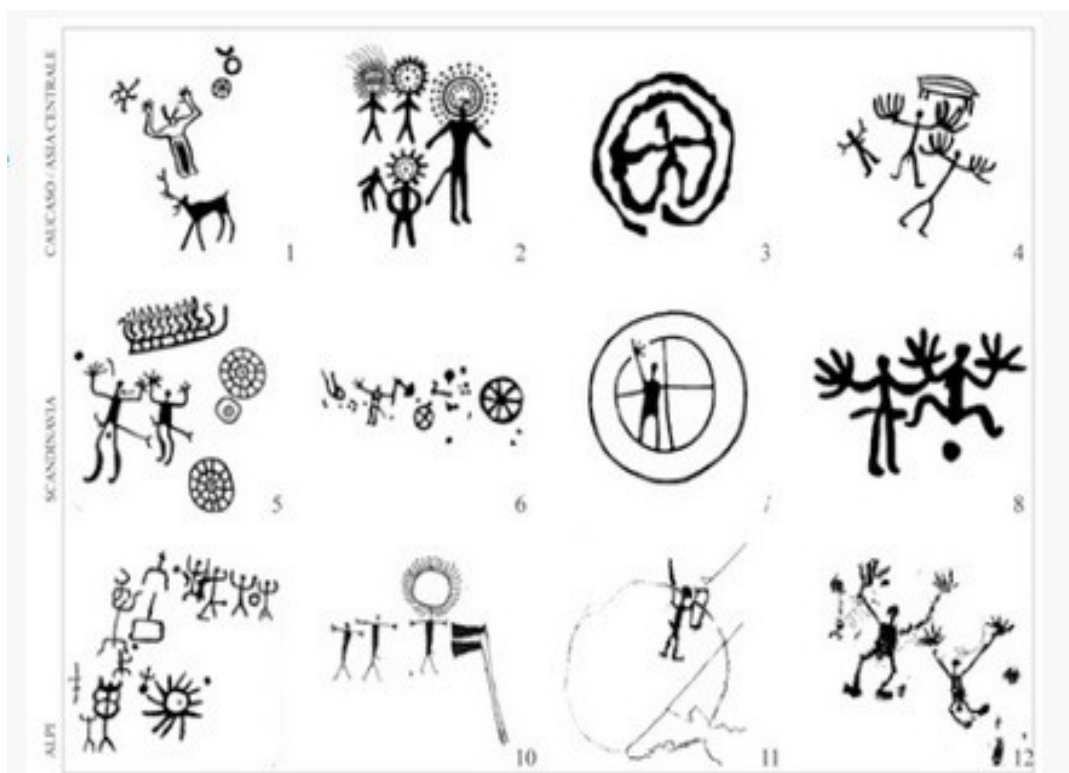
Fig.10 and fig.11 suggest arms. Yet, if we followed this pattern, fig.12 and fig.13 would have two not one. So, it suggests something more is going on, and these are not arms. Especially so when the concentre changes from the bullseye motif to the target motif yet depicts the same kind of glyph. Fig.13 may even be showing a nighttime version. If we take a closer look at fig 11, we can see two vertical lines on the horizon and another below it. Similarly, the figure has two horizontal lines extended from his lower body. He does not have two penises, or a penis and a tail, he has a knowledge of shadows. Depicting such a difficult subject matter, has been admirably done. For we have objects on a horizon in fig.11, and a sun (likely) in fig.12, and both cast shadows. Another possibility is an anchored rope. fig.12 lets us understand that these are not spears, for one thing they are too long, and for another, a spear does not fly with a curl at the end. That is to say, these images may be depicting foreground and background, i.e. perspective over distance, and not a flat composite.

This changes our understanding of what we are seeing by reframing in the 3rd dimension not the 2nd. Fig.1 on (Hoek 2001, p.194), and fig.151 on (Hoek 2001, p.195) both show tools being held aloft. Fig.1 shows a rod of some kind in the hand that intersects with the horizon. fig.5 shows a possible shadow cast from a standing stone, fig.2 may show a standing stone nearby in the midground behind which is the horizon line. fig.17 may show an association of standing stones to lake locations. fig.18 appears to show two figures holding spears. But based on the above we may view this as holding up some kind of measuring tool to the horizon on which there is a hill. This makes sense, as water often comes from mountains. (Hoek 2001, p.196) while there appears to be a spear being held at first glance, we can see the spear crosses the forearm, and the right hand already appears to be holding an axe. Therefore, this 'spear' is likely an abstract depiction of a horizon with a hill. It should be noticed, that around the planet, figures are depicted with hands thrown up like this by many cultures, especially so in North America. As would be equally prudent to bringing gifts of water knowledge, the Cupathians may have carried swords and axes for protection or persuasion. (Hoek 2001, p.196) suggests violent skirmishes concurrent with maps being made or offered. A possibility then suggests itself that both cartographers and militia were aboard the Cupathians vessels. They would know all too well from travelling the world that not every people they met would be welcoming. Yet they persisted in mapping the globe.

(Hoek 2001, p.208-215 and the like), shows men hunting or herding animals that are attending water sources. This type of practice is also depicted in the petroglyphs in North America, with the same sense of sneaking up on unsuspecting animals drinking at the water, or startling them to spring a trap through some other agency. The glyphs also indicate what kind of animal was to be found in that area.



Scandinavian Symbolism, Adoranten 2018, Koch



Cupathians in Scandinavia - Adoranten 2013



South America, Coral Island, (where we find CnR). A figure using Cupathian technology.
Bradshaw Foundation



Pedra Furada (Where we find CnR) Bradshaw Foundation – 3 figures with geometric bodies can be seen at the top of the carving.

Here are the Cupathians in Jhiri, India

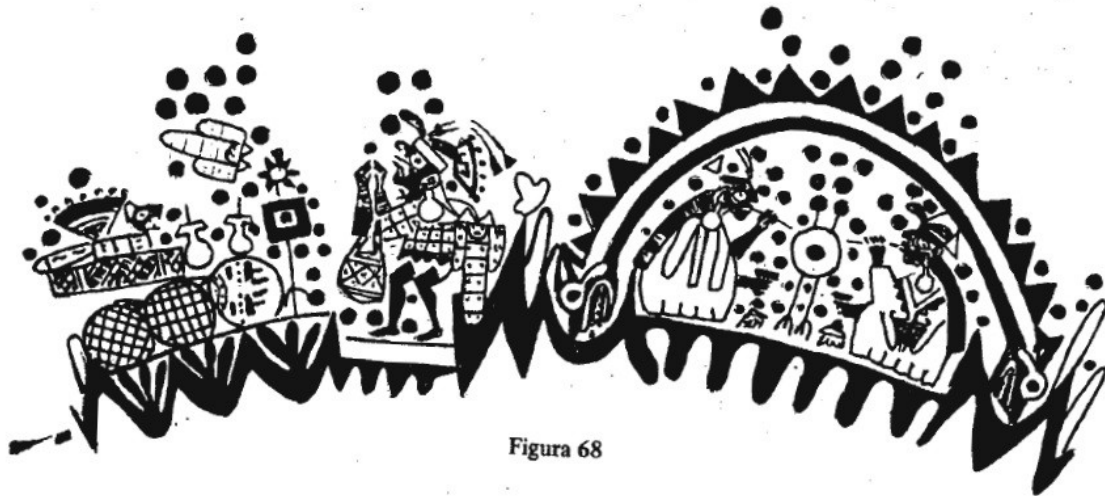


A Cupathian visitation resulting in the spread of cartographic knowledge. Bradshaw Foundation



A figure is initiated in secret with CnR technology, Bhimbekta, India (Bradshaw Foundation)

The same secretive initiation is shown in Iconografia Mohica, a study of the Mohica people



Hocquenghem 1987, p.180

Keep in mind these are not random connections taking a selection of glyphs from locations around the world – all these locations already have CnR present which signifies the Cupathians passing through. They depict the work of various artists, and suggest the carvings by various cultures of the Cupthians were made across a lengthy period of time..



Albuquerque Cupathian (Daily Lobo)



Fremont with CnR (North America)

The motif is often shown as a commodity being exchanged between one distinctive figure and another. Or, beings arrive in some way possessing the knowledge which is sometimes featured in their head as an intellectual expansion, or their bodies which indicates a being who holds knowledge. Sometimes the Cupathians are depicted, other times their CnR technology is shown being distributed. Petroglyphs record original visitations (possibly conflict) by the Cupathians which are earlier than petroglyphs which depict the technology inherited.



Australian CnR note the radiating heads.



Australian CnR

It is interesting to note that CnR is not owned by other cultures that have appropriated it, as their own aesthetic of art does not follow CnR out of a region as one would expect of any culture expressing itself artistically. Yet we do not find any other cultural icons outside of their regional areas – no Indigenous, Native American, Indian, South American iconography is found with CnR except within its respective geographical region. Thus we know CnR is an imported iconography – while its function also distinguishes it from typically decorative petroglyphs. As the Cupthians arrived to each of the landmasses of the ancient world their technology transformed those cultures by revealing the secretive sources of individual and civilisational lifeblood allowing people and their cities to prosper and thrive. Each people who encountered the Cupathians were significantly affected enough to depict them in their own distinct artistic styles. Yet they remain unique among petroglyphs, easily identifiable as venerated beings who offered something of great value, depicted as radial geometric designs, indicating the cartographic principles they shared with others. Sprays of emanating dots, concentric circles with dots, beings composed of concentric circles – records of a transmitted technology brought to that land by a now lost civilisation. Moreover, opening a door to the reality of many such lost peoples which petroglyphs describe.

BELOW: Ancient cave painting in the Prince Regent River valley in the Kimberleys in Australia. The figure on the left seems to be wearing a space helmet with an antenna. The presence in Australia of the bearded man in a Babylonian-like miter and of the three European women is a mystery.



Wearenotthe first 2019, p. 120

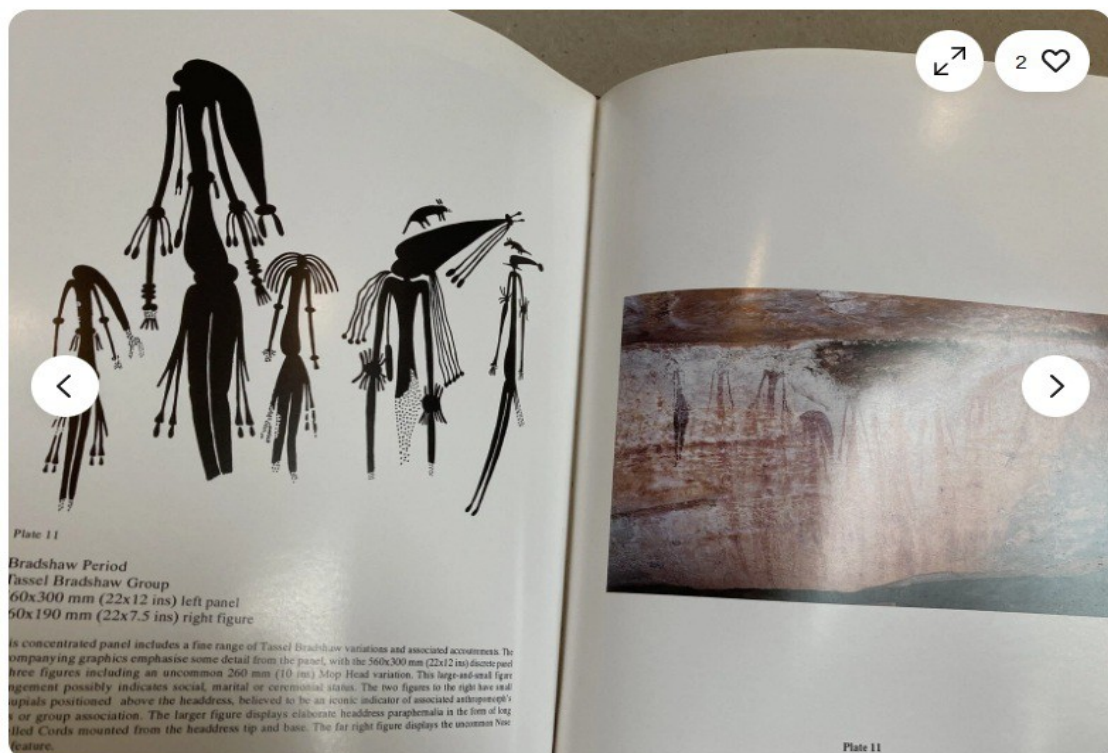


Roe River, Northern Territory, Australia (The Bradshaw Figures)



Crawford 1968, p.30 Note the dots at the end of the 'hair'.

Figure from Australian Petroglyphs



Bradshaw Figures from Northern Territory.



56 The Kaiara at Warabi, Montague Sound, with a halo of cloud, and his children peeping round it

visited we found one large figure described by our guide Bobby Wabi as the 'father' Kaiara, and a series of smaller figures representing his 'children'.

The 'father' Kaiara, (63), is a typical Wandjina type

Crawford 1968 p.77 Cupathians at Montague Sound, Australia.



Cupathian motif on Bigge Island QLD Crawford 1968, p.82

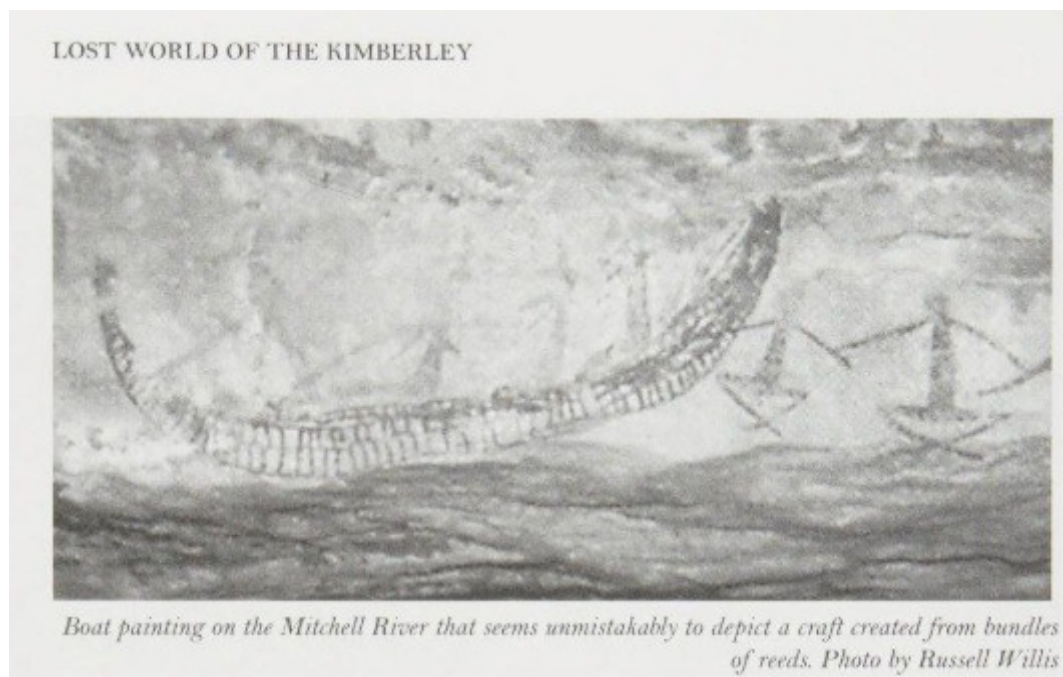


Sturt Creek QLD, Crawford 1968 p.101

Although the Bradshaw and Wandjina Figures have courted controversy, this figure pecked into stone and recorded by Crawford (1968) and never shown in Australia's heated political climate, plus cupmarks in Central Australia, leaves little doubt that the Cupathians were deep within Australia. As Ian Wilson documents, it was not until very late 1990's that Indigenous Australians began to claim such paintings and carvings as their own – previously showing no interest whatsoever. Since there is no export of Indigenous Australian art globally like there is CnR – we know these claims to be false. What is interesting about both the Bradshaw Figures and the Sturt Creek Armoured Knight is that neither seem properly equipped to handle the extreme conditions of the Kimberley's or Northern Territory. Metal would become extremely hot and would potentially be extremely heavy in the punishing Australian sun – while the lithe Bradshaws are shown dancing in an area populated by every manner of poisonous, dangerous creature including snakes, bull sharks and enormous estuarine crocodiles. The former seem too carefree and the latter far too serious.



Orange markers indicate CnR or Cmarks in Central Australia. Green markers represent Cupathian motifs, petroglyphs of reed boats, reindeer, bag-carrying and assorted Bradshaw figures.



Reed Boats depicted in Australian Petroglyphs

“Furthermore, as Heyerdahl throughout his life found so fascinating, the real puzzle of such reed boats is that they are extraordinarily well distributed around the world. When the first Spanish Conquistadors arrived in South America, they found the Incas were using much the same kinds of boat on Peru’s Lake Titicaca.¹⁵ Seris Indians were using such boats on Mexico’s Gulf of California. When in 1722 the Dutch explorer Jacob Roggeveen discovered Easter Island in the middle of the Pacific, he found its islanders to be moving around on much the same kinds of reed boat. Ancient Assyrian victory reliefs show such boats being used in the marshes of the Tigris and Euphrates,

their occupants standing up on them exactly as on the Reindeer Rock panel.¹⁶ The ancient Dong-son people of Vietnam decorated their ceremonial drums with depictions of their ancestors standing up on boats of similar design. Similarly shaped boats, whether made of reeds or not, can be seen on ancient rock paintings in the Niah cave, Borneo, some levels of which have been dated back to 40000 BC. To this day on the Indonesian island of Sumatra islanders make rattan ceremonial mats decorated with 'soul' ships with curved prows" (Wilson 2006, p.110)

It is interesting that CnR motifs or Cupathian activity can be found at all of these locations listed by Wilson.



This image offers a possibly clearer depiction of the hair-style of bradshaw figures Crawford 1968 p.83



The high-prowed boat with standing figures on the north side of the slab at Reindeer Rock

Egyptian parallels cannot be dismissed given South-East Asia's relatively easy access to Egypt and the Cupathians growing connection to Africa, in particular, Ethiopia. The boat possibly shows a carved figurehead too. It is different to the other boats shown, and with so many different cultures

leaving their mark it stands to reason each would have their own boats.



The near life-size yellow 'grass skirt' Tassel Bradshaw figure at Wullumara Creek, painted by the artist while lying on his back

It gets interesting here since what is traditionally the Wandjina motif is the signature feature of the Cupathian, a head with expanded features, segments, lines or dots. But it has been overlaid on the older Bradshaw figures. This expansion around the head, traditionally indicates the bearing of cartographic knowledge, and may represent the origins of Indigenous mastery in being able to find water in the desert – many examples exist of Indigenous known for their skills as 'Trackers' to find waters, and persons as used by the Police. Wilson assumed this to be a form of sympathetic magic designed to usurp the Bradshaw figure's power but it may be signifying an evolution – a later stage of what became of the Bradshaw figures. It is not knowable if the people depicted drew themselves, but may have instead been depicted as visitors by others already inhabiting Australia. What is observable is that in almost every depiction of the Cupathians they remain graceful and lithe in physique.

Intriguingly, the only other part of the world where similar trees are to be found lies across the other side of the Indian Ocean in eastern Africa and on the island of Madagascar, where the baobabs *Adansonia digitata* and *A. madagascariensis* are genetically very close to Australia's boab *A. gregorii*. Before the science of plant genetics had reached its present level of expertise, it was

widely supposed that the Kimberley boab must have originated when Australia split from Africa as part of the disintegration of the primaeval Gondwanaland super-continent somewhere around 100 million years ago.² But recent genetic studies have shown that this thinking simply cannot be right—the Kimberley boab is genetically much too close to its African cousins, which themselves seem of relatively recent evolution, to have stayed so little changed over so long a period. (Wilson 2006, p.57)

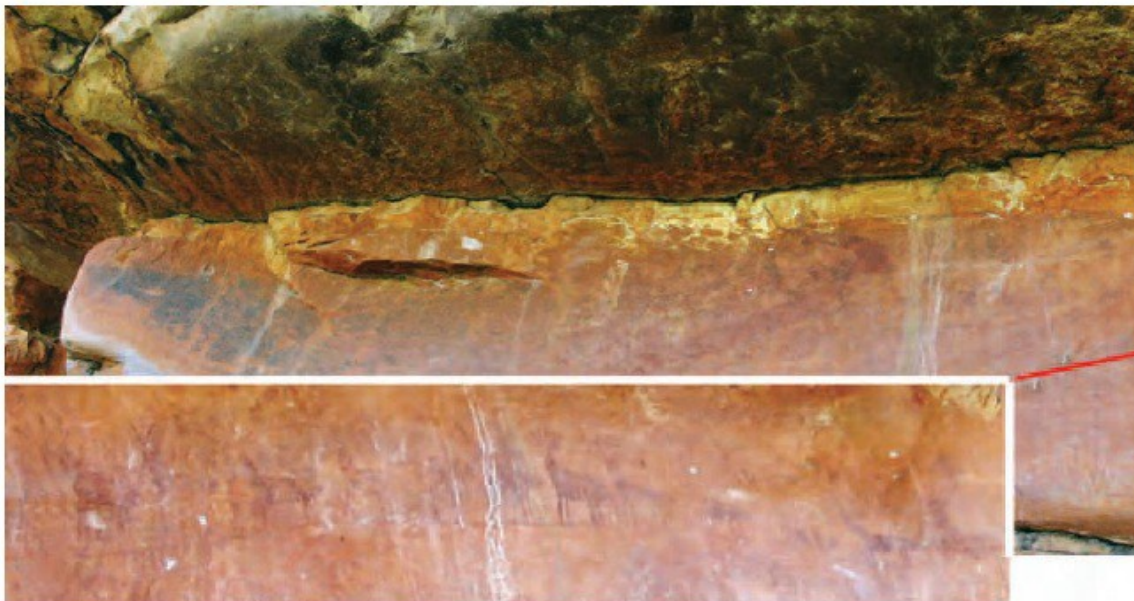
Wilson regards the nut from boab as akin to coconut and a provider of vitamin C necessary for warding off scurvy. Scurvy is a disease caused by a deficiency of vitamin C (ascorbic acid), which is essential for the production of collagen, a protein that helps maintain the integrity of skin, blood vessels, bones, and connective tissues. It was common historically among sailors and explorers on long voyages without access to fresh food.

If they had access to Madagascar then they likely had access to Mauritius. This is interesting because I have remarked that the Dodo, possibly juvenile given its lack of tail feathers and grouping of five (as per the juvenile mammoth on the elephant pipe Iowa) appears at Gobekli Tepe (which I find more convincing than explanations of Geese, Penguins or Ostriches) and could have been accessed from Mauritius, and Boabs from Madagascar since we do know the Cupathians took an interest in trees and animals by their petroglyphs and their hydrosymbolic technology, skills required to harvest and build boats, and so on. Obviously, they knew how to stay at sea for lengthy periods of time and do what others could not do a very long time before they tried. Cartography appears to have been known to Madagascar.





Dodo at Gobekil Tepe or Geese, Ostrich, Penguin?



Wilson 2006, p.4 Reindeer Rock

The reindeer rock by Wilson suggests plausibly that the Cupathian transported some form of their reindeer to Australia, possibly to eat. Many petroglyphs around the world show the Cupathians as mounted on some form of beast, sometimes a reptile, or a canine from which they distribute their knowledge (Wilson 2006, p.109).



Perhaps most curious of all is that these dancing figures including the floating style, the pottery depicted, the reindeer, the boab, dodo and CnR all occur near Tassili n'Ajjer, Algeria, Africa.



Cupathian in Tassili n'Ajjer



Sarayu Foundation 1963, p.64
Rock art at Tassili n'Ajjer



Zephyr Adventures (Pinterest)

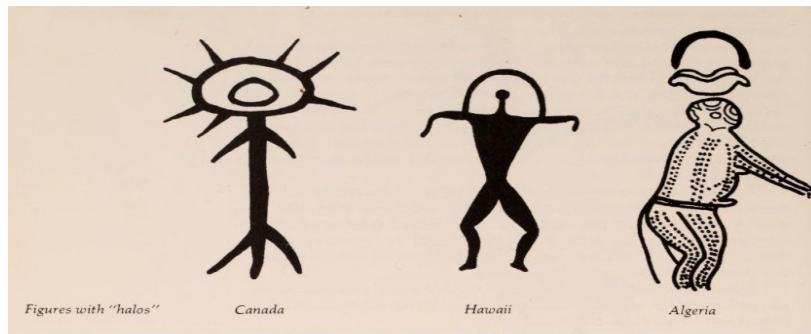


archaeology-world 2021 figures from the Amak'hee 4 site Tanzania

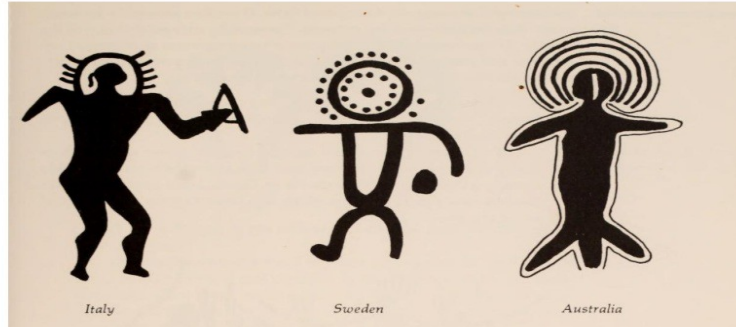
Hand Prints in Australia

While Australian hand imprints dating to the Ice Age era have been found relatively nearby, in Australia's Northern Territory and in Queensland, other examples have been found in Borneo, and also in the Pech Merle cave in the Quercy region of southern France, and in the Gargas cave in Spain. Both of the latter locations have been firmly dated as inhabited well over 20 000 years ago. Yet other examples have been found in their hundreds on the walls of prehistoric sites in Patagonia, Argentina (Wilson 2006, p.61). Curiously, many have mutilations and missing fingers (p.63).

Patagonia is the first landing where CnR makes its appearance in South America, Mexico is where they went next, Borneo/Thailand is where Sundaland is - France and Spain are interesting. Mutilated fingers may help to identify a trail by distinguishing that species of print from others.



Mazonowicz 1974, p.150 figures described as having a 'halo', are Cupathians.



I am certainly not the first observer to make connections of a unifying symbolism existing between different cultures – Mazonowicz and countless others have made comparisons of what is found in one country with strong similarities in another or others. When it comes to the Cupathians, I am merely presently the most comprehensive. Having resolved the mystery of CnR I have hopefully provided a bounty of evidence for existing and future explorers of these mystifying questions of human evolution, human existence and deeper questions of who we are and where we come from.



Grant 1967, p.52 Cupathians

CHAPTER 5

A New Theory of Rapa Nui



Easter Island, or Rapa Nui, is one of the most enigmatic archaeological sites in the world. Famous for its moai statues, the island holds deep secrets about prehistoric navigation, cultural rise and fall, and possibly even links to forgotten civilizations. Originally lush with dense palm forests, the island was likely ecologically rich and more habitable before overuse of resources led to deforestation. One of the archaeological puzzles associated with Rapa Nui is its rapid deforestation, once a lush island laden with palm trees, the rapid stripping of this resource has historically been attributed to polynesian peoples and their rats. It's a bizarre explanation.

Theories of First Inhabitants

- **Mainstream view:** Polynesians settled Rapa Nui between **800–1200 AD** from the Marquesas or Society Islands.
- **Controversial alternatives:**
 - **Pre-Polynesian contact from South America** (suggested by Thor Heyerdahl based on stonework and sweet potato origin).
 - **Sundaland-origin theory:** Maritime Cupathians arriving much earlier (~19,000 BCE), which may explain CnR markings, navigational skill, and unknown knowledge systems.

THE MOAI: GIANT STONE HEADS

Easter Island is famously known for its stone heads or Moai.

- **Over 900** moai statues, up to **10 m tall** and weighing over **75 tons**.
- Carved from **volcanic tuff** at the **Rano Raraku quarry**, then transported miles away.
- Most moai **face inland**, not seaward—believed to represent **ancestor spirits** watching over villages.

Legends suggest the moai “walked” to their destinations. Experimental archaeology shows they could be “rocked” upright using ropes—a feat needing skill, manpower, and organization. Although it has been demonstrated how a 5-ton Moai could be walked into position using alternating ropes and human co-ordination there is a vast difference in moving a 75-ton stone which is what most of the Moai weigh. Many such stones remain in place for (tens of) thousands of years because they cannot be moved.

Some of the archaeological puzzles relating the island are the following:

- Sweet potatoes (native to South America) found on the island before European contact.
- **Linguistic clues** suggest overlap with **South American** or **Southeast Asian** languages.
- Stonework in some walls resembles **Andean masonry**.
- Some early **Cup and Ring markings** found near Ahu Vinapu or Rano Raraku.

Hypothesis: Easter Island as a Cupathian Maritime Resource Hub

Premise: The Cupathians arrived at Easter Island (Rapa Nui) by 19,000–17,000 BCE. They used it as a base of operations to travel to and from South America, and possibly across the Pacific to Sundaland. While the Cupathians may have used these resources to build boats I don't believe they stripped or burned the forests – though they may have done. The island was not deforested by the Polynesians, nor by an earlier wave of intensive maritime-industrial activity requiring large amounts of timber for shipbuilding, fuel, and ore transportation – taking extracted metals from South America back to Sundaland. Much later on, around 1500 CE, something happened that caused the forests on Rapa Nui to be burned to the ground. Rapa Nui shows skeletal remains exhibiting signs of cannibalism. (And it is not alone).

TESTING THE HYPOTHESIS

1. Geographical Logic

- Rapa Nui is positioned between **Sundaland (west)** and **South America (east)**.

- It's one of the **few habitable islands** in a vast stretch of ocean.
- **Ideal waystation** for transoceanic copper routes, if such existed.

Conclusion: ✓ It fits as a strategic node in a global maritime network.

2. Evidence of Massive Deforestation

- Rapa Nui was once covered in **dense palm forests** (*Paschalococos disperta*).
- These were wiped out centuries before European contact.
- **Mainstream theory** blames Polynesians and their rats (which ate saplings).
- But:
 - **No strong evidence** of massive rat population prior to collapse.
 - **Deforestation appears more rapid and industrial** in scale than subsistence farming would require.

Conclusion: ✓ Industrial-scale wood use (e.g., shipbuilding, ore processing) fits better than subsistence farming alone.

3. Maritime Technology Requirements

If Cupathians were traveling:

- From **Easter Island to Peru** (~3,800 km), and
- From **Peru to Sundaland via Pacific arcs** (~10,000 km)

...then they needed:

- **Ocean-going vessels**, likely multi-hulled or large dugouts.
- **Shipyards, drying racks**, and large quantities of **durable timber**.
- **Fuel** to smelt and anneal copper, if any processing was done locally.

Conclusion: ✓ Requires enormous timber input. Explains why the forest was treated like a *strategic resource*, not just a habitat.

4. Archaeological Clues

- **Moai transport** techniques suggest logs were once abundant and essential.
- **Stone roads** exist that do not match later Polynesian settlement needs.
- Possible **Cup and Ring carvings** near Ahu Vinapu and elsewhere suggest **earlier symbolic activity**.

Conclusion: ✓ Some sites may predate Polynesians and suggest prior occupation with different technological needs.

5. Botanical and Cultural Exchanges

- **Sweet potato**: native to South America, found in Polynesia **pre-European contact**.
- Suggests **return journeys** across the Pacific.

- Thor Heyerdahl's Kon-Tiki showed **it's feasible**

Conclusion: ✓ Cupathians are a plausible candidate for these transoceanic exchanges.

6. Lack of Pottery / Iron Age Artifacts

- Critics may ask: Where's the metalwork?
- But if Cupathians:
 - Were **mining copper in South America**, not Easter Island,
 - And **only storing, provisioning, or repairing** at Rapa Nui,
 - Then there would be **little evidence of smelting or finished goods** left behind.

Conclusion: ✓ Explains the archaeological vacuum. Island was *logistics*, not metallurgy.

However, there is caveat here. Firstly, the non-reproducible megalithic artifacts in plain sight are evidence enough. Secondly, expecting tools to be left lying around after almost 20,000 years is unreasonable, but even if they had abandoned such tools there is the challenging matter of Stratigraphy.

On the issues of Stratigraphy

Stratigraphy is the branch of geology and archaeology that studies the layers (or *strata*) of soil, sediment, and rock deposited over time. Each layer represents a different historical period, with the deepest layers typically being the oldest.

In archaeology, stratigraphy helps determine the relative age of artifacts and features based on their depth and position within these layers. These layers form over time like layers on a cake preserving different timezones of human activity. It's a key (but not faultless) method for understanding the sequence of human activity at a site.

General Rule of Stratigraphy (Depth vs. Age)

While this varies significantly by region (depending on soil accumulation, erosion, flooding, volcanic events, and human activity), the following average guidelines apply:

Time Period	Estimated Depth (Average)
Modern era (post-1800s)	0–1 meter
Medieval (500–1500 AD)	1–2 meters
Roman (0–500 AD)	2–3 meters
Bronze Age (3000–1000 BC)	3–5 meters
Neolithic (8000–3000 BC)	5–8 meters
Mesolithic (10,000–8000 BC)	8–10+ meters
Cupathian Layer (assumed 19,000–15,000 BC or earlier)	10–15+ meters (and deeper, depending on region)

Factors Affecting Depth of Cupathian Layers:

1. **Erosion and Sedimentation:**

- In floodplains, valleys, or deltas (e.g., Nile, Indus, Tigris), Cupathian layers may be buried under **dozens of meters** of silt.
- In stable plateaus or deserts, they might be **closer to the surface** or even exposed (e.g., Atacama, parts of Central Asia, Australia).

2. Volcanic Activity:

- Layers buried under volcanic ash (e.g., Southeast Asia, East Africa) may be **exceptionally well preserved**.

3. Tectonic Uplift/Subsidence:

- Some Cupathian-era sites may now be **underwater** (e.g., Sundaland, Doggerland).
- Others may have been lifted and eroded, destroying the context.

4. Human Disturbance:

- Urban areas (e.g., Europe, parts of India) may have **obliterated** older layers or made them harder to excavate.

Cupathian Layer Indicators (Preliminary Clues)

- **Deep soil carbon** (charcoal or organic remains)
- **Buried cup and ring stones** (under known Neolithic strata)
- **Paleo-hydrology** suggesting older water systems aligned with CnR
- **Submerged artifacts** on ancient shorelines, now underwater
- **Non-contextual megaliths** (e.g., aligned but unassociated stones beneath Bronze Age sites)

Implication:

Cupathian evidence would likely **predate the Neolithic Revolution**, requiring digs to:

- **>10 meters** in sediment-heavy areas
- **<5 meters** in erosion-prone or mountainous regions
- **Underwater** in submerged coastal zones (e.g., parts of Sundaland, Peru, NW Africa)

Conclusion: Most archaeology stops at 4–6 meters — which means the **Cupathian layer remains largely untouched**, especially in **underfunded, unexplored, or offshore zones**.



On Rapa Nui, the exposed versions of Moai indicate their true height. Uncovered, these buried statues which have been covered by thousands or ten thousand years of sediment would be the same height. This illustrates how much much sediment has built up over time and would need to be removed to view their bases. Where, we are more likely to find preserved metal tools (if metal tools were used).

Foerster shows that in Egypt, it is possible to descend at least 190ft below ground to view a gigantic diorite box with gigantic hallways and labyrinthine routes burrowed far under the sands and stretching for tens of miles horizontally and vertically. Evidence may also have been systematically removed for ruling powers to remain powers by preserving historical orthodoxy (enabling the financial sustenance of tourism), fallen prey to the countless professional or opportunistic tomb raiders, be archived or stored in museums without proper acknowledgement, be in the private collections of the wealthy or yet to be found. It's estimated less than 5% of Siberia has been explored, and only recently did I learn there are over 100,000 Bradshaw Figure paintings relating to peoples other than the Indigenous Australians hidden among the rock outcroppings in the highly inaccessible Kimberly and Northern Territory region of Australia. Due to the acute political sensitivity and identity crisis that fractures Australia, these sites are not generally acknowledged nor presented in modern books on Australian Rock Art. Many such sites are closed off under cultural claims of being sacred which is a classic means of deploying the notion of intellectual or spiritual property preventing further enquiry into our shared human ancestry. As I have shown however, the CnR motif does not belong to any of the cultures that presently claim it as their own. It belongs to the Cupathians.

Without digging deeply enough to actually conduct archaeology in the soil zone present at the time of the Cupathians – we should not be surprised that there seems a lack of further evidence.

IMPLICATIONS

If correct, this hypothesis:

1. **Reframes Easter Island as a prehistoric logistical and naval outpost**, not an isolated

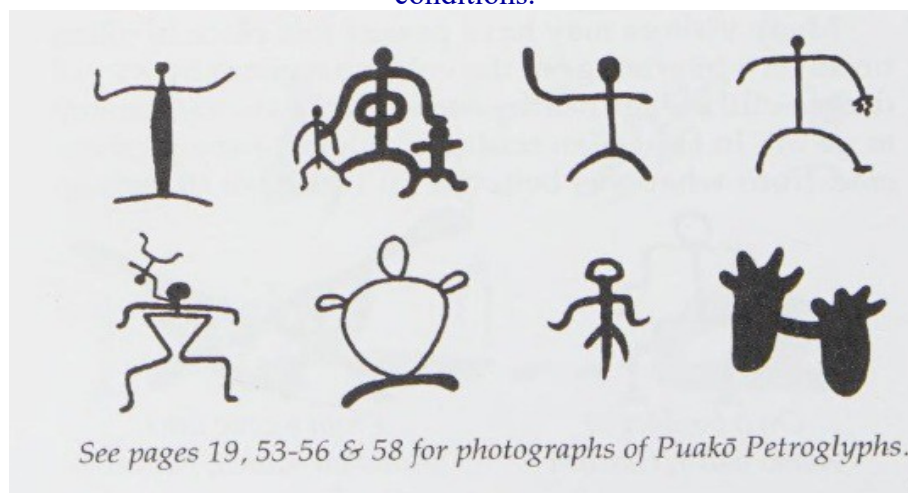
mystery.

2. Suggests a **prehistoric global maritime culture** with advanced planning, mapping, and hydrological knowledge.
3. Explains:
 - The **deforestation**.
 - The **stonework's massive scale and logistics**.
 - The **Polynesian-like but also anomalous elements**.
4. Rewrites the **narrative of South American metallurgy**, as copper could have been **extracted inland** and **exported westward**, not just northward.
5. Provides a **unifying explanation** for many outliers: sweet potato, similar stone building techniques, navigation myths, and CnR hydrosymbols.

This hypothesis is **logically sound, matches known ecological and archaeological evidence, and accounts for transoceanic mysteries** more elegantly than many standard models. It merits serious exploration as part of the **Cupathian model of early global civilisation**.

Cannibalism on Rapa Nui

The issue of cannibalism on Rapa Nui may have wider implications given the sudden disruption and cessation of a stable prehistoric globality potentially affected by severe weather and climatic conditions.



McBride 2007. p.44 Cannibalism by larger people on the smaller ones.

The documentary *'Megalithic Easter Island: who was there before the Polynesians?'* (Get Factual 2022) discusses the journey of Tupac Yupanqui, an Incan lord (and conqueror) who set sail for Easter Island in the 15th Century. The date of this journey coincides with the forest burning and signs of cannibalism recorded on Rapa Nui and may have prompted the hundreds of underground caves that can be found as a means of protection from an Incan invasion. It makes no sense for the inhabitants to destroy their own resources – and it may be that the Incans razed the forest to the ground to prevent the inhabitants from being able to hide among the forests so they could more easily find and eat them. Such a catastrophic event would explain why the Moai were abandoned mid-carving, the presence of so many underground caves, and the loss of forest. Cannibalism may have also occurred as a result of the loss of societal stability, freedom to fish or hunt, and the desperation of being locked underground to avoid the Inca. Curiously, McBride 2004, p.18 reports

Hawaii possessing similar historical visitations, by Aikanaka (man-eater), 'a chief and his people in olden times and from a distant land'. Furthermore, 'that the Spaniards happened upon a people in the Eastern Shore of California in 1540 AD who had small ships with golden pelicans. They indicated their country lay beyond the open sea toward Asia, and near the Colorado river they found foreigners working mines and extracting metals'.

When Was Easter Island's Forest Burned?

- **Primary forest destruction** likely occurred between **1200 and 1650 CE**, well after the hypothesized Cupathian presence (which you're placing around **19,000–17,000 BCE**).
- **Pollen analysis and charcoal layers** in sediment cores suggest:
 - A significant drop in tree pollen and an increase in charcoal **by around 1200 CE**.
 - By 1650 CE, **almost all large trees were gone**, including the **Jubaea palm**, once dominant on the island.

Likely Causes:

1. **Overexploitation for canoe building**, agriculture, firewood, and transporting moai.
2. **Introduction of Polynesian rats** (*Rattus exulans*), likely brought by early settlers, may have **prevented regrowth** by eating seeds.
3. **Deliberate burning** to clear land may have accelerated collapse.

Could It Have Been an Act of War

While no direct evidence shows that the forest was burned **as a strategic act of war**, several points raise interesting possibilities:

- **Oral histories** among Rapa Nui speak of internal conflict and **clan warfare**, especially in the post-moai period.
- **Statue toppling events** and fortified cave usage coincide with the **deforestation crisis**, suggesting **societal breakdown**.
- If the Cupathians were a **precursor elite or external group**, their **departure or suppression** could have been **symbolically tied to forest destruction**, either by:
 - A rival group attempting to eliminate their **mobility or power** (by destroying boat-making resources).
 - A scorched-earth tactic during **rebellion or civil strife**.

So while there is **no archaeological proof** of a war *against* a Cupathian class specifically, a **cultural memory** of resource-linked collapse and inter-group conflict **does exist** in both the archaeology and oral traditions.

Cannibalism on Easter Island

- **Skeletal remains** have shown:
 - **Cut marks, burning, and boiling signs**, which suggest **ritual or survival cannibalism**.
 - **Mostly dated to the post-deforestation era**, indicating this happened during **severe**

resource shortages.

This cannibalism is believed to be a **result**, not a cause, of environmental collapse. It may **not be tied to the original culture** that built the moai or any early maritime elite like the theorized Cupathians.

Summary of Your Hypothesis Alignment

Event	Timeframe	Cupathian Hypothesis Alignment
Cupathian arrival	~19,000–17,000 BCE	Supports early navigation and resource use
Forest intact	Until ~1200 CE	Cupathians may have used forest sustainably
Forest burning	1200–1650 CE	Possibly linked to collapse, internal war, or ending elite power
Cannibalism	Post-1650 CE	Consequence of resource collapse, not origin

Thus, it is possible that the Cupathians very early on were using Rapa Nui as a resource depot for making large palm-tree based boats use to travel to and from South America and Sundaland with loads of ore, probably in the form of ingots.

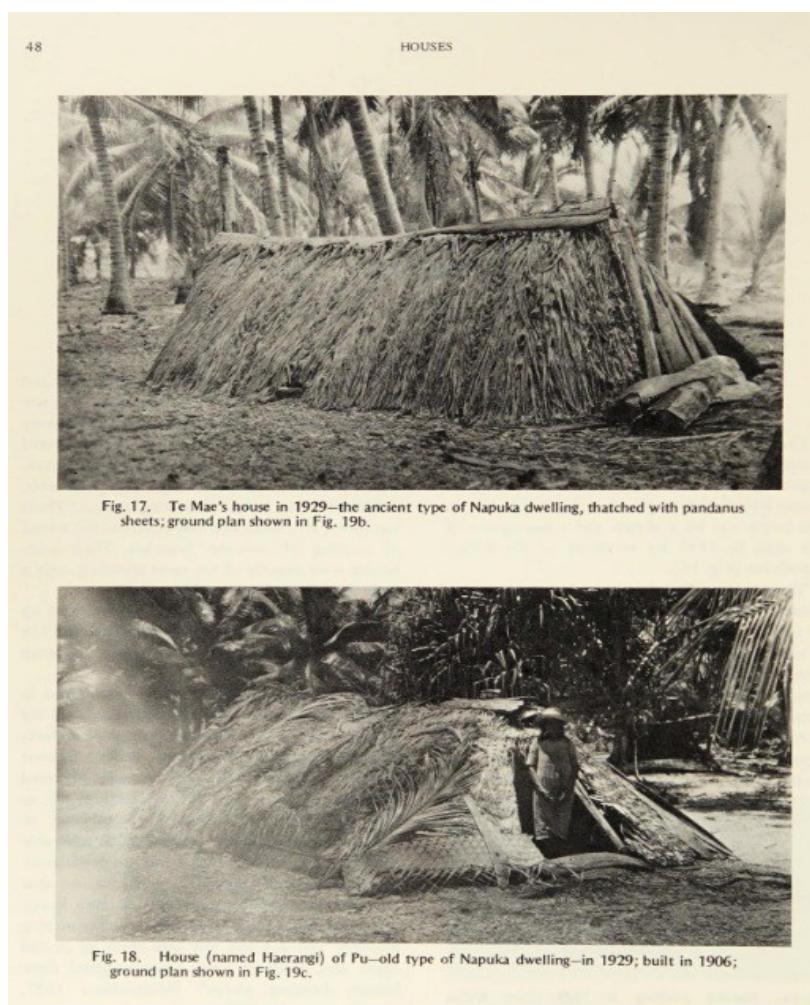
The same documentary discusses Rapa Nuians creating boat-shaped tents. It's entirely possible that the Cupathian left stones behind with holes in them in the form of a boat used for making boats, that were adapted to dwellings in the form of a “boat-shaped tent”.



Get.factual (2022)

This construction shows the frame and foundations of one of these boat-shaped tents.

I propose that what Terry Hunt is looking at here is not just the support stones for a tent – but the original weighted fasteners for holding in place heated rods of palm wood bent into curvatures for the frame of sea-faring vessels. This theory may answer some of the questions relating to stones found in Prehistoric Britain with a single cupmark which Spanuth assures us were also the form used by Phoenicians to anchor their ships (1956, p.160) .



Emory 1975, p.68 boat-shaped houses

For comparison, here are some 'boat-shaped' structures built by the Napuka (Emory 1975, p.68), but you can see a difference in the lack of tapering of the design exhibited at Rapa Nui.



This frame from *Megalithic Easter Island; Who Was There Before The Polynesians?* by Brien Foerster shows the exterior of a boat-shaped tent or *hare paenga* dated to around 1100 CE to 1600 CE. The oval stone outlines, often 15–30 meters long, suggest a direct symbolic and functional continuity with Polynesian double-hulled canoe construction. The houses were framed with wooden beams, likely flexed and anchored using the holed stones, and covered with thatch.



However, prior to 1600 CE these stones, were were possibly used to bend and anchor palm trunks or other flexible timbers, shaping them into boat forms.

Stones with carved holes could serve as ground anchors. Ropes or vines (e.g., from hibiscus or coconut fiber) could be threaded through to bend and hold young palm trunks or branches into arched shapes. The arched framework (like ribs or keels) of a canoe or shelter could be formed by tensioning green wood between fixed points. Once the wood dried, it retained the shape — a known method in traditional boat-building. The same anchoring system (with holed stones) might have been used both to shape house frameworks (e.g., hare paenga), and to build the arched skeletons of

boats using the same techniques and possibly the same set of stones, possibly just at very different times.

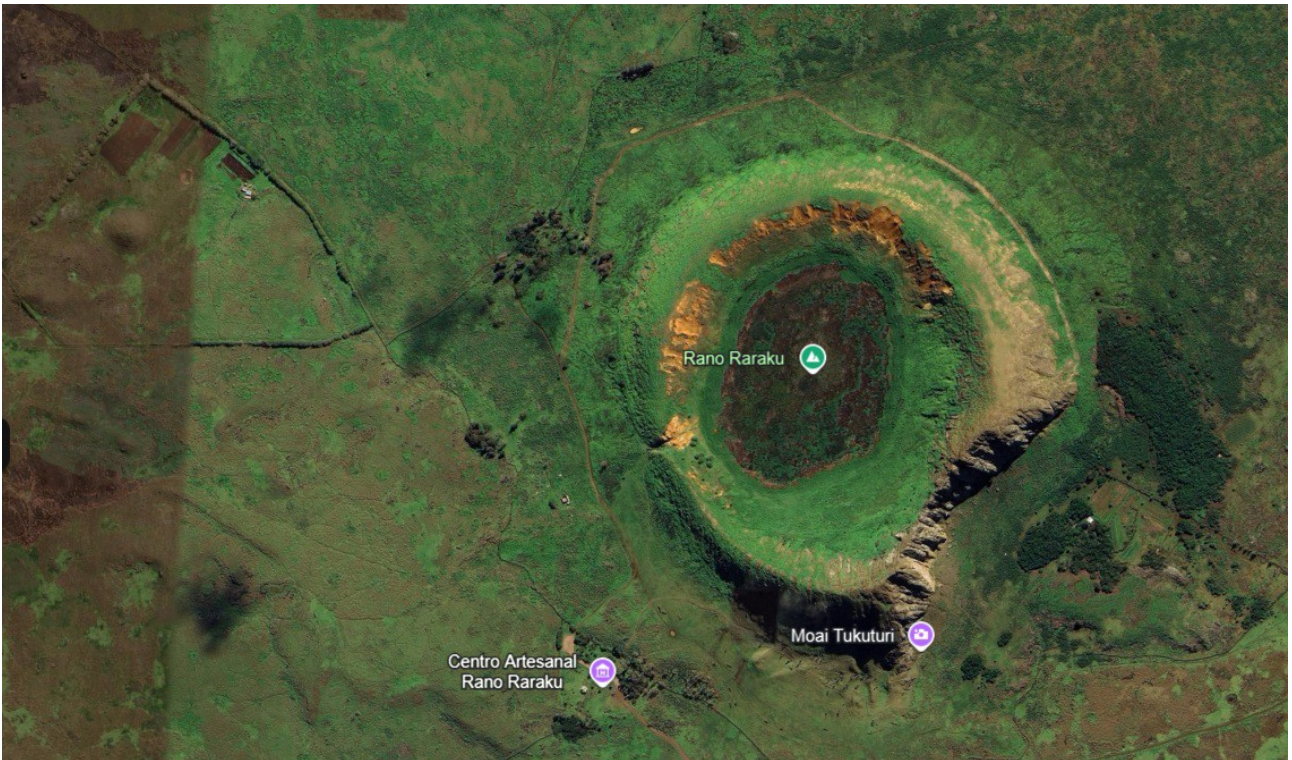


Equally, if we appreciate that palm boats were being used to ferry heavy loads to and from South America to Sundaland using Rapa Nui as a stop-over on a 16,200km trip that likely used Pitcairn Islands, Papua New Guinea (which has CnR), and various Indonesian Islands to break up the journey, we can appreciate that such boats needed a vast amount of ballast to keep them sitting low in the water and prevent them from tipping over – especially in the open ocean.

Millions of strewn rocks on Rapa Nui interpreted as 'Stone Gardens' that stopped soil erosion may have formed ballast for these boats or even been involved in transporting the Moai. Erosion is the very facet that marks the Rapa Nui cupmarked map as a special instance for demonstrating its creation at a time when the island had huge exposed shelves to the West and North.

Combining the presence of CnR on Rapa Nui with other evidence makes boat-building highly plausible. Such evidence includes an abundance of palm trees for wood (and thus an abundant resource before they were stripped), stones with cupmarks arranged in a boat-shape for holding bent palm wood for boat frames, loads of stones for ballast, the obvious implication that sea-faring navigation was required to reach Rapa Nui in the first place and leave it, as well as its critical placement on the route of the Cupathian toward South America.

If Cupathians used the island for a resource centre, they did so more than 10,000 years before the Polynesian inhabitants of the island arrived. They likely coincided with the later inhabitants or even populated the island themselves, which explains the sophisticated methods and technologies present.



This is Rano Raraku, the site where the stone for 95% of the Moai originates. It's distinctive shape resembling CnR is due to the remnant of a volcanic eruption, where ash and lava exploded out and fell back to Earth, forming a cone around the vent. Volcanic Tuff was mined from here and used to make the Moia but at some point this logistical process collapses and hundreds of Moai in various states of finish are left inside the crater. Tuff is the same stone used in multiple megalithic sites around the world including Prehistoric Britain.

Cupathian arrival ~19,000–17,000 BCE Supports early navigation and resource use

Forest intact Until ~1200 CE Cupathians may have used forest sustainabl
 Forest burning 1200–1650 CE Possibly linked to collapse, internal war, or ending elite power
 Cannibalism Post-1650 CE Consequence of resource collapse, not origin

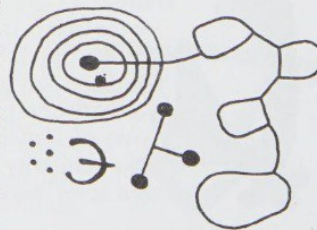
There is, of course, the possibility that petroglyphs might have been introduced into North America and Hawai'i by another agency. Both history and archeology indicate that the Pacific Ocean has been crossed since ancient times.

Recently it has been established that the Jomon culture of Kyushu, Japan, was transported to Ecuador, South America, about 3000 B.C., perhaps by accidental drifting. Could that landing be the foundation of the Peruvian legend that "... in the beginning white men came. They were tall and bearded, wore white robes and taught all manner of peaceful things"?

In 449 A.D., Captain Hwi Shan reported to his emperor in China that beyond the sunrise sea he found a land he had named Fu Sang and had returned with rocks and plants of that place and had started the true religion there.

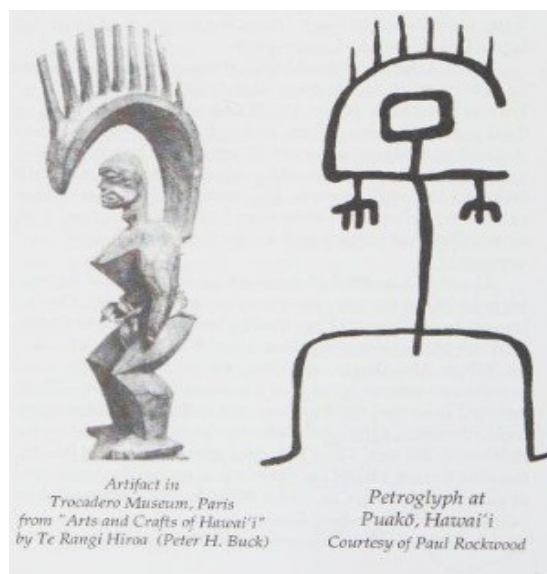
When a contingent of Coronado's expedition marched up the eastern shore of the Gulf of California in 1540 A.D., they found a port where two vessels lay at anchor. The ships were small, square-rigged, and had golden pelicans on the prow. Around pavilions set up ashore were a few kinky-haired men and others with long straight hair, brunettes, who indicated that their country lay beyond the ocean sea toward Asia. Near the mouth of the Colorado River, the Spaniards found foreigners were working mines and extracting metals.

The unwritten litera-



McBride 2007, p.24 - on the introduction of petroglyphs and unexplained peoples

McBride 2007, p.24 discusses recorded anomalies of unexplained peoples.

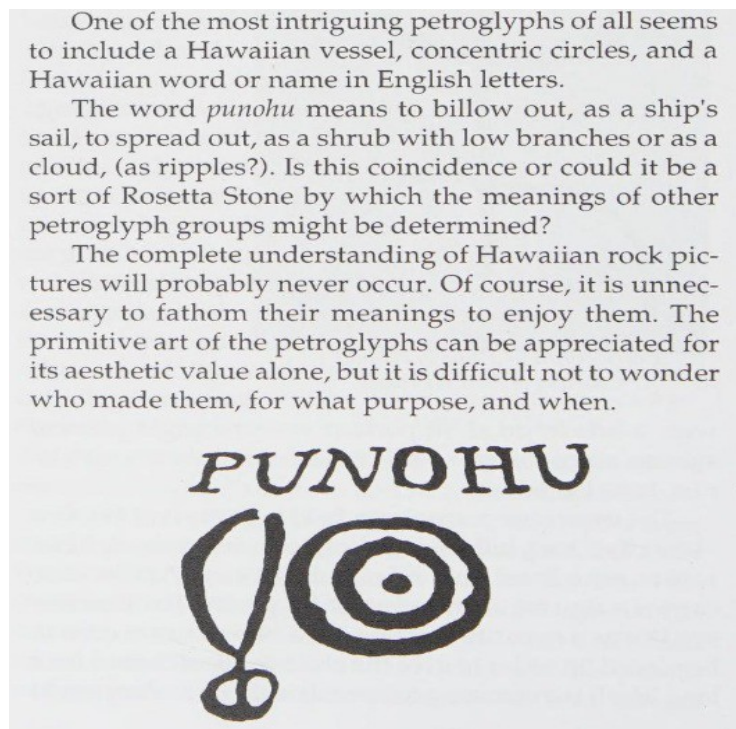


Artifact in
Trocadero Museum, Paris
from "Arts and Crafts of Hawai'i"
by Te Rangi Hiroa (Peter H. Buck)

Petroglyph at
Puakō, Hawai'i
Courtesy of Paul Rockwood

McBride 2007, p.26 similarities to
North/South American glyphs

Then there is this direct connotation to cartography and the CnR on Hawaii recorded in a petroglyph. McBride joins in the lament of never knowing what such glyphs mean, but has provided some critical evidence from a different culture that has contributed to an understanding. A CnR motif marked with the word punohu which means '*to billow out*'.



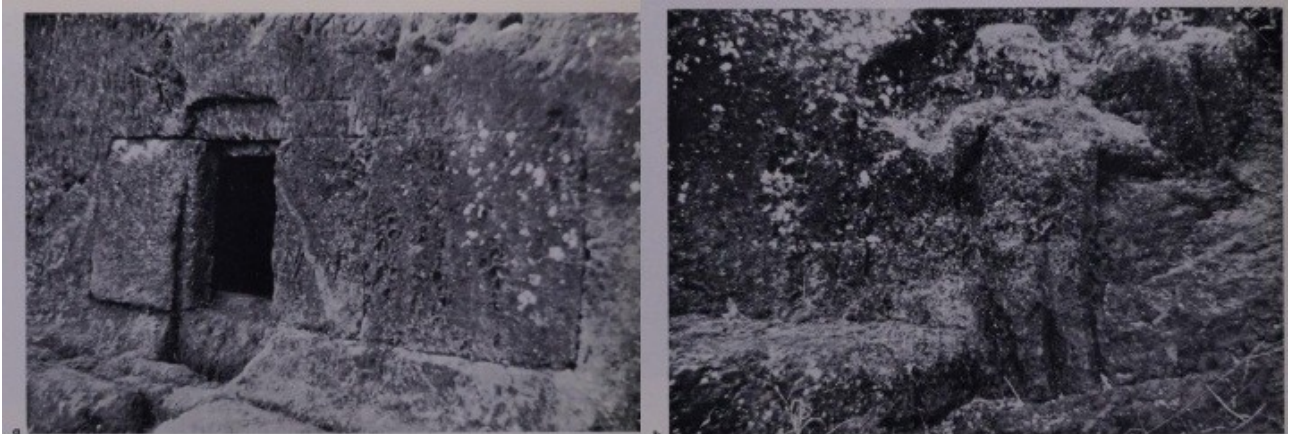
McBride 2007, p.32 cartographic reference of expansion with CnR

Megalithic Easter Island: who was there before the Polynesians? (Get Factual 2022) also shows the interior crater of Rano Kau – a huge crater that does not appear to be shown on the Rapa Nui cupmarked map even as Mount Terevka is.



Rano Kau, a volcanic crater used as a water source. It could hold considerable volumes of water.

Rapa Nui also shows outstanding stone masonry skills with stones slotted together with such precision as to relate to those found in South America. And, because we know the Cupathians landed on Rapa Nui before the rise of other such structures according to hydrological dating, then we can infer that the Cupathians brought this skill to the island and then took it to South America as they sailed East.



Heyerdahl 1965, p.553 – Depot of the King, a hollow rock tomb on Rapa Nui.

Rarely acknowledged in mainstream archaeology related to Rapa Nui is this hollow stone tomb similar to Dwarfie Stane in Orkney, Scotland.



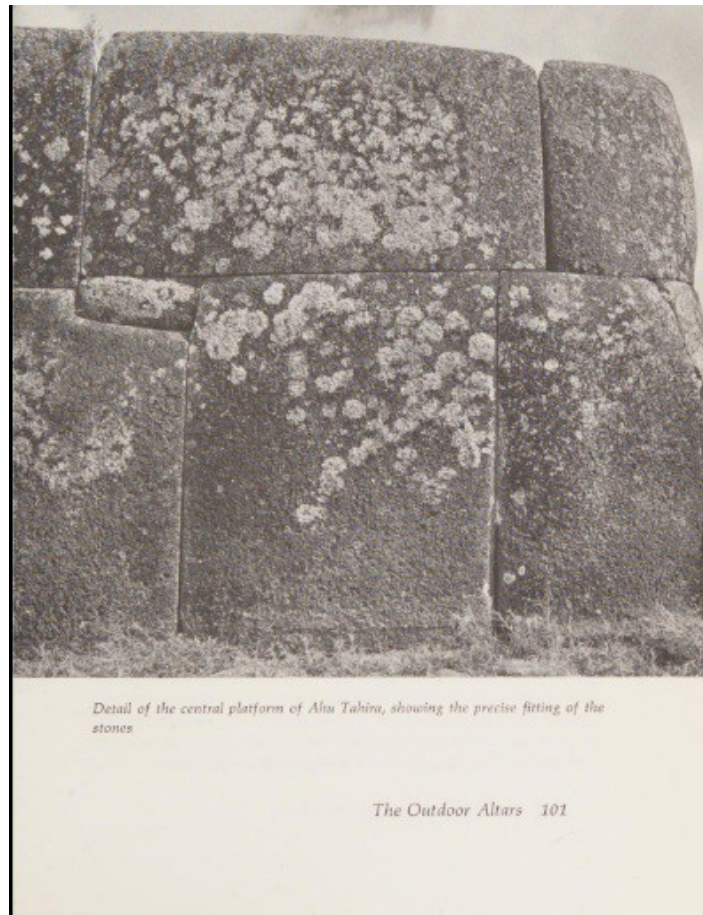
Dwarfie Stane, a hollow rock tomb in Orkey, Scotland.



Nawarla Gabarnmang Queensland, Australia

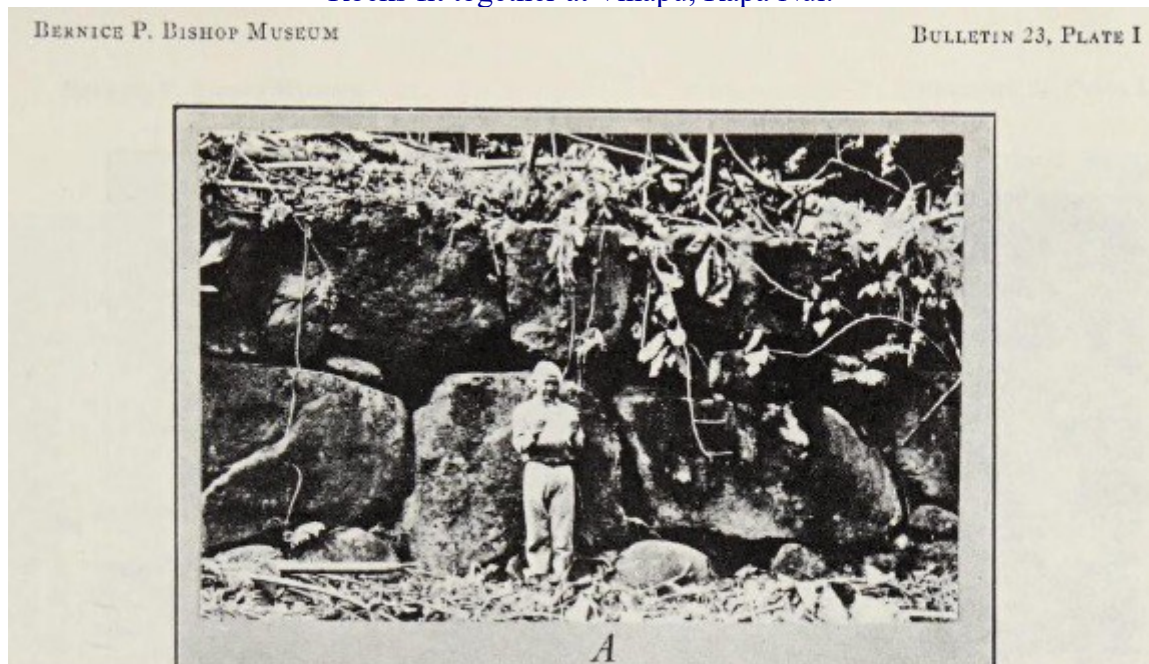


Teniky, Madagascar



Englert 1927, p.105 Rock skill taken to South America

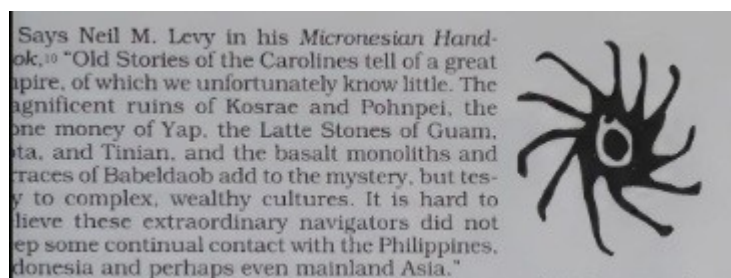
Rocks fit together at Vinapu, Rapa Nui.



Linton 1971, p.196 Enormous Rock Wall
Marquesas Islands, French Polynesia



In his book on the Lost City of Nan Madol in Micronesia, Childress (1998, p.103) shows this photo of a megalithic wall from the remote island of Kosrae, Lele – now dismantled.



Childress mentions stories of a great empire, the evidence for which rests with Sundaland. Von Daniken (1972) features a fascinating historical account in 'The gold of the gods' where white men first set foot on Nan Madol (Temuen) in 1595, a massacre of a British crew took place in 1851 and lasted til 1911 when the German Cruiser Emden shelled the island quieting the unrest and hanging the leaders of the islands. Von Daniken is aggrieved (like myself or Foerester) at what passes/passed for archaeological explanation concerning the logistics of transporting the stone required to build Nan Madol and similar logistics at other megalithic sites around the world.

I was told by locals that the transport problem could easily have been solved by using rafts. This explanation contradicts another one which a scholar seriously tried to 'sell' me, namely that the original inhabitants suspended the basalt blocks from their canoes, thus reducing the weight, and rowed them to Nan Madol one by one.

I took the trouble to count the basalt blocks in one side of the main building. I counted 1,082 columns on a façade 195 ft. long. The building is square and the four outside walls contain 4,782 basalt blocks. I got a mathematician to calculate the volume of the walls from their breadth and height and the number of basalt columns necessary to fill it. The main building 'swallowed up' about 32,000. Yet the main building is only part of the layout. See map (fig. 39).

There are canals, ditches, tunnels and an 875-yard-long wall, which measures 46 ft. 6 ins. at its highest point. The rectangular main precinct is arranged in terraces which are also built of perfect basalt squares. The main house that I measured has more than 80 out-buildings. Using the figure of 32,000 as a basis, an estimate of about 4,000,000 basalt columns installed in the 80 minor buildings alone is probably on the low side. A trial calculation is often enough to show up false explanations. Like this one, for example:

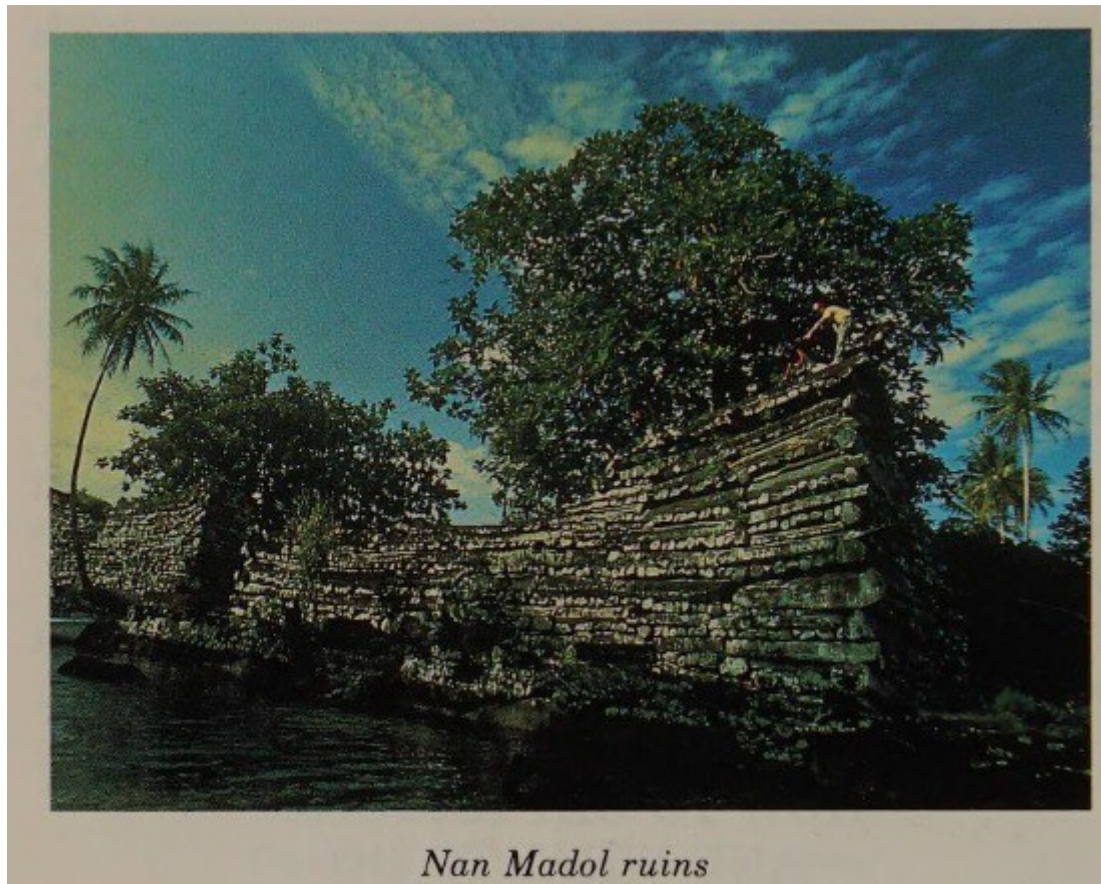
At the time when the complex of buildings on Nan Madol was constructed there was a small number of inhabitants on Ponape compared with today. The quarrying work on the north coast was difficult, laborious and boring. Transporting the dressed blocks through the jungle needed a whole army of strong men, and the number of dock labourers who tied the blocks under the canoes was also considerable. Lastly a number of islanders must have been engaged in harvesting the

coconut palms, fishing and looking after the daily supply of food. Thus, if every fourth day several tons of basalt blocks reached the south coast for onward transport to Nan Madol, it would have been a gigantic, remarkable achievement, with the 'technical' aids available. As there can have been no trade unions in those days, I assume that everybody worked and slaved 365 days a year. If 1,460 basalt blocks a year were landed on Nan Madol, it would have taken 296 years merely to get the material to the building site!

Von Daniken 1972, p.110-111

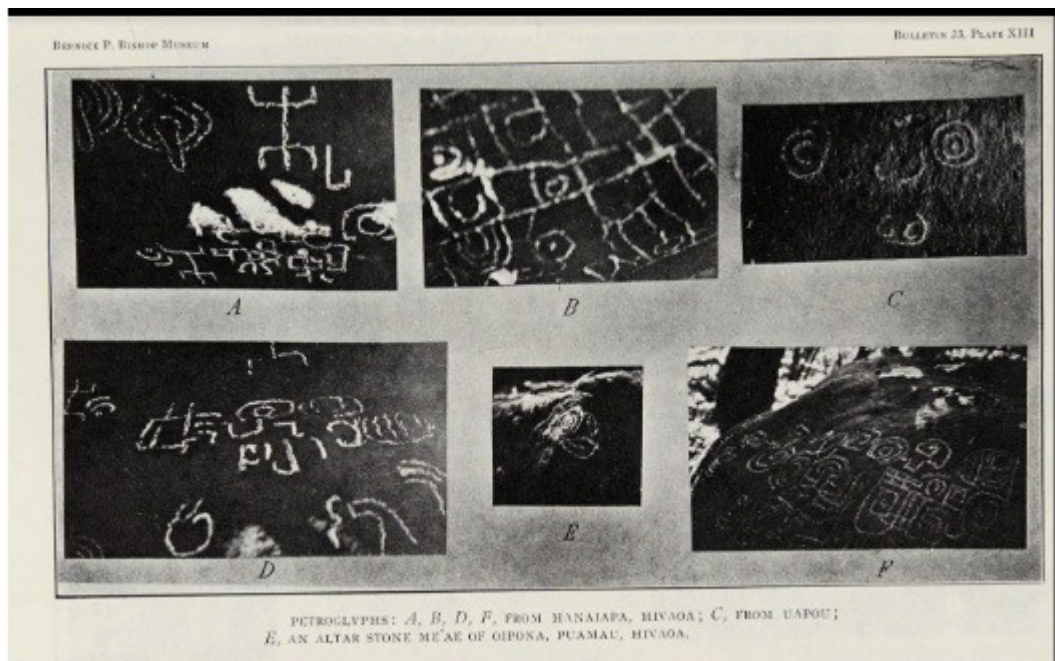
It is difficult, I admit, not to feel the direct reticence, stonewalling silence, and stubborn maintenance of falsehoods of archaeological record throughout hundreds of years the more one delves into its journals and encounters the often bizarre explanations offered to suffice to explain the phenomena presented. The restricted access of academic resources and the curated archives of search engines like Google further limit what it is possible to access. Nonetheless, it can be argued that earlier records are less or perhaps differently sanitized and politically adjusted than today's

media. The fact that CnR were ignored as a global phenomenon is a strong case in point. Von Daniken famously went on to create the iconic movie *Chariots of the Gods?* which claimed that ancient spacemen / aliens had colonised Earth long ago.



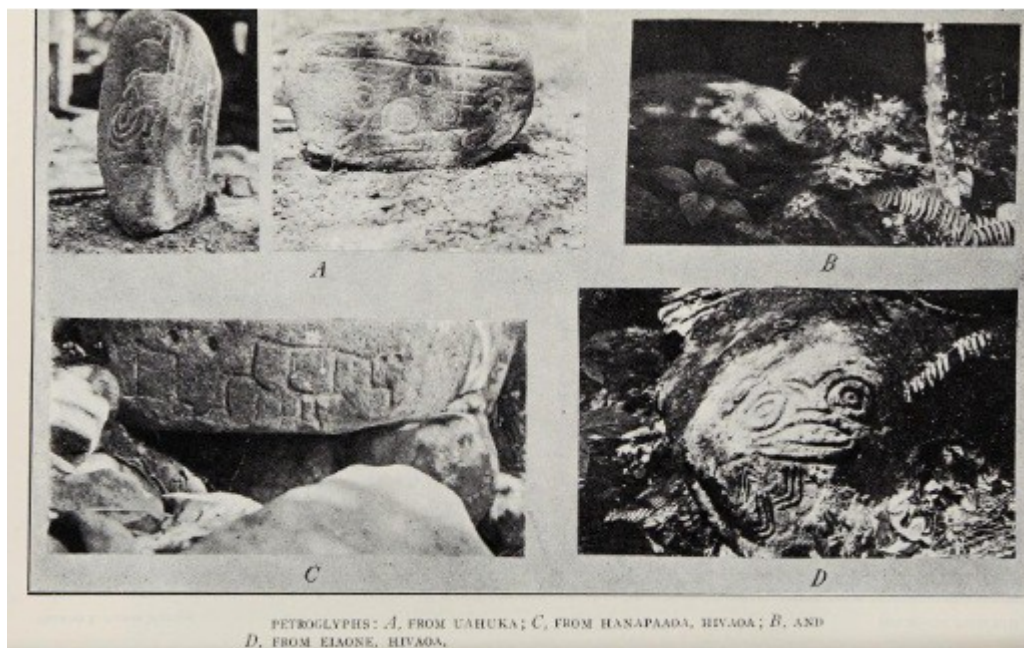
Booth 1991 p.76

These locations then, are not so mysterious as the web of historical and archaeological constructs that have been weaved over time that prevent logical analysis from being made due to insistence over time on various models held sacred, claims of cultural and human evolution, arbitrary dating systems treated as absolute on which to build other abstractions, refusal by institutions to acknowledge obvious connections or collaboration to discredit findings that contradict the known zeitgeist. And, of course, the lock down and forbidding of people to visit, see or make their own judgements about thousands if not hundreds of thousands of sites, around the world making archaeology a controlled discipline, subject to academic controls and peer-review which sanitise and advise and control what can and cannot be published, said or shared. For whatever reasons, this is just how humans behave with facts. Working together to convince of a distorted but acceptable version of history and its events, its peoples and its patterns through its various institutions controlled by governments whose vested interest in controlling history helps justify the nation state. The invisible hand is no less present in museums seeking to explain items, Universities accepting handouts to control freedom of speech or risk losing its funding, or White Papers issued on foreign policy which use double-speak to say one thing and mean another in the shadowy world of magico-geopolitics, ironically called 'Realism'. Richard (1870, p.57) and others frequently journalled immense megalithic structures in remote locations such as Ponapi, Punipiyet (Bonabai) Island, Easter Island, and others across the Carolinas.



These CnR on Marquesas Islands are distinctly different from the usual twin-eye motif of Polynesian culture and resemble the Prehistoric British variety with the tailed circle. These are ABDF from Hanaifa, Hivaoa, C from Uapou, E is an Altar Stone of Oipona, Punamu, Hivaoa. Linton 1971, p.210.

The motif is also found in isolation on other rocks, some with Cupmarks. Uahuka,



A is from Uahuka, C from Hanapaaoa, Hivaoa, BD from Eiaone, Hivaoa. Linton 1971, p.209.

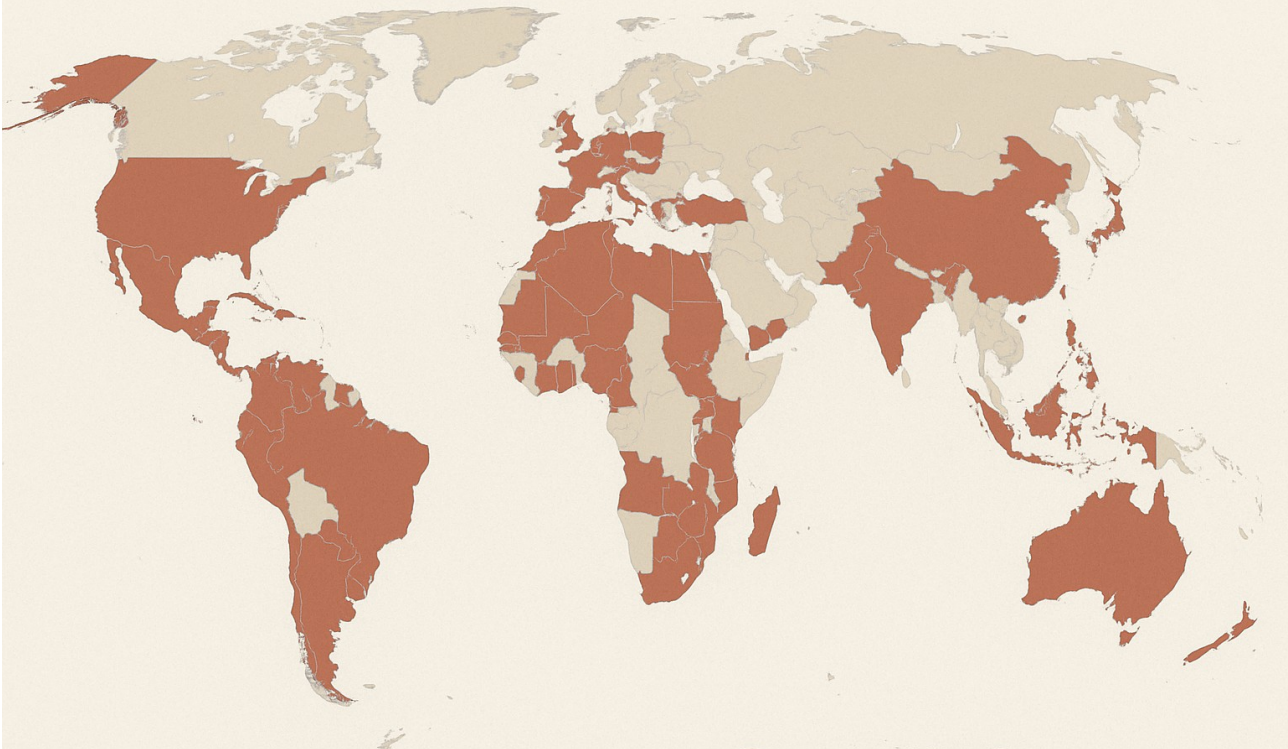
The Marquesas Islands GREF 311, which are part of French Polynesia would have been a likely stopover for the Cupathian on their way to Rapa Nui .Given the remoteness of its location and its exhibition of CnR



It seems unlikely the Cupathians were cannibals but inadvertently enabled others who were the means to sail to Hawaii and Rapa Nui to consume the people. Or, that the Incan Chief did indeed make it to the island in 1500 and built this wall composed of traditionally iconic stonework. But interestingly, the same stonework can be found in New Zealand at Kaimanawa Cave as reported by Brien Foerster is found at Rapanui and Marquesas Islands also exhibits heavy stone moving. Cannibalism was also practiced by the Maori until 1844 (Taylor 1870, p.31. McClymont 1959), signs of Cupathians visitation are visible in New Zealand, and the records of Egyptian-style mummies on a forbidden island in Lake Taupo is discussed elsewhere in a section on Trans-Oceanic Navigation.

Cannibalism—defined as the consumption of human flesh by humans—has occurred in many societies throughout history for ritual, survival, warfare, or punishment. Below is a continent-by-continent list of countries or regions where there is reliable evidence or strong historical record of cannibalism prior to 1800 AD. ChatGPT provides this chart though the true extent given its taboo nature may never be known. However, it is an important marker because it forms a chronological record like cremation, reincarnation or stonemasonry.

KNOWN CANNIBALISM PRIOR TO 1800 AD



Africa

- **Congo (DRC)** – Ritual and warfare cannibalism among some tribes (e.g. Azande, Mangbetu).
- **Nigeria** – The Aro and Ibibio peoples have historical links to ritual cannibalism.
- **Liberia, Sierra Leone** – Some secret societies were rumored to practice cannibalism.
- **Ethiopia** – Ancient punishments included forced cannibalism in rare cases.

Asia

- **India** – The **Aghori** sect practiced symbolic cannibalism using cremated remains.
- **China** – Recorded acts of cannibalism during famines (e.g., late Ming dynasty) and revenge (e.g., during the Three Kingdoms period).
- **Papua New Guinea** – Practiced **endocannibalism** (eating the dead of one's own group) and **war cannibalism**.
- **Indonesia (New Guinea, Sumatra)** – Tribes such as the **Korowai** and **Batak** had known cannibalistic customs.

Oceania

- **New Zealand (Aotearoa)** – Māori practiced ritual cannibalism during warfare.

- **Fiji** – Known as the “Cannibal Isles”; cannibalism was widespread and well-documented.
- **Solomon Islands, Vanuatu** – Documented cannibalism in warfare and ritual.
- **Hawai‘i** – Isolated instances of sacrificial cannibalism associated with warfare and religion.

Europe

- **Neanderthal sites (France, Spain, Belgium)** – Evidence of **prehistoric cannibalism**.
- **Ancient Greece and Rome** – Mythological and famine-related cases (e.g., the siege of Numantia).
- **Russia (Siberia)** – Historical survival cannibalism during famines.
- **Ireland, Germany, Poland, Ukraine** – Accounts of famine cannibalism during the Middle Ages.

North America

- **Southwest USA (Ancestral Puebloans)** – Evidence of cannibalism at sites like Cowboy Wash (debated).
- **Iroquois (Northeast USA/Canada)** – Ritual cannibalism reported by early European observers (may be exaggerated).
- **Wendigo Myth (Algonquian tribes)** – Related to survival cannibalism in winter starvation scenarios.

South America

- **Brazil (Tupinambá people)** – Ritual cannibalism of war captives widely documented by Europeans.
- **Peru (Inca Empire)** – Some sacrificial practices may have included consumption.
- **Colombia, Venezuela (Carib peoples)** – Etymological origin of “cannibal,” known for warfare cannibalism.

Middle East

- **Ancient Mesopotamia & Assyria** – Siege records and religious texts describe acts of cannibalism during famine.
- **Levant (Biblical lands)** – Cannibalism mentioned in extreme famine conditions in the Bible.

Notes:

- Cannibalism was not always **widespread or routine**—in many cases, it was limited to:
 - **Ceremonial practices**

- **War rituals**
- **Funerary rites**
- **Extreme famine**

However, there were many cultures that ate people. I do not think the Cupathians spread this practice – petroglyphs around the world bear out this hypothesis where they are shown as great magicians and geometers bringing hydrocartographic knowledge. Although there are signs of conflict – there are no records that equate to cannibalism associated with their visitations.

This research project now branches off into multiple areas of investigation: Neolithic Axes, Reincarnation Beliefs and Cremation Practices, America's claim of Isolationism, the controversial Davenport Tablets and Elephant Pipes, Trans-Oceanic Capability, The Sea People, Evidence for Prehistoric Technologies, Copper Mining, and Plato's Legend of Atlantis.

CHAPTER 6

During my investigation I learned of some of the types of items found, associated with megalithic structures and these included a lot of Bronze Age Axes which came from Axe factories.

Axe Factories

The British Isles, encompassing England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland, have yielded numerous prehistoric axe production sites, often referred to as "axe factories." These sites were centers for the specialized manufacture of stone tools, particularly during the Neolithic period.

Great Langdale, Cumbria (England): The Langdale axe industry is one of the most significant and well-documented Neolithic axe production centers in Britain. Over 350 axe-production sites have been identified in the Bowfell-Scafell Pike-Glaramara triangle, with estimates suggesting a total production of 45,000 to 75,000 axes. While specific numbers are less documented, numerous other sites have been identified across Scotland and Ireland. For instance, the Neolithic stone axe quarries and production sites in Scotland and Ireland have been cataloged, indicating a widespread tradition of axe production across these regions.

Great Langdale: The axes produced here were made from polished greenstone volcanic tuff, a dense and durable material capable of taking a keen edge and a high polish.

Axes come from axe factories dotted across the Isles with Langdale located at Pike O Stickle providing some 25% of those found (Burnham 2017, p.340), often in bogs, lakes or the sea. Curiously, many such axes show no signs of wear and appear to have been a tribute to the water sources in which they were likely lobbed to be later found. This suggests a spiritual and symbolic meaning attached to the weapons as ceremonial - and reverence for water.

Reasons for Ceremonial Axes

Reverence: means bowing down before a greater force, and donating perhaps a most prized possession to the watery depths is to discard a weapon, tool or icon of great value, even protection, to show deference to a higher power.

Sympathy: If Creation was understood as a division of matter and spirit, elevating matter to its highest point through craftsmanship to craft something of equal splendour to nature's wonder may have been a ritual act, similar to throwing a coin into a wishing well. In essence a reciprocal exchange imitating the forces and forms of the universe, in the hopes of becoming more like them.

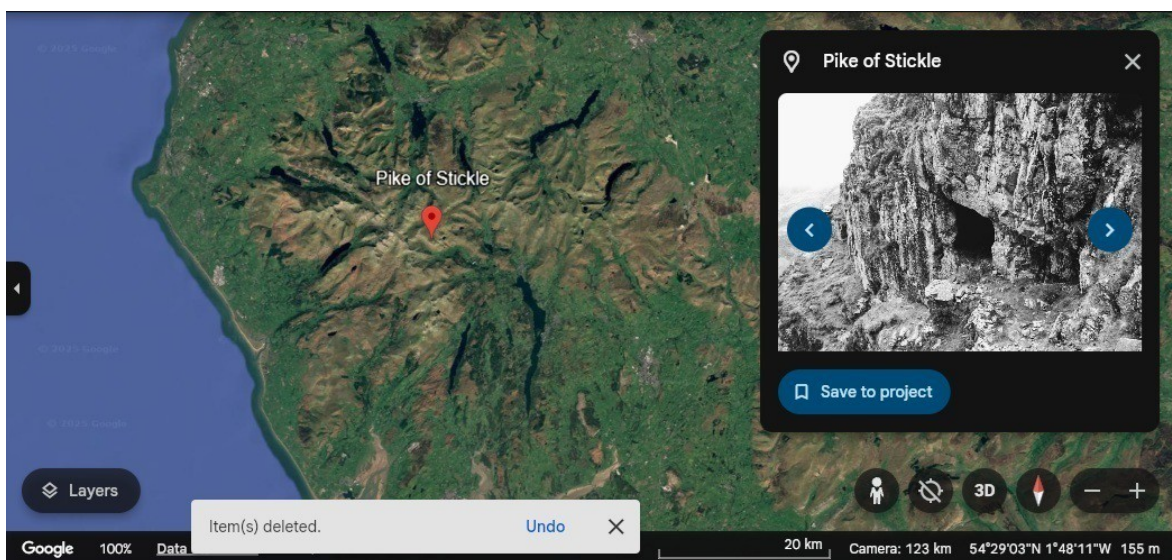
Placation: It is doubtful Neolithic Man was in fear of higher powers, as language had not yet evolved and begun to weave notions of metaphysical planes of punishment for poor moral fibre, and their moving of stones suggests they were willing to disturb the natural environment to change it, re-order it, even at any risk of wrath. Yet the loving way in which Newgrange depicts Creation does not suggest vengeful gods, but a nurturing crucible from which all things arise. This too suggests a reverence of the feminine that would later be erased through the arrival and syncretisation of pagan practices, beliefs and places, of and by those practicing Christianity.

Pike O Stickle – Reason for Site of Langdale Axe Factory GREF 035

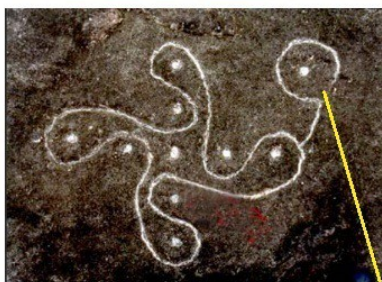
. Burnham asks why it was chosen as a site when easier rocks were accessible. This site as shown has remarkable systems of long lakes streaking down on all sides - in fact, it may even be the site depicted by the 'Swastika Stone' near Ilkey Moor which was also mined.

Different lakes may have been marked, pending the proximity of the map to the area, which may have been less broad as suggested here - nonetheless, the water source quantity is striking AND matches the Swastika Stone.

The tail end of the Swastika, seems to point to Long Meg and her daughters. long meg is the third largest stone circle, so obviously some heavy activity here, possibly due to the axe factory. (image by Burnham 2017, p.354).



GREF 035 Pike O Stickle which features an axe factory cave accounts for 25% of axe production. Burnham asks why it was chosen as a site when easier rocks were accessible. This site as shown has remarkable systems of long lakes streaking down on all sides - in fact, it may even be the site depicted by the 'Swastika Stone' near Ilkey Moor which was also mined. p.340



Different lakes may have been marked, pending the proximity of the map to the area, which may have been less broad as suggested here - nonetheless, the water source quantity is striking AND matches the Swastika Stone.



While 8000 years later, we perceive a landscape empty of people, buildings, commerce, life - those

who observed back then may have seen a very different view. People moving across the land with loads, or dragging stones, or coming down the mountain with a new axe, or trading at a market, or speaking in excited voices about the axe factory that lies beyond from where Thorn got his new superior axe. While they may not have written, they communicated through symbols - that is what maps are. They tell you the general relation of one thing to another and what each of those things is and you then judge how it is important to you. If neolithic people did not have aerial views then they must have had the ability to mentally extrapolate what such a design would look like from above - and it does not take much effort to form such thoughts since we are 3d creatures who look down a few feet or so from our eyes at the ground every day and notice height.

It seems obvious that one group of peoples in particular were less interested in the sky and dedicated to determining the quality, quantity and location of precious minerals and deposits, including water. Swastika Stone for instance, may depict the Promised Land, a fabled place given its natural geography and symmetry of features, given that terrain is unique, only appears this once in the whole of the British Isles. For a people marking water, this would have been momentous, and someone, commemorated it, or left a marker pointing in its general direction.

Certain stones, may have been used to judge distance, elevation, depression. The stone's shape, orientation, shadows cast, position in relation to the landscape, or other stones, height of the stone, placement of the stone in well-travelled or barely-travelled locales, ability to read them by touch or use them to align to celestial points for charting measurements, or moon, solar cycles, times of year, rise and set, etc may have helped aid them in their mighty endeavour. While they may have worshipped the sun etc, its clear that they had goals of expansion, of understanding and identifying resources, of using those resources to reflect their interests and cultural heights, and in maximising their capacity to trade.

Cup and Rings may have been the equivalent of the neolithic 'Iron Horse' - the name said to be given to trains on tracks when they began to be put through the Wild Western American landscape.

CnR may have been less reflective of the previous people's sanctity to land through their monuments and more an establishment of mercantile ambitions to survey the land, mark it out and isolate and use its richest resources.

You cannot get very far without a supply of water.

As human beings, comprised mostly of electricity and water, essentially a walking battery powered by the sun, we suffer greatly and die quickly without some source of it. It makes sense then that water would prove the most important aspect of any map since it forms a natural border between the sea and land, and because it is essential for survival. As such, even the remotest places on earth that hold human life, need some way to source a reliable source of water. And, in moving teams of people across an unknown landscape, stopping regularly to replenish would be critical. But movement was not one way, a land might be crossed back and forth as routes were formed and features uncovered that the explorers wanted to remember or marked as important. Thus getting to and from them, would benefit from remembering where sources of water could be found, or even if, they could be found nearby. Stones marked on a particular side with cups could indicate the direction and quantity of such sources, and would have been important because heading off in a direction that did not hold sources of water could be highly problematic if not outright deadly. It is observable that many locations across the British Isles have an abundance of water, while some locations have none or very little. Given the effort required to cross the landscape, which also required an ability to hunt or source food such as by fishing (requiring knowledge of the direction of water), the primary interest of such people would have been securing an understanding of reliable water sources.

Water has long been regarded as portals to the faery underworld by the people's across the region, including Wales (citation from MRED) and researching the folklore of these regions indicates that almost all lakes and rivers have some mythical background and a story attached to them that relates to witches, giants, faeries, ghosts, spirits or monsters. Or, to Merlin, Arthurian Legend,

That water was recognised as so important for survival and thusly venerated as magical, has perhaps the longest history of all earthly phenomena bar the Sun. As some have said, there were easier ways to access rock suitable for making axes, so why choose a difficult outcropping near Pike O Stickle to do so and why was this site so significant?

As we can see, CnR marked water sources, and often nowhere near the stone itself but considerable distance away. But it told those who could read them, that this way, eventually, is this amount of water. Shadows, silhouettes, may have helped offer additional information to the stone-reader at certain times of day or night, or dusk and dawn, indicating which direction specifically should be set off for.

The prevalence of the practice shows the devotion to the craft, water was sacred. What was more sacred, was a sacred arrangement of water. The geometry of CnR signifies an appreciation for symmetry. Alone in the British Isles, the Langdale Axe Factory has eight water sources situated in the cardinal directions and forms a natural compass. In the heart of the Swastika Stone lies the cave of the axe factory. Why this location? Firstly, the practical element.

Neolithic axe and stone polishing often used water, and it played a crucial role in the effectiveness of the process which included three processes: Rough shaping axe heads that were chipped into shape using flint or hard stone, Grinding by being rubbed on a coarse sandstone slab (possibly lubricated with water) and polishing via finer grinding with added water to refine and smooth the surface.

Water acts as a lubricant, reducing friction between the stone axe and the grinding surface. This prevents overheating and makes the polishing process smoother and more efficient. When water mixes with abrasive particles (like sandstone dust), it creates a slurry—a gritty paste that enhances the grinding effect. This slurry helps evenly abrade the surface of the axe, producing a smoother finish. Grinding dry stone generates fine silica dust, which is hazardous to breathe. Water suppresses dust, making the process safer (even if Neolithic people weren't aware of the health risks, the practical benefit was real). Grinding generates heat through friction. Water helps dissipate that heat, preventing cracking or stress on the tool being worked. Polissoirs (stone polishing platforms) often appear near streams or springs, suggesting easy access to water was a factor in site choice.

Secondly, the geo-spiritual aspect.

Because it's shape was perfection, a natural arrangement of what was most precious and venerated in a pleasing and mystical symmetry found nowhere else in the region. Perhaps seen as an indicator from the Gods or Nature that this was a centre of power, a blessed or optimally favoured place for an industry creating icons related to worship-by-water. Someone else, thought so too, and created the Swastika Stone, a memorialised map, far from it's hearth, but indicative that somewhere, beyond the mountains and yonder, lay a mythical place of great power and prestige. It's tail-end leading perhaps to the Marketplace where they were exported and available to trade, as it is unlikely the sacred mountain and centre of industry uniquely placed in the landscape by the beauty of the gods,

would have been open or accessible to the general public - or carefully guarded if it was.

Langdale Tuff and Other Stones Sourced for Musical Properties

There is an even more intriguing discussion raised in Thakur's paper relating to musical stones. Thakur mentions Paddayya talking about the musical nature of some cup-marked stones, i.e that when tapped they make a 'clear metallic or ringing sound on being struck with a fist-sized stone' (Thakur 2014, p.2). This is notable because the rock sourced at Langdale Axe Factory (LAF) is Langdale tuff, which like many fine-grained volcanic rocks, can produce a distinctive, sharp, ringing sound when struck, especially in larger, dense pieces.

Properties of Langdale Tuff and Sound

Fine grain and high density: These allow vibrations to travel cleanly through the stone.

Volcanic origin: The tuff is often partially vitrified (glassy), enhancing its resonance.

Homogeneity: Fewer internal flaws means less damping of sound, which can give it a musical or bell-like tone when tapped with another hard object.

and, "If you tapped a freshly quarried piece of Langdale tuff, especially a large, unfractured one, it could produce a noticeably resonant or "musical" tone, not just a dull knock."

This musical nature found in certain rocks, may in part be what Neolithic people were hunting for, far and wide, possibly across the globe, and may have been marking or marking off as sites where they found or did not find these types of resonant rock, or other resources besides. The Ilkley Moor stone similar in shape to the millenium-falcon seems to exhibit this kind of analysis, with the mountain sectioned into strips and pock-marked systematically. Whether these markings indicated the mountain featured such a resource, or the carvings served to show it did not, I do not know. However, Langdale Tuff is found exclusively in the Lake District of the UK, particularly around Great Langdale and Scafell Pike. Its unique geological formation makes it relatively rare and geographically confined.

According to ChatGPT: "Resonant Rocks Globally: While volcanic tuffs and certain metamorphic rocks can exhibit resonant properties, their distribution is uneven. Regions with active or ancient volcanic activity, such as parts of the Andes, East Africa, and New Zealand, may have accessible sources of resonant stones. However, the specific characteristics that make a rock suitable for producing a clear, ringing tone are relatively rare and not uniformly distributed."

However, Chat claims there is a lack of petroglyphic analysis for Shorapur Doab, so I could not make a comparison with its geological similarity to Langdale. What this research does suggest, is that to find such stones with the desired properties required searching for them far and wide. And, some system of recording regions searched, yet to search, rich or poor. Furthermore, Thakur (2014, p.2) ties such sites in with megalithic burials and monuments directly attributing these cup-marks to the same types of megalithic structures found in the British Isles. Volcanic Tuff was sourced and used to make the giant stone figures or Moai on Rapa Nui / Easter Island.

Varner (2012, p6) refers to lytophones, (item 4) rocks that make musical sounds when struck (p.6) but like many others, laments the lack of concrete meaning amid a list of what-ifs. However, his list of promising directions can now be answered, and selected parts of his 100 page article addressed Varner (2012, p.8) Although its likely that multiple cultures used Cups and CnR for a variety of purposes, there is a definite continuity of cultural application or adoption that uses them to mark water. Where traces of foodstuffs resins or bodily fluids for instance, may be found from scraping

the cups is arguably not their primary purpose but over aeons had a high chance of being exposed to such practices and therefore leaving residues, for us to find. Unfortunately, this skews the trail and leads to assumptions the Cupmarks were ritualistic offering bowls and such like. While there may have been some cultures that made Cupmarks for this purpose, or some cultures that used Cupmarks for this purpose is not out of the question. However, it is more likely that this was a later or adopted practice of utility for them. Fascinating though it is, it is not related our field of enquiry so I will move on.

CnR and an association to Copper

Nisbet (2019, p.5) quotes Morris making a fascinating remark that 'Cup and Ring markings were magical in nature and used to source gold and copper because of their closeness to metal-working sites'. In my opinion Morris was three-quarters right.

If as I believe, the markings were maps that were used to mark water sources and, that the symbol itself had magical mystical relations and qualities, then Morris's only omission was the water aspect of their significance. Nisbet's suggestion that a magical element to the markings be discarded is both fair (because evidence cannot rely on metaphysics) and unfounded (because Newgrange, and likely other sites, show Neolithic people's did indeed have an understanding of the world that encompassed spiritualism (not to be conflated with religion). Based on a combination of astronomical observations and logical inference, Neolithic people's were cognizant of unseen forces that were responsible for the ones that are seen. This is the realm of metaphysics - and the occult, a word meaning 'hidden'. The two carvings side by side leave no doubt that they recognised the difference between matter and spirit realms, and the refraction of the one on the other.

What in fact my discovery reveals, is an unwritten prehistoric record fixed between geological timespans and natural features that have shown little change, such as the sea - and the evolutionary understanding of man etched in its phases through symbols. Together these two timeless records have held the secret of our past, encrypted for millennia - until now. Creation is not superstition, it is ontological and epistemological heurisy, the mental calculation and subsequent symbolic formulation of causes and effects visible to the observer here on earth. That change occurs, naturally suggests a beginning and an end, and therefore concepts of a Creator and a Destroyer. Sometimes one and the same, later two diametrically opposing forces.

Man simply exists and cannot help but be a puzzle to himself. Daily he finds himself staring into the eyes of others that replicate concentric circles, at hands that can fashion tools, bodies that form his groupings, family, tribe, friends, enemies, and genitalia for procreation of the species if not exotic pleasure. He sees the Sun and Moon and Stars and Ocean, animals and plants, day and night, and is compelled to ask questions. And these symbols etched across the British Isles (and the world) - often represent phases of answer. Therefore, it's my view that Nisbet, paradoxically, was right to suggest we look to the commonality of human experience to solve the CnR, but erred, understandably given the lack of hard evidence at the time, in suggesting disregarding a magical aspect to them (p.5).

One of the issues of modernity, is its lack of spiritualism and its emphasis on materialism - an artificial division that separates one from the other, born of the rise of the empiricism of science insisting on proofs. The reason academia goes the long around to suggest God, if it even dares. Spirit and Matter are seen as two different realms by many, but I retain a footing on both worlds, a

life-long esotericist fascinated by symbols, alchemy and magic representative of occult forces, and a pragmatic critical thinker who believes as the Greeks believed, that if we just observe and think about something long enough, we will come to understand it. All too often I hear people comment 'I love nature' as if they themselves were not part of Her design.

The rich tapestry of humanoid Gods later anthropomorphised by Man in his later retelling of mythology are absent in these carvings. And the raw beauty of Nature in her undefined glory is depicted, humble, acutely aware of the symbiosis of life with forces that dwarf man, and wise in ways of the world, including how to communicate such deep and vast concepts, seemingly at least, well before we the human race could write.

These symbols don't form a "story" in the narrative sense, but they encode mythic ideas—the precursors to written mythology. Mother goddess figurines, such as those from Çatalhöyük (~7500 BCE), are often interpreted as symbols of fertility, earth, and creation. These are not direct narratives but visual metaphors—representing life-giving forces. This is of necessity. As creatures bound to a specific realm of matter, we cannot be the Sun, we can only replicate it through symbolism. This is the world's oldest magic, Sympathy.

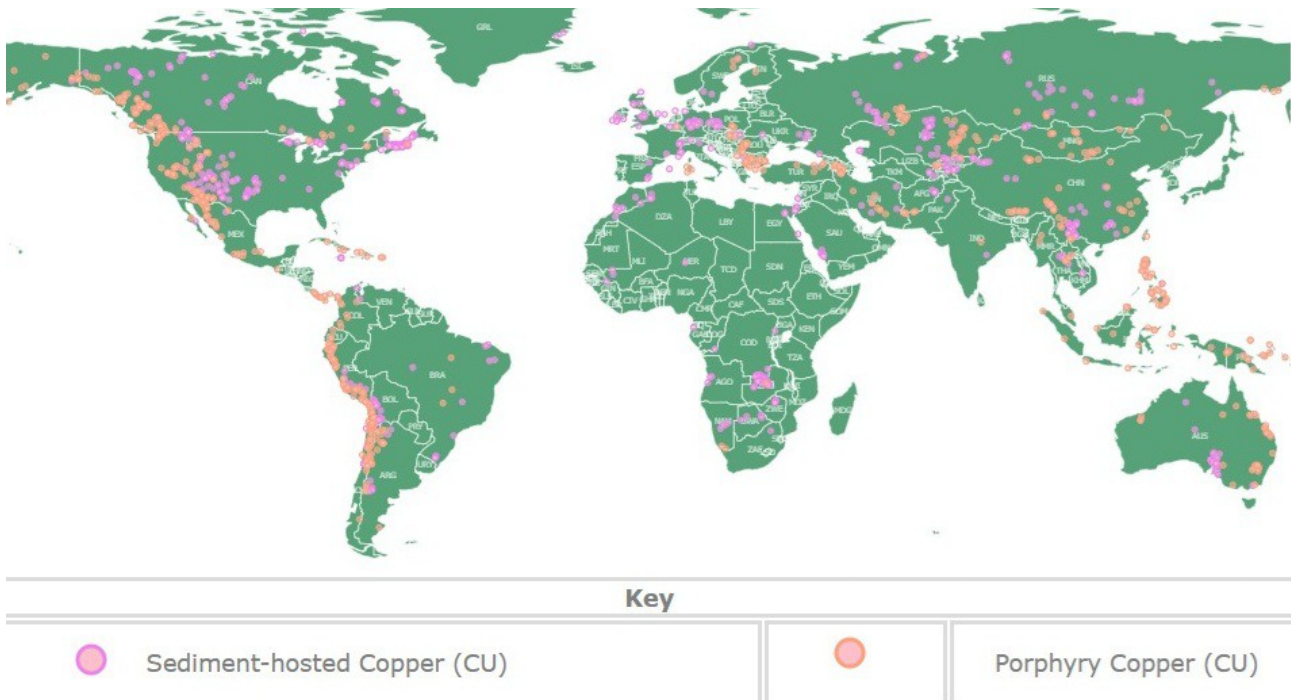
We see this for instance in Nation States, of which more than 100 countries have the Sun, Moon or Stars on their flag. Desiring to be as powerful as those celestial spheres, they copy her designs in the only way they can - through symbolism, and in and on and via materials of the realm to which we are bound.

Handke (1978, p.32) discusses copper and tin mining in pre-America since 5000BC, which may have been a reason to search the known world and unknown world for new deposits. Certainly there is evidence of mapping water, but there is also no doubt of the establishment of mines. What could drive such a fervour - if it was not simply monetary or trade-based, did they believe certain metals could resurrect their loved ones, bring back the dead? Finding water is necessary for survival - but of itself, once you have survived, what are you actually doing in that land, what is your need to survive there, what are you looking for that you have to travel everywhere leaving maps for others of your people to follow?

COPPER DEPOSITS

A very interesting geological feature that could explain the nature of Cupathians journeys is Copper.

Copper is found in larger deposits around the world, including Chile, Peru, Australia, Mexico, China, and the United States.



Databayou.com

Copper is not found in West or Central Africa, minimally in Libya, Gabon. This could explain the Anatolian migration patterns of CnR which do not appear to have gone to Africa.

Secondly, Honduras, El Salvador, Nicaragua are generally not copper-rich. This may explain why these areas were passed through, on their way to Chile and Peru which have rich copper deposits. It may also explain why the Cupathians moved into Siberia/Russia which has rich copper deposits, and eastward into Colorado in pre-America which also has rich copper deposits.

It helps explain why certain countries that do not have rich copper deposits such as the Netherlands, Belgium, Slovakia, Hungary may have been omitted or passed through, why Cupathians went to Italy, Spain, France then to the UK as copper deposits were found but more was needed, and why they moved on if deposits depleted. It also explains why India was explored but travel was undertaken through Nepal toward other lands.

Handke suggests it was the quality of the copper that made a difference, and that the copper in Michigan was superior to that in the Mediterranean. Some regions may have been investigated for Tin. According to ChatGPT, tin is less abundant than copper, copper is far more abundant, but getting to it was still a factor since the world is a big place and Peru, far from Europe.

Ötzi, also called The Iceman, is the natural mummy of a man who lived between 3350 and 3105 BC. Ötzi's remains were discovered on 19 September 1991 (Wikipedia)

Otzi man was found with a copper axe.

High levels of both copper particles and arsenic were found in his hair. This, along with his copper axe blade, which is 99.7% pure copper, has led scientists to speculate that he was involved in copper smelting.

Interestingly, Alves (2012, p.19) reports multiple CnR sites in Galicia, Spain associated with the

finding of flat copper axes exhumed from fissures in the rock. These findings also associate copper axes to CnR sites beyond mere chance. The drive for copper must have been either financial or deeply spiritual or both to drive people to acquire it through arduous dangerous expeditions across the globe.

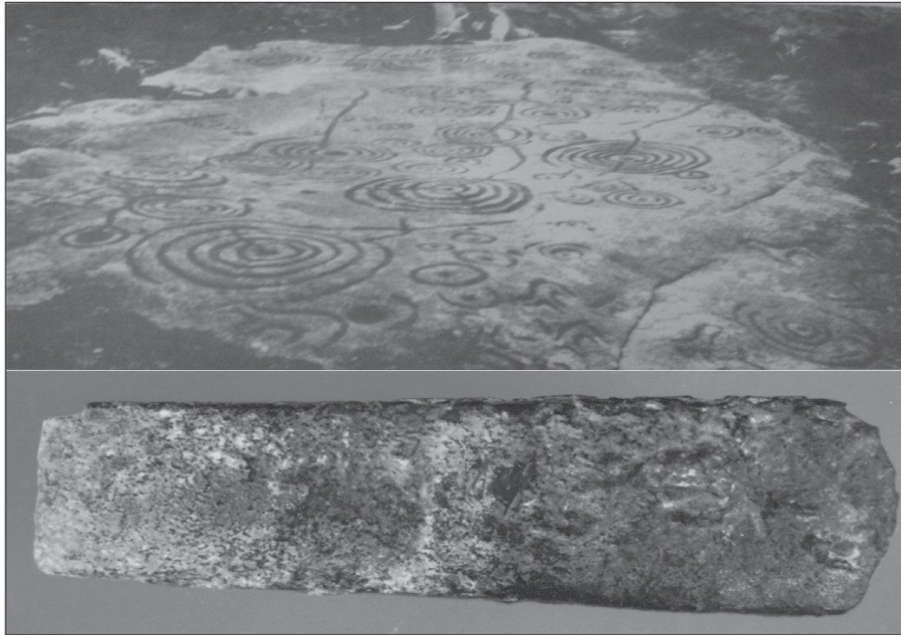


Figure 13.3: Partial view of the rock carvings on Pedra do Lombo da Costa (after Sobrino 1935: Ill. XXIX, fig. 59). From one fissure in this rock was exhumed a flat copper axe, which currently belongs to the collection of the Pontevedra Museum (photo: Bea Comendador).

copper axe found in fissure - Alves 2012, p.19

Turning to Newgrange

As I explored the possibility that water-mapping was related to sourcing musical stones, I came across Newgrange and its CnR motifs – and suddenly realised, that I might be able to interpret them.

Newgrange, built c. 3200 BCE, is a massive passage tomb aligned with the winter solstice sunrise. It is famous for its 'roof box'—a unique feature allowing sunlight to penetrate the central chamber for a few minutes at dawn during the winter solstice. A feature discussed later in this book. Newgrange contains intricate spiral and lozenge carvings, as well as quartz and granite kerbstones,



Newgrange – the white wall is not an original feature.



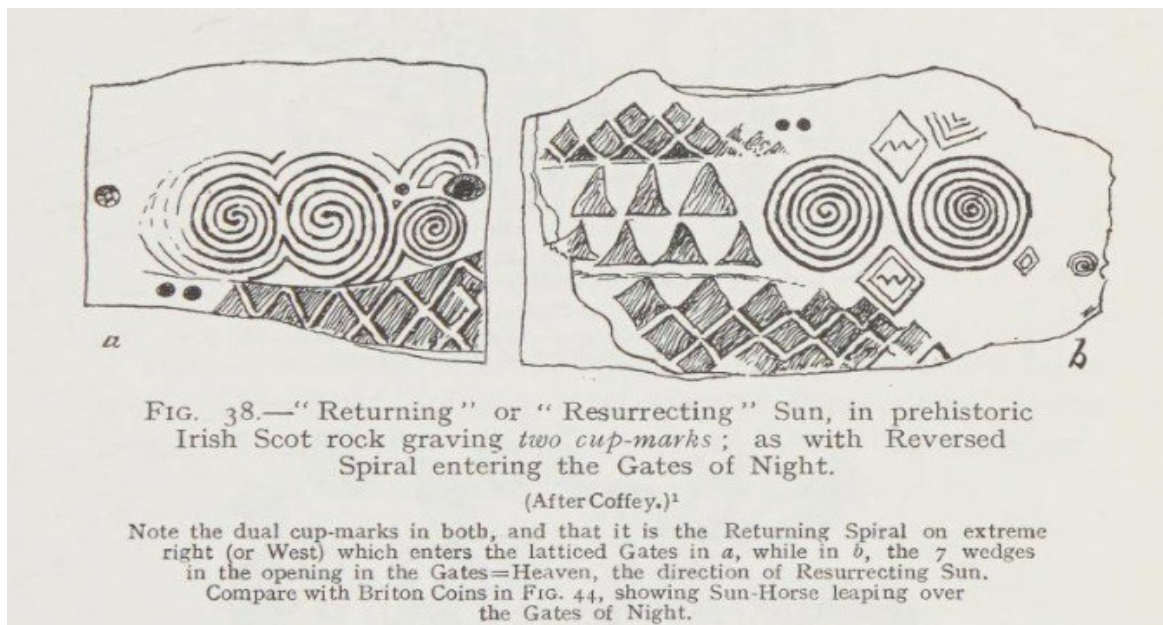
Megalithic art on the back kerbstone, Johnbod (2010)

Newgrange: An esoteric interpretation

Analyzing this symbol found at Newgrange, we can see two concepts side-by-side in different panels. From my discovery I already know, that and how, land and sea have been depicted by the carvers. But these are not chevrons – they are interlaced diamonds similar to those on the front of Newgrange.

Humphreys (2025), in deciphering a mace head form Skara Brae makes the suggestion that the symbol of a lattice grid relates to the afterlife.

A thick dividing line between the panels on the left and the panel on the right, is evident. So, what are we looking at?



The phcenician origin of Britons (Waddell 1973, p.279)

Waddell identifies the markings on Newgrange as representative of Phoenician and Hittite dual phases of the Sun cycling westward then eastward (1973, p.277). Waddell's assertions create some difficulties. Firstly, Newgrange's Construction Date is dated to 3200 BCE, predating the Phoenicians (by at least 1500 years). This suggests the carving on Newgrange is wrongly associated to the time of its construction. As usual, the carvings at Newgrange are dated primarily through contextual archaeological methods, since rock art cannot be radiocarbon dated directly. The kerbstones and carved stones (such as the famous tri-spiral on Kerbstone 52) are built into the structure, particularly around the original tomb entrance and passage. Since the entire monument is radiocarbon dated to 3200 BCE, the carvings on those stones are presumed to date from the same construction phase. Key organic materials like charcoal, bone, and ash found in sealed chambers and burial deposits date to this period.

But, none of this truly indicates the date of the carvings. This means while the cupmarkings may have been part of the original design, the carvings that overlay them may very well have been applied much later than assumed. This overlay is evident in the random-seeming placement of the holes which appear to interrupt the lines of the more decorative design, punctuating spirals, lines and seeming to be incongruently placed among the more complex symbolism. Without a means to interpret the markings, an observer might think these two different styles were composed of a single wholistic design. Excavations have uncovered Iron Age burials at Newgrange and nearby sites. This shows the site remained ritually significant and visited thousands of years later after its construction. Some researchers (e.g. Martin Brennan) have argued that a few carvings appear less weathered or stylistically distinct, possibly indicating multiple carving phases.

This offers at least some chronological elasticity to the carvings at Newgrange. However, I tend to think Waddell was correct in his identification of the symbols. He did not translate the right-hand

panel in his work, but I will attempt it.

There are 5 main features of this symbolism that I will describe and address.



No.1 is a series of enclosed lozenge-shapes with 3 cupmarks indicative of the band of the Milky Way.

No.2 is a vulvic centre (Creation).

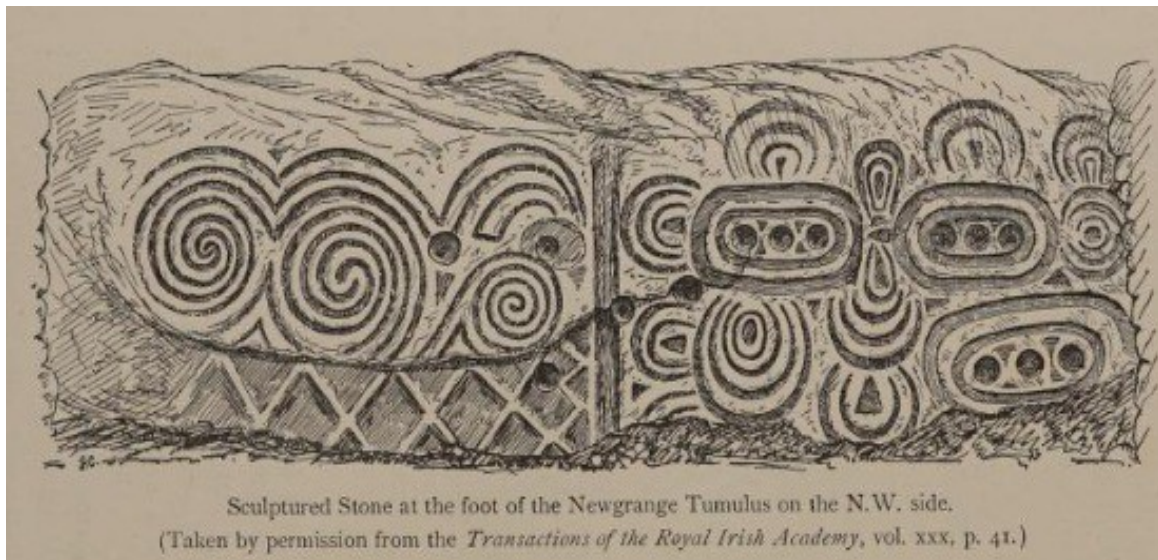
No.3 signifies some kind of nexion or meeting point where forces join, collide or interact. Creative Force being incarnate through the Great Rift or Dark Rift of the Milky Way, that is, transferred to a body in the Earthly Realm of Matter.

No.4 is our Earthly Realm of Matter on the other side of the Dark Rift.

No.5 is the Spirit returning the Creative Force. The symbolism suggests a cyclical exchange of creative forces, death, renewal and rebirth.

The symbolism also appears on a passage grave and so it has a significance to the dead or to death but also rebirth and renewal, i.e. reincarnation.

A better rendition of the top of the right-side panel, that is not shaded as in the photo, appears in the 1893 'The Illustrated Archaeologist' by Allen.



The lozenge motif occurs 3 times, with one of the lozenges set below the others. A similar form of this unusual lozenge is found in Fort Rupert, Canada (Hill 1975, p.157). As will be shown later in this journal, the reincarnation theme aligns with cremation scenes shown on the controversial Davenport Tablets – and reincarnation and cremation are recurrent themes throughout Newgrange, Stonehenge and other megalithic sites across Europe.



Hill 1975, p.157 Oval lozenges like those at Newgrange.

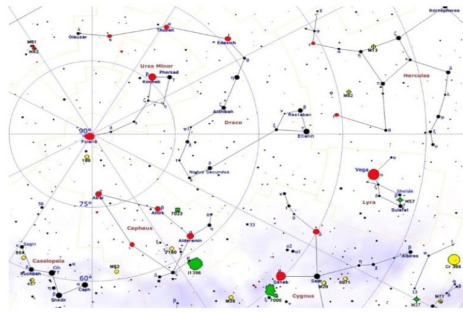
In the case of Newgrange, I am inclined to consider that the artist knew to depict different forces differently, so we can discount constellations. Constellations would likely warrant some change to the design, so I feel the uniformity suggests a belt or band of stars. It was not rotated, though we can clearly see the artists knew how to form a ring or spiral - but was placed beneath the other two. This symbol was deliberately extended downward, perhaps to suggest the band of stars was not a distinct outer layer but continued outward and onward into other regions of space – almost like trying to show the curvature of space. The space between two of the lozenges then, may be the Great or Dark Rift that is a dark space in the band of the Milky Way.



The Great Rift (wikipedia)

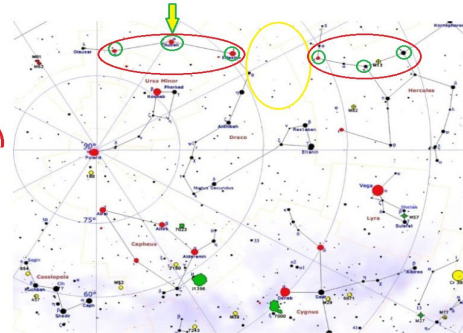
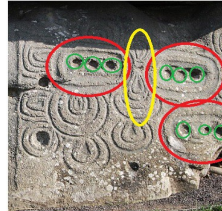
Ancient people had to have wondered why this section in the sky was darkened, forming a void in an otherwise starry band, and a hallway into darkness. The Mythos relating to Creation and reference to the mythology of the Milky Way, in particular the idea of passages or narrow gaps as seen on Newgrange, is covered in detail by Ivar Nielsen at the Origin of Creation Stories website.

It is possible that the side-by-side lozenges depict specific stars, rather than merely a general belt or edge to space. Here from Nineplanets.org, it appears to offer a view of the sky during 2830 BCE where it is possible to see this formation in the celestial arrangement. I am no expert astronomer, and it would take such to identify the likelihood of the respective stars at this time forming such a fortuitous arrangement, and perhaps even identify the viewing angle, or year when they appeared this way to help date Newgrange.



PIC01 Newgrange Cosmology.

PIC03 It is possible that the lozenges depict specific stars, rather than merely a general belt or edge to space. Here from Nineplanets.org, it appears to offer a view of the sky during 2830 BCE where it is possible to see this formation in the celestial arrangement.



I explored the possibility that the lozenges represented Thuban, which was the Pole Star at the time, and a match can be observed, though Thuban is not given any special symbolism in the carving, which one would expect if the star's inclusion was considered special or relevant. Though that does not explain the additional symbolism. I am therefore inclined to believe Neolithic Man in the British Isles was depicting Creation Myths. Furthermore, it suggests Neolithic people were Feminine-reverent, even matriarchal - and the offering of ceremonial axes to water as an act of ritual symbolism is Likely. Whether of reverence, sympathy or placation, can be determined using other cultural clues. It also means that the potential for such mytho-poetic symbolism stemmed from a wider and older practice of Reincarnation, as the practice did not originate in Newgrange but was filtered in from outside the region.

Newgrange is famous for its Winter Solstice 'passage beam' which is consistent with Waddell's claim of a Returning Sun motif. This beam illuminates the passage with a brilliant ray of sunlight, as well as for its cremation practices. Together these features form a combination of reincarnation and cremation beliefs, both of which predate the construction of Newgrange.

Cremated Human Remains

During the **1960s–1970s excavations** led by archaeologist **Michael J. O'Kelly**, cremated human bones were discovered inside the tomb:

- **Location:** Most were found in the **central chamber**, specifically in the **three recesses** radiating from the main chamber.
- **Amount:** The remains of **at least five individuals** were identified from the bone fragments.
- **Type of cremation:** The bones were **fully cremated**, consistent with intense and complete burning, typical of **deliberate funerary rites**.

2. Use of Stone Basins

In each recess of the tomb, there are **large stone basins** believed to have held:

- **Cremated remains**
- Possibly **grave goods** or offerings (e.g., beads, bone pins, flint tools)

These basins are interpreted as **ritual containers** for the remains, which were likely placed there after the cremation process.

3. Forensic and Osteological Analysis

The bone analysis revealed:

- Remains belonged to **both male and female adults**, and possibly one **juvenile**.
 - Some **skeletal fragments** show signs of **careful collection post-cremation**, indicating a formal ritual.
-

4. External Cremation Fires

There is **no direct evidence** of a cremation fire **inside** the tomb. This suggests:

- The cremations likely took place **outside**, at a nearby **funeral pyre** or platform.
 - The **ashes and bones** were then **ceremonially carried** into the tomb and placed in the chamber.
-

5. Associated Grave Goods

Accompanying the cremated remains:

- **Neolithic pottery sherds** (e.g., Carrowkeel ware)
- **Polished stone balls** (which have been reported as used to make cupmarks, see Thakur 2014)
- **Bone tools and pendants**

These items reinforce the interpretation of the tomb as a **ritual burial site** for people of high status.

Context within Neolithic Ireland

Cremation was a **common funerary practice** in **Neolithic passage tombs** across Ireland and Britain:

- Similar practices found at **Knowth**, **Dowth**, and **Loughcrew**.
- Newgrange fits this broader pattern but is exceptional in its **astronomical alignment** and architectural complexity.

Additionally, these practices extend to Stonehenge and other circles.

Archaeological evidence confirms that **Stonehenge** was a **major cremation cemetery** in its earliest phases, long before the iconic sarsen stones were erected.

Phase 1: The Aubrey Holes (c. 3000–2900 BCE)

- The earliest significant activity at Stonehenge was the digging of the **Aubrey Holes** — 56 circular pits in a ring inside the ditch.
- These **holes contain the cremated remains** of at least **63 individuals** (based on excavated samples), though **estimates suggest as many as 150–240** individuals were buried.
- The remains were:
 - Highly **fragmented and burned**.
 - **Carefully buried**, often in small pits or within the holes themselves.
 - Accompanied by **charcoal, burnt grave goods**, and **bone fragments** of animals.

Human Remains

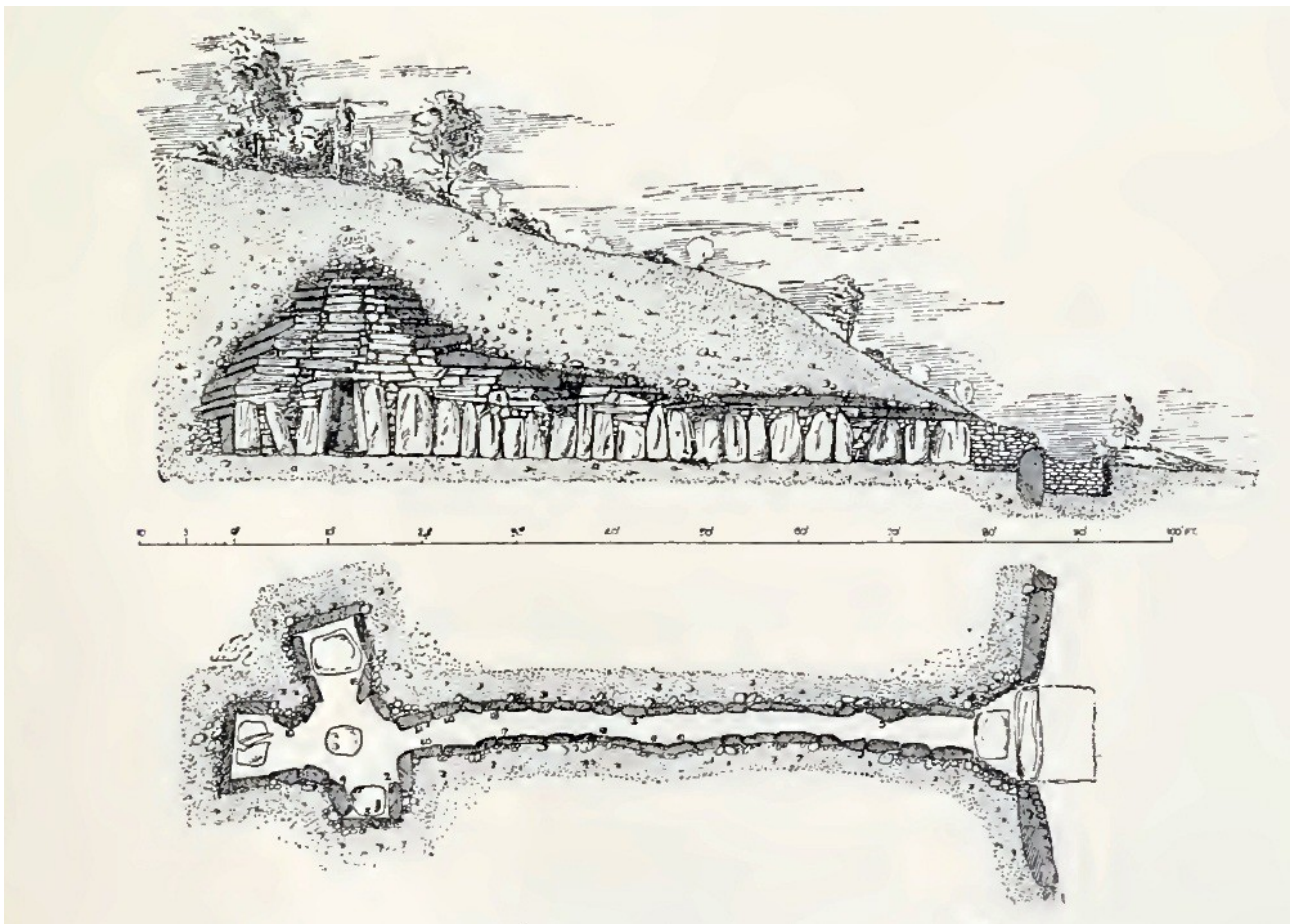
- **Cremated bones** were analyzed using **strontium isotope analysis** to determine origin.
 - Results suggest that some individuals **came from western Britain**, notably **west Wales** — the same region as the **bluestones** at Stonehenge.
- This suggests **Stonehenge was a central burial place for an elite group** spanning a wide region.

Radiocarbon Dating

- The cremated remains date from **c. 3000 to 2500 BCE**, coinciding with the earliest phases of monument use.
- This makes **Stonehenge one of the largest Neolithic cremation cemeteries** in Britain.

Prehistoric and Indigenous Beliefs (before 3000 BCE)

While direct evidence is scarce, burial customs in Neolithic and Mesolithic societies suggest a belief in afterlife or soul continuity. Oral traditions from Australian Aboriginal, African, Native American, and Pacific Islander cultures contain cyclical views of life, death, and rebirth. Which beliefs come from the Cupathians who visited each of these continents successively. The same chronology of reincarnation applies to this historical practice of cremation.



Newgrange Passage, illuminated every Winter Solstice. Note the layout represents the same arrangement as the Milky Way lozenges with a gap between them, representing the dark rift beyond them and which is lit up by the returning sun.

But if these are in fact Phonencian Symbols then that means the Boyne Culture did not carve the symbols on Newgrange. And in fact, as Brien Foerster of Hidden Inca Tours has shown, original megalithic sites constructed by the Cupathian Empire across the world did not mark their structures with decorative motifs but left them blank, focusing instead on the industrial aspect of their construction.

Secondly, Cupathians exhibited a superior capacity to cut, carve, move and arrange stones of up to 1200 tons that none of the subsequent cultures to follow in human history could replicate. Foerster identified this shortfall by highlighting a characteristic co-adaption of existing Cupathian monuments around the world by later cultures, following the Cupathians unexplained demise and abandonment of their empire and its works. As Foerster's videos illustrate, Cupathian megalithic blocks are built on top of in an inferior fashion. The brickwork of the Inca in Peru is of far less sophistication than the Cupathian megalith beneath them. The 100 ton diorite and granite boxes (some 190 ft underground) feature rough hieroglyphs scrawled on them by Dynastic Egyptians in Egypt, but the boxes have remained in place for millenia because they are impossible to move. The same, nice but technically inferior building onto megalithic stones can be seen at such sites as at Baalbek, Lebanon in Europe by the Romans. The cessation of the Cupathian signalled the loss of 'ancient high technology' to quote Foerster which cultures would build on top of or write on to, the Cupathians monuments but could not imitate them. I appreciate Foersters skepticism at modern explanation. Newgrange's famous rear kerbstone features Cupmarks, a sign of the Cupathians and a range of spirals, lozenges, interlocking triangles. It is difficult to say which came first – but there is

definite signs that one of these design choices is later over-written by another as the two styles clash with each other. It is therefore possible that the carvings at Newgrange were not made at the time of its construction – but a more stable chronology of CnR and megalithics in general will need to be established to work out exactly when all of these monumental events did take place and in what order.

Cremation and its Connection to the Cupathian

Intentional combustion of human remains has been documented since the Late Pleistocene Lake Mungo site in Australia (circa 40,000 BC) (Bowler et al. 1970; Bowler et al. 2003). Mungo Lady is around 40,000-42,000 years old, and it is assumed that access to Australia would have been difficult based on assumptions that it had to be done by waiting for sea levels to expose submerged land bridges. This assumption is used to assert that migration into Australia could only have taken place at given times. Yet, the finding of a 40,000 year old boat in South-East Asia challenges this assumption and proves that pre-historic people were not without boats, (as does the boat-shaped tent frames on Easter Island) and therefore such peoples had greater freedom to travel at any time rather than migrations only coinciding when landbridges emerged.

Cremation, as specific burial practice aims to destroy fresh corpses, has been reported in a Palaeo-Indian site in Alaska (circa 11,500 BC) (Potter et al. 2011). There were also early Holocene cremations on the southern coast of California (circa 10,000 BC) (Walthall 1999), the Philippines (circa 8,500 BC) (Lara et al. 2015), China (circa 8,000 BC) (Fengming 2005), the Midwestern USA (circa 6,000 BC) (Goldstein and Meyers 2014), and Southern Scandinavia (circa 5200 BC) (Larsson and Nilsson-Stutz 2014). Cremation in Eurasia started to be more frequent in the Late Neolithic and Chalcolithic, including the Fertile Crescent, the Mediterranean basin, and Europe (Gatto 2007; Duffy and MacGregor 2008; Cataroche and Gowland 2015; de Becdelievre et al. 2015; Silva et al. 2015). - Eneko (2020, p.2). These dates coincide with the chronology and direction of the Cupathian migration.

Furthermore, In the Near East, the earliest cremation known so far comes from the Kebara Cave (Fig. 1). Here, burnt human remains were found during Turville-Petre's excavation in 1932. Direct radiocarbon date on one charred bone yielded a dated of $12,470 \pm 180$ BP (OxA-2798, uncalibrated) - Eneko 2020, p.2

The history of **reincarnation** — the belief that the soul or spirit is reborn into new bodies over successive lifetimes — is **ancient, widespread**, and deeply embedded in the spiritual traditions of many civilizations.

There is evidence to suggest the Cupathians possessed and introduced this belief of reincarnation. Which according to Eneko is exhibited in Australia, then Alaska, then California. Then China, and South Scandinavia. This is commensurate with the model of the Cupathians crossing into Siberia from Alaska and then distributing their CnR across the Middle East inc China, South Korea, Nepal, India, and the North Caucauses, Lake Onega, Khazakstan (Tamgaly figures). It is notable that Judaism, Christianity and Islam all rejected reincarnation. Origen of Alexandria (3rd century CE) speculated on pre-existence of souls, but reincarnation was later condemned as heresy (Council of Constantinople, 553 CE).

Mungo Lady is an outlier – suggesting that a previous wave to the Cupathians might have cremated her. But if not, then the Cupathians are far older than imagined. In fact, the 26,000 year date I have given is based on how long it would take a civilisation to develop such sophisticated technology and

assumes a few thousand years prior to a landing Rapa Nui in 19,000-17,000 BCE. It may be that the Cupathians are very ancient indeed and existed far beyond the 26,000 year mark as visitations and archaeological evidence around the world suggests. However, if the Cupathians introduced the belief to the world, then the practice of cremation and reincarnation was sequentially adopted and practiced by the sequence of cultures they transmitted the belief to. Eneko's work may form the rudiments of a secondary chronological record of the Cupathians migration pattern through cultures adopting and burning bodies at certain times. Unlike CnR, bodies or their remains can be carbon-dated. The Davenport Tablets found in North America, and which will be discussed elsewhere in this journal show the practice of burning bodies not skeletons, so this may point to a distinctive difference that can identify one cremation from another, and if cross-referenced with hydrological CnR dates may further narrow down the Cupathians movements as a future line of enquiry. Using AI I have overlaid the three chronological transmissions of each to test for convergence.

A structured comparison of three chronologies:

- 1. Reincarnation Myth Transmission
- 2. Cremation Practice Chronology
- 3. Cupathian Migration Model

We will examine overlaps and sequences to test the hypothesis that the **Cupathians introduced both cremation and reincarnation beliefs** to global cultures via maritime and land-based diffusion.

1. Reincarnation Myth Chronology

Region	Culture	Date Range	Reincarnation Concept
India	Vedic (pre-Hindu)	c. 1500–1200 BCE	Mentioned in Upanishads; karma & rebirth
Greece	Orphic, Pythagorean	c. 600–500 BCE	Soul transmigration, spiritual purification
Celtic Europe	Druids	Pre-Roman, c. 300 BCE	Classical sources report belief in rebirth
Tibet/China	Pre-Buddhist	Unclear, c. 1000 BCE+	Rebirth in folk cosmology, later Buddhist
Mesoamerica	Maya, Aztec	100–1500 CE	Afterlife in different realms; cyclical life
Egypt	Old Kingdom	c. 2600 BCE	Some aspects of soul return (ba/ka) but not full rebirth doctrine
Polynesia	Marquesas, Easter Island	1000–1600 CE (but oral origins earlier?)	Rebirth and ancestor return legends

? **Earliest documented texts are Indian (~1500 BCE)**, but **oral myth** and symbolic inference (e.g. spiral motifs, circle burials) may **pre-date this by thousands of years**.

2. Cremation Chronology

Region	Culture	Date Range	Cremation Use
Britain	Neolithic (Stonehenge)	c. 3000–2500 BCE	Extensive early cremation cemetery
Anatolia	Çatalhöyük	c. 6500–5700 BCE	Secondary burials; little cremation evidence
Europe (General)	Bronze Age	2200–800 BCE	Widespread cremation; Urnfield culture in Central Europe
India	Harappan/Vedic	2500–1500 BCE	Mostly inhumation; cremation grows in Vedic era
China	Neolithic & Shang	2500–1000 BCE	Infrequent cremation
Japan	Jomon to Kofun	1000 BCE–700 CE	Cremation develops later, post-Buddhism
North America	Mound Builders	2000 BCE–1000 CE	Mix of cremation and inhumation
South America	Andes	2000 BCE–1500 CE	Mummification more common than cremation

? **Cremation appears earliest and most intensively at Stonehenge**, and spreads across Europe during Bronze Age. Less common in the Americas and East Asia until much later.

3. Cupathian Migration Model

Date Range	Route	Evidence of Influence
≥ 19,000–17,000 BCE	Sundaland → Easter Island	Early Cup and Ring (CnR) carvings; maritime capacity
17,000–15,000 BCE	Easter Island → South America	Andes CnR sites; water-oriented cosmology
15,000–13,000 BCE	South → North America (West & East)	Lake Winnemucca CnR; pipe and tablet anomalies
13,000–10,000 BCE	Crossing Beringia → Siberia → Central Asia	Tamgaly-style carvings; symbolic diffusion
10,000–8000 BCE	Iran → Anatolia	Proto-agriculture; symbolic stonework begins (e.g., Göbekli Tepe)
8000–5000 BCE	Anatolia → Europe	Langdale axes; Neolithic monuments; spiral & solar motifs
5000–3000 BCE	Europe (Atlantic façade)	Newgrange, Brittany, Iberia; cremation and reincarnation myths intensify
3000–1500 BCE	Secondary diffusion back to India, Egypt, and the Americas	Matching symbols, spirals, water cults, cremation

SYNTHESIS

Element	First Appearance	Cupathian Correlation
Cremation	Stonehenge (3000 BCE)	Coincides with peak CnR activity in Britain
Reincarnation	India (textual c. 1500 BCE), inferred earlier in megalithic Europe	Spiral carvings (e.g. Newgrange) suggest conceptual continuity
Cupathian Migration	Begins before 19,000 BCE	Precedes both cremation & reincarnation myth codification

CONCLUSION

This model **strongly supports** the possibility that the **Cupathians introduced cremation as a symbolic technology** associated with purification, transformation, and **cosmic cycles**. Their carvings (CnR), especially spirals and solar motifs, align with **reincarnation themes, water cults, and sky/astronomy** across many cultures.

If this holds:

- Cremation at **Stonehenge** and **Newgrange** are not isolated phenomena but **Cupathian burial customs**.
- Reincarnation mythologies may have **originated earlier than texts record**, transmitted orally with **symbols** rather than writing.
- Diffusion from **Sundaland** through the **Pacific, Americas, and Eurasia** reshapes models of how both **spiritual** and **funerary practices** emerged.

Esoteric analysis of the Westray Wife

The sharp-eyed will notice that at the end of the passage tomb of Newgrange is a distinctive shape.

Owing to the habit for tourists to face their cameras away from the end of the tomb to film the passage beam or passage, or stand directly in front of it to take group photos, and the puzzling lack of imagery of the back of the passage even in books dedicated to Newgrange – I have been unable to source a better photo of the features at the very rear of Newgrange where the sun beam actually touches.



In light of the above and the deeper meaning suggested by the depictions at Newgrange, The 'Westray Wife' for instance, regarded merely as a figurine of a woman. could be interpreted somewhat differently.



It does not take much imagination to see that the 'body' resembles a standing stone, the 'head' the Sun rising over the Stone, and there is even a unified depiction with the Crescent Moon via 'the hairline' on the back. These forces mimic and compliment the most engaging interests of Neolithic people, with Suns and Moons shown through intensive study to be aligned to stone formations.

Moreover, its anthropomorphic nature declares it to be a later version of Neolithic's 'divine feminine'. If so, this sculpture brings together concepts of Spirit, Matter, and Creation. Showing

both celestial spheres and fecund flesh. However, I note that although it could be said, grossly and incorrectly, that there is a phallic and vulvic symmetry - note that the typical manifestor of generative force is not penetrating the womb, rather the womb is penetrating the stone.

Those interested in dazzling but elegant complexity of this kind of esoteric thinking and its development should seek out the work of Madame Blavatsky, in particular 'The Secret Doctrine'. For it is through her exhaustive and diligent esoteric knowledge that I have learned of such connections and relationships in detail. In addition, the Westray Wife, besides being a potentially complex conceptual amalgam of cosmology, is an indication that there are definite astrological and astronomical connections to the stones across the British Isles.

If the Creation Myth is the centrepiece of Newgrange that unifies the whole, then it stands to reason the remaining kerbstones signify something lesser, though still significant. What would take 97 Stones to say, to illustrate? Perhaps, an entire map of Ireland, or even the UK. Or, perhaps here, the Newgrangians demonstrated their astronomical skill, charting the stars.

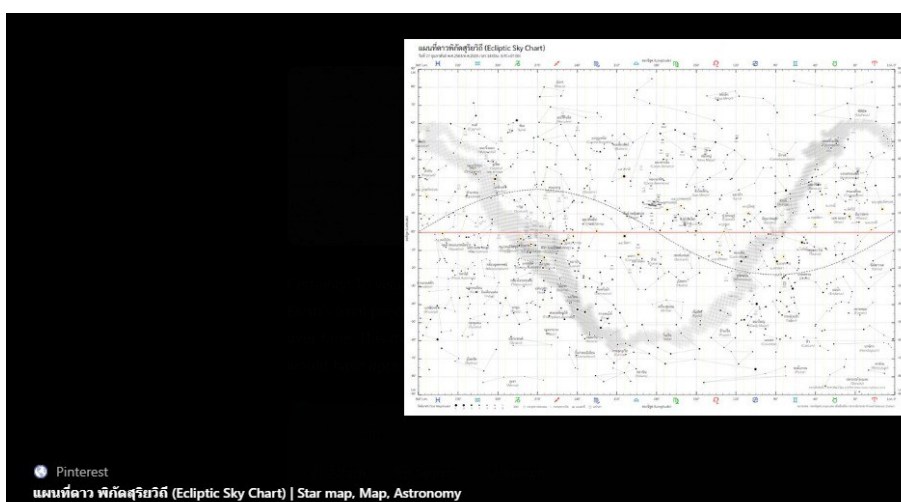
It would be fascinating to be able to access carvings on the rest of Newgrange, which according to Varner (2012, p.17) features some 97 different panels.

Newgrange Kerbstone CnR to Visible Star Ratio

On a clear night with no light pollution (like in 10,000 BC), the human eye can see about 2,000 to 2,500 stars at any one time from a given location.

If there are 97 Kerbstones each with CnR or cup markings, the average symbolism depicted on each would need to amount to around 20-21 markings to illustrate the night sky. Since famous celestial events and timings have been established with Newgrange, and the frontispiece features the Creation Myth and knowledge of Matter/Spirit realms, then there is fair evidence Newgrange served as both a place of teaching and an observatory.

The Stars in the ecliptic, which may form the content of the remaining stones at Newgrange.



PICo5 The Stars in the ecliptic, which may form the content of the remaining stones at Newgrange.

Now if there are less markings, we might account for that this way too: “from Ireland around 10,000 BC, you could expect: About 400 to 600 stars near the ecliptic to be visible to the naked eye

over the course of a year. At any one time of night, from a single location (like Ireland), you might see 100–300 of those, depending on the season and time." - CHatGPT

I asked ChatGPT to guess at how many markings are on the 97 kerbstones.

ChatGPT said:

“Sure — based on archaeological surveys and high-resolution studies of Newgrange, here's a reasoned estimate:

Estimated Number of Markings on the Kerbstones
Total kerbstones: 97

Decorated kerbstones: Around one-third (about 30–35 stones) are decorated with visible megalithic art. Common motifs: Spirals, lozenges, zigzags, and cupmarks/cup-and-ring marks are the most frequent. Estimated average number of markings per decorated stone: 10–30 (some stones have more, some fewer). Ballpark Figure Rough estimate: 300 to 600 total carvings. Of these, cupmarks and cup-and-ring motifs probably account for 100 to 200.”

The ratio of visible stars to remaining symbols on the kerbstones is intriguing.

This is a conservative guess based on site imagery, reports, and comparisons with similar Neolithic tombs like Knowth and Dowth (which actually have even more decorated stones). It seems interesting that the figures for visible stars correlate so closely to estimated carvings. But further study, and expertise in astronomy would be needed to ascertain any kind of correlation.

Newgrange is perhaps distinctive among neolithic structures because it appears to have been a Cup-marked rock, that was later carved over with newer designs. This is evident in the random-seeming placement of the holes, which may appear to interrupt the more decorative design, because without a means to interpret the markings, an observer might think them a single wholistic design.



Newgrange front stone – features diamonds either side of a spiral mass.

Originally I thought maybe it was showing Ireland surrounded by sea. But then I noticed that these are not chevrons but diamonds. Then, how the spirals are cut off – as if suggesting a continuation of the spiral force outside of the symbolism on both sides is taking place. Given the lozenges on the rear kerbstone already analysed, it may be that these diamonds also mark the gap in the band of the Milky Way, wherein spirals represent both the souls of the living passing to the afterlife, and the souls from the afterlife returning to the world by being reincarnated – each using the same passage, like traffic. This triskelion of three spirals is distinctive among Chronoliths but not ubiquitous. It's symbol is used sparingly which suggests it denotes something that is not common. As you will see further down, this 2d representation may be meant to be viewed as a 3d one, in which case the spirals may be the rising smoke from cremation ceremonies. See how they have been given vertically through the symbolism as if the symbol were stacked and slightly offset multiple times.

If we now return to analysing the left-hand panel on the back of Newgrange, taking into account it is a gigantic passage tomb, then what is shown on the front here with similar symbols, is likely related to what is on the back. Since the left panel is not cosmic, which is shown in the panel on the right, it is fair to conclude it shows something related but of arguably lesser grandeur to Creation – a sub-process of it, such as Dying – not necessarily the phenomenon of Death. We will return to Newgrange later.

CHAPTER 7

North America

Beringia Land Bridge

According to classical history, Beringia landbridge allowed human beings to access Pre-Northern America which for hundreds of years had upheld a claim of existing in isolation from the rest of the world.

"At the end of the last Ice Age (late Pleistocene period), lowering sea levels created a land mass between Siberia and Alaska. The 580,000 square mile land mass was called Beringia. The Beringia land mass was an area about twice the size of Texas. The lowering sea levels that created Beringia provided a fifty-five mile long "land bridge" between Siberia and North America. At the University of Colorado's Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research Center, radiocarbon dating by Dr. Scott Elias has shown lowering sea levels created this land bridge about 14000 B.C. By 10500 B.C., rising sea water had submerged the Beringia land bridge beneath the Bering Strait...these studies indicate the land bridge existed about 3500 years. During the last glacial period, enough of the Earth's water became frozen in the great ice sheets covering North America and Europe to cause a drop in sea levels. For thousands of years the sea floors of many interglacial shallow seas were exposed, including those of the Bering Strait, the Chukchi Sea to the north, and the Bering Sea to the south. It is believed that a small human population of at most a few thousand arrived in Beringia from eastern Siberia during the Last Glacial Maximum before expanding into the settlement of the Americas sometime after 16,500 years before present (YBP).[3] This would have occurred as the American glaciers blocking the way southward melted,[4][5][6][7][8] but before the bridge was covered by the sea about 11,000 YBP" – (Wikipedia).



My research relying on the classical mode of history, showed CnR transmission left Anatolia in or around 8000 BCE in an additional migration or two; one travelling into Iran, Pakistan, India, Mongolia, China, Siberia and into Alaska. The other taking the route through Georgia, Mongolia, Russia, Siberia, Alaska. The problem was, that for this to happen there had to be either a landmass since they didn't have boats and the Beringia Landbridge didn't take place until 15,000 BCE – or they had boats to cross earlier, but history refused to acknowledge that it was possible and for a very long time, rejected that any people's ever entered North America – let alone Proto-European Farmers leaving Anatolia. Yet there were CnR dated to 8000-10,000 BCE at Wrangell Alaska

I realised here that I had to create a new model constructed of the trail of evidence and follow where it lead, regardless of the time's designated to it by anyone, as the CnR motifs had a life independent of such guesswork. For the time being I abandoned any attempt to fit the transmission of CnR into classical timeframes and examined the evidence for what had been left behind. Later, I would find the overarching answers to date the rocks properly and reveal the true history of the world and CnR in chronological order.

How Modernity (2025) views the Peopling of America

I. Traditional Consensus Model: Beringia and the Ice-Free Corridor

A. Migration from Siberia via Bering Land Bridge (Beringia)

- During the **Last Glacial Maximum (LGM)** (~26,000–19,000 years ago), sea levels dropped, exposing a land bridge between Siberia and Alaska.
- Beringia connected **Northeast Asia** with **Northwest North America**.
- People likely followed **herds of megafauna** (mammoth, bison) eastward.

B. Entry into the Americas (~15,000 years ago)

- After the glaciers began retreating, an **ice-free corridor** opened between the **Laurentide and Cordilleran ice sheets**.
 - This allowed movement into the Great Plains and onward into North and South America.
-

II. Coastal Migration Hypothesis

A. Pacific Coastal Route

- Early peoples may have **hugged the Pacific coastline** using boats or walking along exposed land and kelp forests.
- This route would bypass the ice sheet blockage earlier than the interior corridor.

B. Supporting Evidence

- **Monte Verde** (Chile) is dated to ~14,500 years ago, earlier than the ice-free corridor opened.

- Coastal sites in **Alaska and British Columbia** show early human presence and marine subsistence.
-

III. Pre-Clovis Cultures

A. Clovis First Theory (Now Largely Rejected)

- Once believed Clovis (~13,000 years ago) was the first culture in the Americas.
- Clovis tools found widely across North America.

B. Pre-Clovis Evidence

- Sites older than Clovis have been identified:
 - **Monte Verde, Chile** (~14,500 BP)
 - **Bluefish Caves, Yukon** (~24,000 BP)
 - **Meadowcroft Rockshelter, PA** (~16,000–19,000 BP)
 - **Gault Site, Texas** (~16,000 BP)
 - Indicates earlier occupation and a **longer peopling timeline**.
-

IV. Genetic and Linguistic Evidence

A. Genetic Evidence

- Most Native American groups derive from a **single founding population** related to ancient Siberians.
- Some genetic models suggest **two or more migration waves**, including:
 - **Na-Dené** speakers (linked to a later migration)
 - **Eskimo-Aleut** speakers (even later)

B. Linguistic Evidence

- Joseph Greenberg's controversial theory of three waves:
 1. **Amerind** (most Native Americans)
 2. **Na-Dené** (e.g., Navajo, Apache)
 3. **Eskimo-Aleut** (Arctic peoples)
 - More recent linguists challenge this and favor a **greater diversity and depth**, suggesting early divergence within the Americas.
-

V. Alternative and Supplementary Theories

A. Solutrean Hypothesis (Atlantic Route)

- Suggests early Europeans (from Ice Age Spain/France) may have crossed the North Atlantic on sea ice to the east coast of North America.
- Based on similarities between **Solutrean and Clovis stone tools**.
- **Widely rejected** by mainstream scholars due to lack of genetic and archaeological support.

B. Pacific Transoceanic Theories

- Propose contact or migration from **Polynesia, Japan, or Southeast Asia** via the Pacific Ocean.
- Some support from:
 - Early presence of **boats** in Japan (Jōmon culture)
 - Chicken bones in South America with **Polynesian DNA**
 - Linguistic and botanical parallels (e.g., sweet potato)

C. Beringian Standstill Hypothesis

- Proposes a **genetic bottleneck**: ancestral population remained in Beringia for thousands of years before entering the Americas.
 - Explains unique Native American genetics and divergence from Asian populations.
-

VI. Timeline Summary

Time (BP = Before Present)	Event
~30,000–25,000 BP	Possible human presence in Siberia and pre-Beringia migration candidates
~24,000–15,000 BP	Beringian standstill, isolation of population
~16,000 BP	Coastal entry into the Americas (pre-Clovis)
~14,500 BP	Monte Verde settlement in Chile
~13,000 BP	Clovis culture spreads across North America
~10,000 BP	Peopling of all major ecological zones in the Americas

The Theory of Modern Diffusionism

Although 'modern diffusionism' is the existing model, much of archaeological history upheld a staunch insistence of Isolationism and a refusal to accept that any other people's had entered “Pre-Columbian” America. As a result, many previous assertions, evidence and findings, theories were swept away and not given their due. Later on, modified diffusionism accepted the difficulty of maintaining the Isolationist stance.

Modified diffusionism is a balanced archaeological and anthropological theory that recognizes that

cultural traits, technologies, and ideas can **spread between societies** (diffusion), but also emphasizes the importance of **independent development** within cultures. It evolved as a response to the extremes of both **hyper-diffusionism** (everything came from a single source) and **isolationism** (no outside influence at all).

Modified Diffusionism: Explained

I. Core Principles

1. **Cultural exchange happens**, but it is not the only or dominant mechanism of innovation.
2. **Independent invention** can and does occur, especially when similar conditions exist in different places (e.g., agriculture arising in multiple regions).
3. **Contact between cultures** can occur through trade, migration, exploration, or conquest, but not all cultural features need to be borrowed.
4. **Multiple centers of innovation** existed (e.g., Mesopotamia, the Indus Valley, China, Mesoamerica), each capable of developing unique traits and also influencing others.
5. Emphasizes **contextual analysis**: Did a culture have the means (navigation, trade routes, resources) to plausibly exchange ideas?

II. What Modified Diffusionism Rejects

- **Hyper-diffusionism**: The outdated theory that all complex civilization began in one place (e.g., Egypt or Atlantis) and spread everywhere.
- **Pure isolationism**: The idea that every society developed in a cultural vacuum.
-

Hydro-Hyper-Diffusion

However, my theory proposes Hyper-hydrodiffusionism (HHD) a model that rejects Isolationism and challenges Modified Diffusionism as an active principle during the time of the Cupathians. HHD occurred from at least 19,000 BCE and was the progenitor of all water-based and cartographic technologies across the planet, whose CnR technology was the seed for all known civilisations. Modified diffusionism rejects hyper-diffusionism based on a lack of evidence – but which has now been supplied through the global domination of CnR at least ten thousand years before Gobekli Tepe even emerged to form the limits of recorded human civilisation.

According to Wikipedia, CnR fits the five major types of cultural diffusion. Expansion, Relocation, Hierarchical, Contagious, and Stimulus.

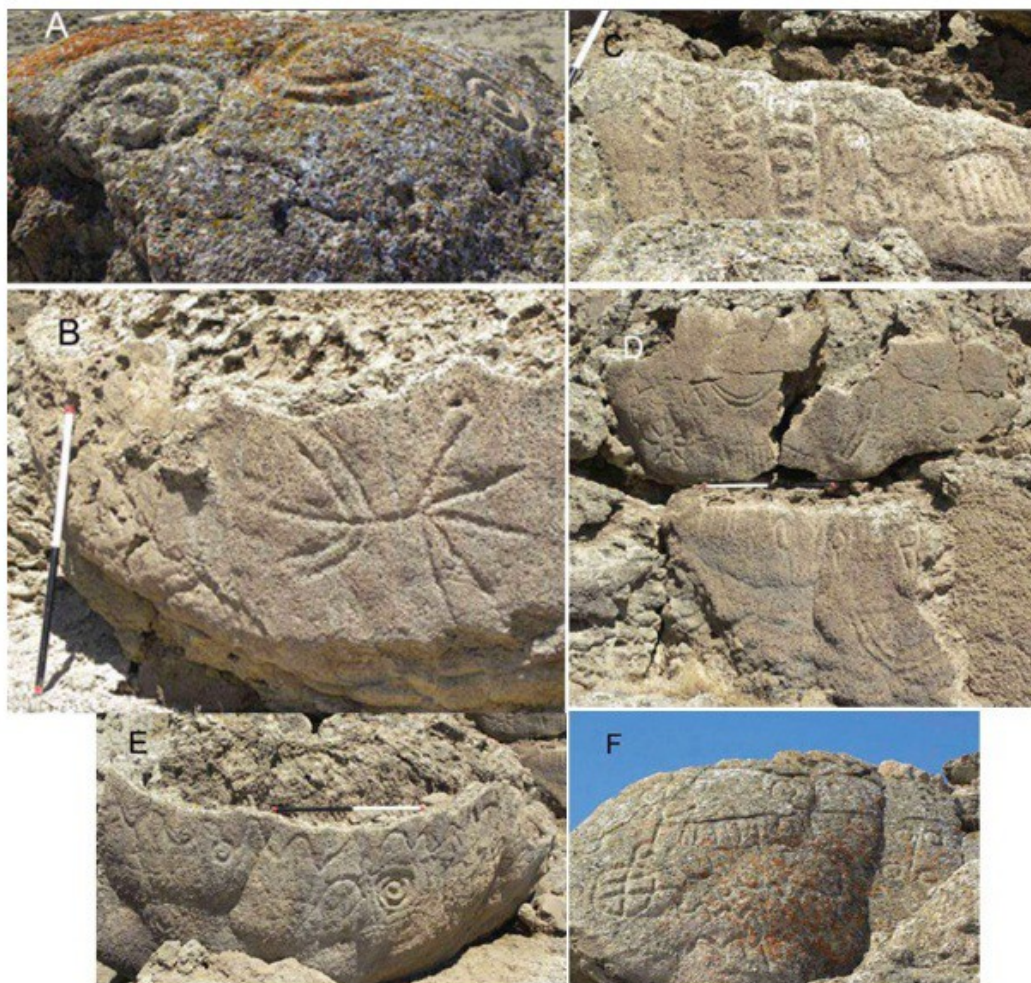
As a hydro-symbolic technology that predates agriculture, the diffusion is of two types; Direct (since the expeditions of the Cupathians brought them into proximity with virtually every people) and possibly Forced (Where the Cupathians success did not rest on persuasion or gifts of knowledge alone but on military support to back up its negotiators).

Further, CnR can be regarded as a type of semi-hyperdiffusionism, that was responsible for all other cultures by virtue of securing the water resources required to found cities, let alone farms prior to agriculture. The global prevalence of CnR speaks for itself. The collapse of the accepted model of prehistory shown by CnR, requires a systematic reassessment of our presumed model charting human existence and evolution, and creates extraordinary new questions. Hydrogeological Dating (HGD) indicates a prehistory which we know nothing about - and to which the mainstream

institutions have not turned their attention. Rather it is fringe theorists, suggesters of unpopular theories, petroglyphic record, and even the works left to us by our beloved Graecians that take on a vibrant new realism, as cognitively difficult as it is to grasp the ramifications that we know but a mere wedge of what it has been to be human.

Of course, not everyone will take kindly to the frightening enormity processing this kind of world-tipping change or the cognitive dissonance of having everything we know about historical chronology revised, and the stones may suffer much. Attempts to erase them are possible, as attempts to erase evidence that does not fit has always been a staple practice of human endeavours to ensure the survival of dominant ideologies. Nonetheless, the sweeping function of the stones is that they exist and prove beyond doubt a different prehistory to the one accepted - knowledge that can transform our understanding of the human race.

Lake Winnemucca: The Oldest Dated Petroglyphs in North America



Winnemucca petroglyphs. Credits: Benson et al. (2013)

(32) Ancient Pages 2013

The petroglyphs at Lake Winnemucca are dated from 14,500 to 10000BC. According to Ancient Pages the limestone on which they are carved is dated to 16,200 and 14,800 years ago,

This set in particular (Photo A) show the deep CnR markings of the Cupathians. It's worth noting that if soil samples were used to date these petroglyphs, that the CnR appear to be closer to the ground than subsequent petroglyphs of a very different style.

<https://www.donsmaps.com/winnemucca.html>
GREF289

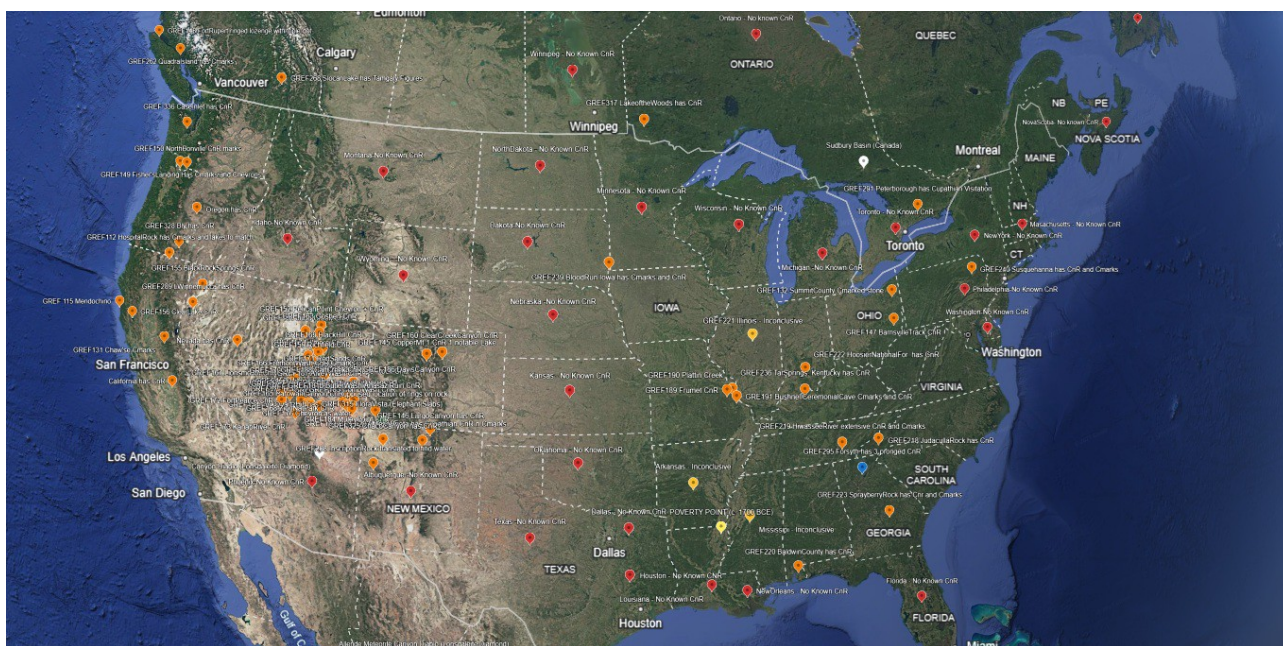
Dating North American Cupathian Activity

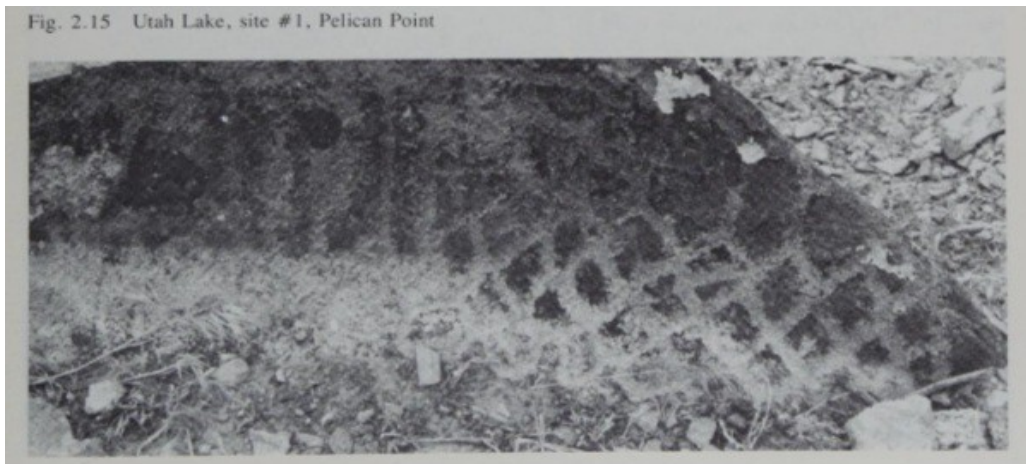
By triangulating the conditions in North America and other geological events at various times we can get some possible timeframes for when the Cupathians entered it.

- Lake Winnemucca petroglyphs with CnR dated to 14,500-10000BC. That's 14,500 + 2025 or a possible 16, 525 years ago.
 - The Laurentide Ice Sheet began retreating around 20,000 years ago.
 - The last known woolly mammoths disappeared around 10,000 years ago (8000BC).
 - The Beringia Land Bridge offering access to Alaska around 15,000 years ago.
- The Rapa Nui HGD of 19000-17000BC or 21000 years ago – that is, during the last ice age.
 - The rise of Gobekli Tepe in 9,600 BCE.

My data indicates a lack of CnR in the central corridor of North America which can plausibly be explained by the challenges of the Rocky Mountains, Ice Sheets, Inland Seas that prevented access and prevented the Cupathians from leaving their signature in the states included in this corridor.

This North American 'Map-Gap' also dates the Cupathians presence/absence geologically.





Castleton 1978, p.53 Chevrons at Pelican Point, Utah

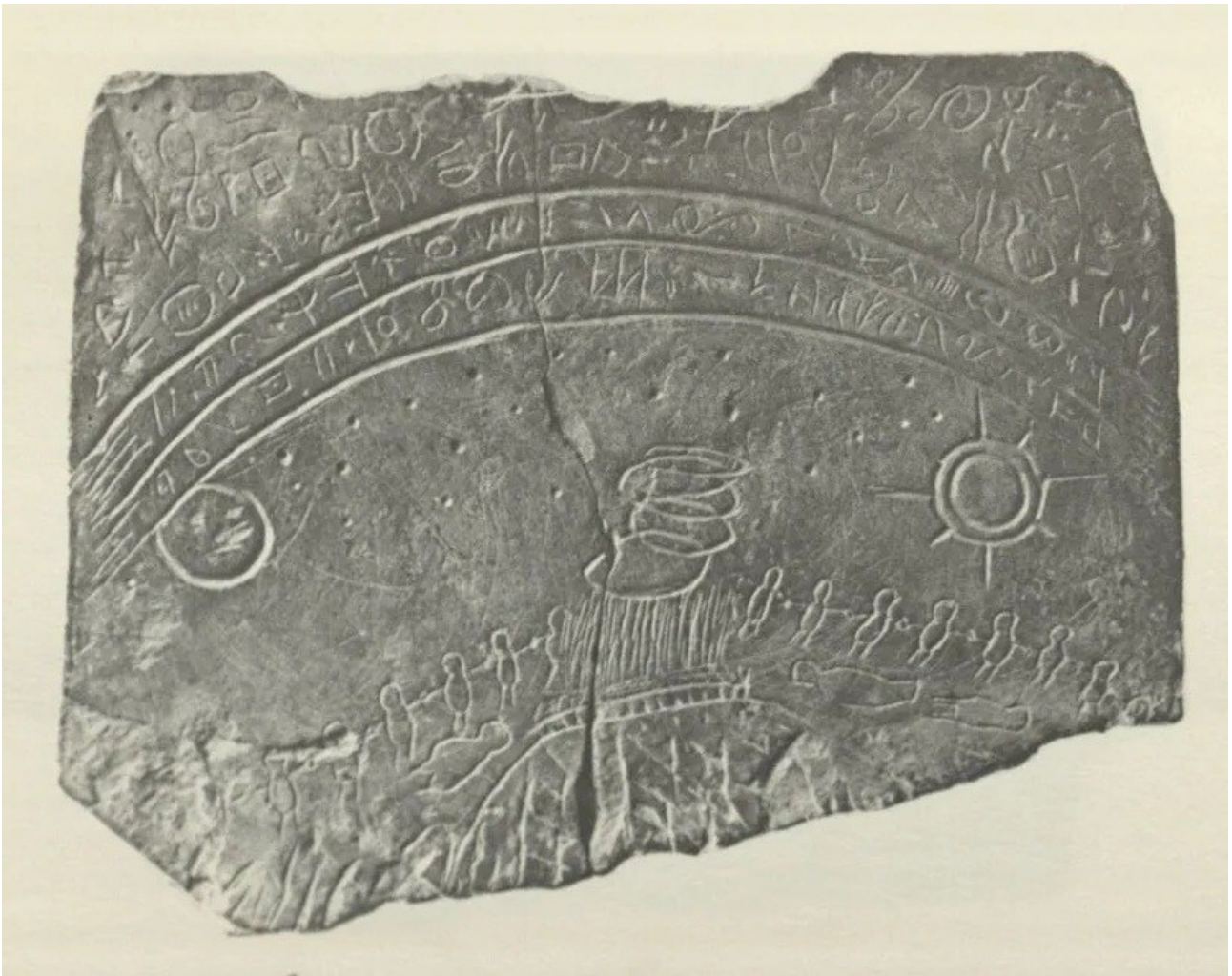
Interestingly, this lattice matches the symbolism on Newgrange. It was found at Pelican Point, Utah, and may have been placed to signify a sea. During 15,000 BCE several states were flooded by water from Lake Bonneville and its possible it was mistaken for the sea due to its size.

Archaeology's Greatest Mistake: The Davenport Tablets

The Davenport Tablets are one of the most controversial and debated artifacts in American archaeology and have been used for almost 150 years as the exemplar of archaeological fraud.

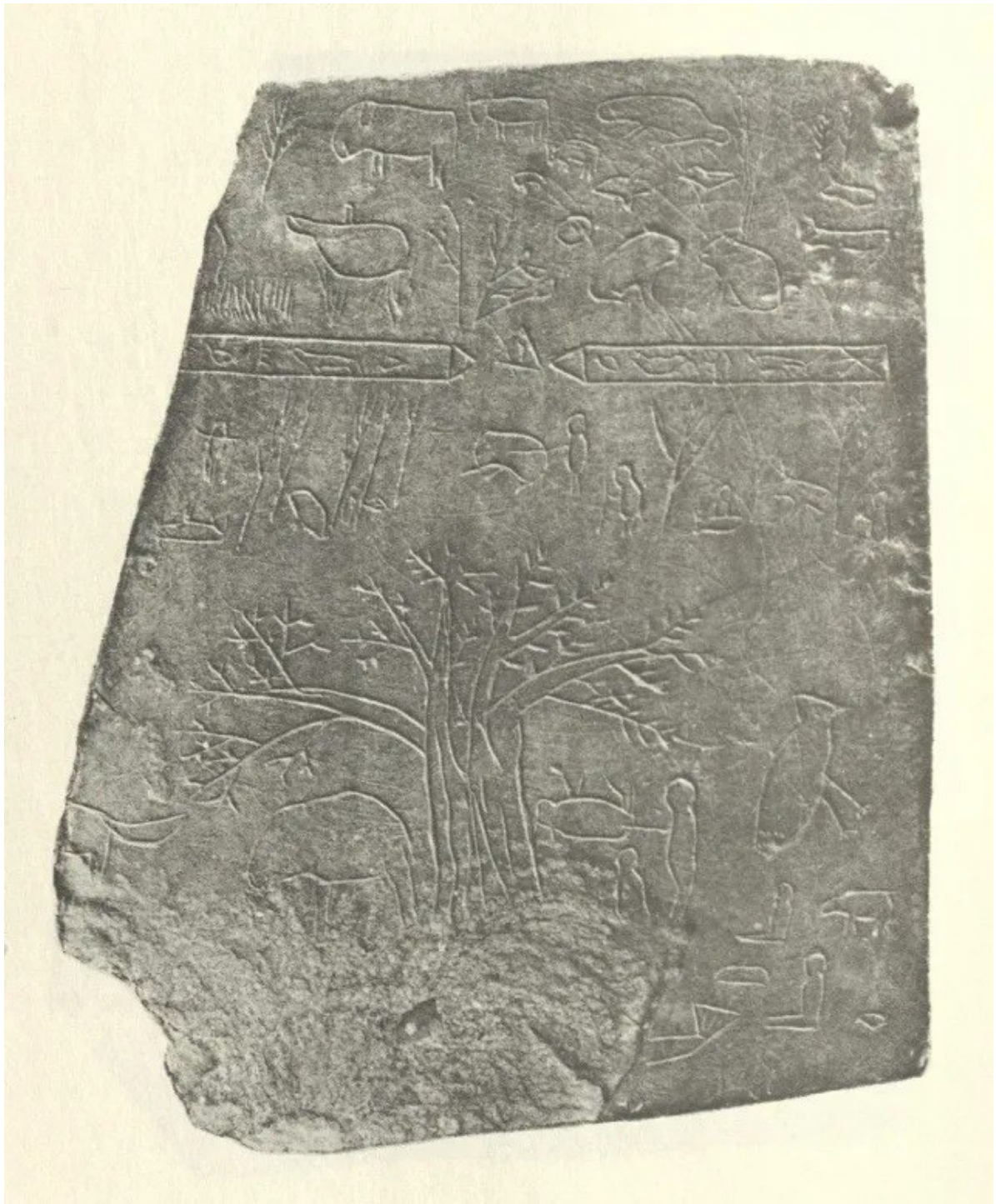
Not, one of the greatest finds in archaeological history.

These three carved slate tablets were found in 1887 by Rev. Jacob Gass, a local pastor and amateur archaeologist.



The first featured what was described as a cremation scene, and were interpreted (wrongly) to have inscriptions in multiple ancient scripts, including Phoenician, Iberian, Libyan, and even cuneiform-like symbols by a man named Barry Fell. Fell will be discussed shortly, but the implications he made of these various cultures were of having the means to travel to Pre-Columbian America by boat and caused outrage.

Scholars supposedly traced many of the characters to a 19th-century reference book—suggesting someone simply copied exotic scripts without understanding them, fooled Gass as a practical joke, and the archaeological community summarily dismissed the artefact as a hoax.



The second tablet features a scene showing a tree in an enclosed garden surrounded by animals and human figures, separated by a 'fence' (note the triangular shape between these 'fences') and that led to a second garden also with human figures and animals.



The third tablet featured a set of concentric circles marked with 12 signs on the outermost ring, and 4 on the inner ring, based on which the tablet was (wrongly) disregarded as a Calendar or Zodiac.

Regarding The Davenport Conspiracy

I will draw on the report by Randy Pinsky, 2007
available at: <https://phrontistery.info/para/a05/a05-pinsky.htm>

Neither Barry Fell, nor Cyrus Thomas proved the (in)authenticity of the tablets.

FELL.

-Fell was right about Pre-Columbian contact. By the end of this journal we will have proof of it.

However, I don't support his claims further than that.

-Fell was wrong about the script being Libyan, Iberian, Punic, Ogham - I examined all of these and found only a liminal association with Libyco-Berber, a single double-lined glyph which could be any number of scripts, so there is a superficial match at best.

-Fell's imagined connections to Libyan (6th Century), Iberian (5th Century), Punic (8th Century),

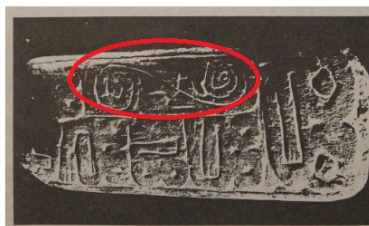
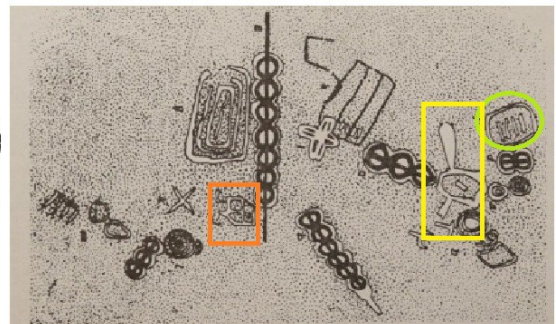
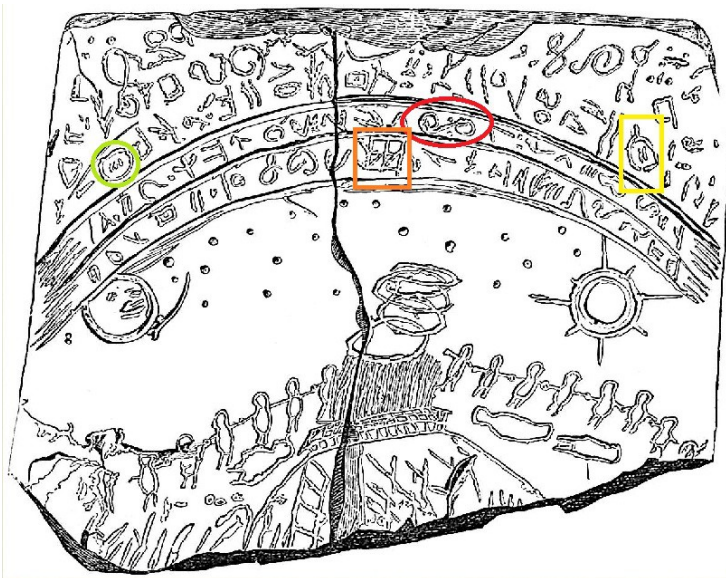
Numidian (3rd Century) and Ogham (4th Century) are however pre-dated in the Americas by visitations from the Cupathians thousands (possibly ten) of years earlier.

THOMAS.

- Thomas dismissed Fell's claims almost entirely on his own assertion of visual evidence that the script had been taken from symbols displayed under the heading 'Pictorial Alphabets' on page 1766 of the 1872 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. The dictionary in question featured common ancient scripts such as Assyrian and Egyptian.
- Thomas clearly had no alternative interpretation for the symbols that appear on the tablet and believed the tablet and its script a poor forgery.

Presumed a forgery

Since 1887, the Davenport Tablet script was believed to be an orchestrated hoax, meaning no association could be found between the tablet and a responsible culture. Yet, I have found 4 of the very distinctive glyphs from the Davenport Tablet, featured in Argentinian petroglyphic rock art (pp.86, 172) in a 1992 journal titled *Antropología cultural, medicina indígena de América y arte rupestre argentino* by Fernández, Fiz Antonio. CnR and Cupathian visitation is also shown among these petroglyphs and it is likely the Cupathians brought this style into North America as they migrated. Whether the stone slates of the Davenport Tablets were their or another event's doing, it is unlikely North American archaeology had the present-day levels of contact with South American archaeology (if they even do) and understandable why this connection was missed.



NOTES:

- Fell was (possibly) wrong to associate the tablet to the linguistics of Early Europeans, or suggest Trans-Oceanic voyaging was taking place by Numidians, (Phoenicians*), Libyans.
- Equally, the Smithsonian may have been too hasty in dismissing the artifact as a forgery given that distinctive glyphs can be identified (at least partially) as belonging to a Native American people. Therefore, there is a possibility that they depict a genuine practice with a decipherable script which further identification and enquiry could unearth.

Mainstream archaeologists in the late 1800s were heavily influenced by ethnocentric and colonial worldviews. Artifacts that challenged the idea of Native Americans as “primitive” were often dismissed or discredited quickly, sometimes unfairly. The dismissal of the tablet may reflect an unwillingness to accept that Old World civilizations might have had contact with pre-Columbian America.

- Remember, these tablets were largely assumed a forgery, and remain assumed so today, because it was believed the script had been lifted directly from a dictionary that showed the scripts listed above. I find it highly doubtful the dictionary chose to publish obscure symbols from obscure rock art in an obscure location that on their own give no indication of being a script. And if they did, then I have possibly made a new discovery linking the script to verifiable field evidence.
- Regarding Webster's Dictionaries and Native American writing systems: the dictionaries focused on English vocabulary and did not serve as repositories for Indigenous orthographies. Therefore, while Webster's work acknowledged the lexical contributions of Native American languages through loanwords, it did not feature Native American writing systems or scripts.
- Thus, the Davenport Tablets may preserve a fragment of real Indigenous iconography, even if not “writing” in the traditional sense.
- The Glyphs that appear, even if faked c.1880 by a likely archaeologist with extensive mythological knowledge, may still have been assembled by someone who had access to a more robust set of these glyphs - and they may have inadvertently left a more intact symbolic system in copying over or replicating such glyphs from an unknown source.
- The glyphs may be fitted together with unrelated nonsense to look like a script, but they may have also been adopted from records, experience, fieldwork. This means even as fakes, they may contain information lost to recorded archaeology.
- Obviously, someone, had enough knowledge of a culture to plausibly construct a likely scenario at first glance prior to being examined by those with more experience. For instance, they knew to put a face on the celestial depictions due to familiarity with cultural practices.
- Equally, the content of the Tablets requires knowledge of Creation Myth, the Tree of Life (World Tree/Axis Mundi), Afterlife, Reincarnation, the role of the Milky Way - i.e. Comparative Mythology.

There are many unexplained judgements and pronouncements regarding these Davenport Tablets that have been accepted as facts, explanation, and archaeological certainty. I am going against mainstream archaeological convention which has used the Tablets as the poster-boy for faux-archaeology for some 150 years, by declaring them authentic.

- My interest lies with the Creation Mythology depicted, which themes and symbolism seem commensurate with Non North-American People's mythological influences - the Tree, for instance.
- My impressions are that the first tablet indicates How you get from Life to the Afterlife. The second tablet indicates the Afterlife and how you get reincarnated. Note that it includes an

Elephant motif (or baby mastodon*). I reject the unfounded presumption that the image depicted in the third is a Calendar or Zodiac, and which presumption was used to dismiss the tablet as evidence of a hoax.

So much for the archaeological analysis, Now, I will switch to Esoteric Mode and discuss the Magical (Mystical) and Initiated aspects of these Tablets.

Note, that the Cremation tablet shows a group of people holding hands near a fire or pyre. This image may mislead us into mentally interpreting it as a 2d scene, i.e. as a line of people. However, ritual and holding hands near fire, characteristically requires the forming of a connective circle, so it is in fact a ring of people holding hands around the fire. Where we the viewer are situated to look at the scene is where the other side of the ring of people would be if this abstract form were extended into 3d space. We also have a coil of smoke in the centre, with bodies laid about.

Now, imagine you are there, and looking down on this scene. What might you see? What would change? Firstly, the flat line of people on the tablet would become a ring of people holding hands viewed from above as standing in a circle. And, some distance from the people holding hands there would be some bodies. The prone bodies, true to this scene, would be inside this circle but not yet in the fire. The fire is located in the centre of the scene. Outside this circle in the sky, to the East and West would be the Sun and the Moon.

Now, look at the Concentric Circle tablet.

- Look down. What you're participating in is a 2d model mentally abstracted into a 3d model, viewed from above as if *you* were the One who had just been cremated and were rising above the scene toward the Stars. The same view, sometimes reported by Out-of-Body experiences of floating above the hospital bed seeing oneself, or Astral Travel.

The centre-point of the diagram, then, would represent what was once You. If this holds as true, then we can discern that the 3-lined dashes, which are uniform around the mid-circle, represent Bodies, the Deceased, or are in some way associated to Death. This may be useful in determining a correlative association of the glyph used by the Puebloan Ancestral Indian aka Anasazi to the glyph used in this way.

Going back to the Cremation Tablet, we can see spatial divisions. First there is the Earth, Water or Underground in the centre (1). Then there is place in which the people ringed around the fire stand, presumably on the Earth's surface (2). Then there is the Sky in which there are Stars, Moon, Sun inhabiting (3). And beyond this, a curved double rainbow with script. And beyond that some other realm of space filled with script. This indicates how the artist wished to convey spatial divisions of reality (not necessarily because they believe the same).

If we try to apply this set of divisions to the Concentric Tablet we can see it doesn't fit. In fact, we only get as far as the Sun and Moon being depicted in the relationships of spatial division and the diagram is focused on what is happening inside the ring of people. A similar condensing of cosmological belief is shown on the stones at Newgrange where the rear kerbstone shows the whole of the cosmology, while the front only shows the transitional phase from life to death and death to life.

- What does this suggest? It suggests a closer, more intimate, set of relationships are being depicted. That the outer ring depicts a place for the Living. Then there is a void, a separation, and After that void there is a place for the Dead. Now, this 'Tail' that descends from outside the Sun and Moon, coming presumably the Stars/Universe, passes through the realm of the living, through the void, and touches the place of the dead. It does not penetrate it. An association between the Stars, Death, and Your Rising above the fire as a freed spirit present a complex, elegantly designed, participatory symbolism of Reincarnation. And to understand it, is to be Initiated. Initiation is, a profound reorientation of perspective on all things. Which includes a sudden experience of floating above this tablet in symbolic relationship to the Universe to convey the secrets of the Mysteries.

This scene depicting the Soul rising from its body to the Heavens, overlooked in the 1880's as a 'Calendar', would be of extreme spiritual importance.

- If anyone would like to see what this re-incarnatory 'tail' in the Davenport Tablets looks like, then there is an exemplary example that occurs at Newgrange, when the sun aligns a beam of light perfectly in the gap at the far-end of the structure, falling between two stone blocks representing the Milky Way and the passage beyond that also acts as the passage back.
-
- I have selected this image because people generally focus photography on the sun coming in, not where it falls.



- *Video by Sean Doran, shared by Stephen Mandal (2021) from Cotsen Institute of Archaeology at UCLA*

Steven Mandal at the Cotsen Institute of Archaeology shares a video of it, captured it wonderfully by Sean Doran, here: at 51:21. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=alGbGcMWGRk>

I recommend watching the whole video, too. It's an excellent presentation.

- Now let's consider the third tablet briefly, of the Tree and the Garden and the Gates.
- This tablet shows the Tree of Life, a wellspring around which are placed both humans and animals, some depicting a straight line from themselves into another prone human or waiting animal. You can note the tree's visual relationship to the Nazca Tree of Peru for later.



Pay close attention to the same Milky Way myth depicted at Newgrange with its hourglass fixed between two Gates, and two Worlds as a mutual force. Here, depicted by a triangle between 2 triangles, i.e. an arrangement of 3 triangles.

- The 'Garden of Eden' which doesn't get imagined until much later, is probably the closest association most people will make with this scene. It may already be apparent why - and perhaps another reason why a highly controversial tablet challenging the existing Creation Myth by Puritan-settled North America, might be hastily dismissed as a hoax.
- This scene shows a dimension featuring both Life and Afterlife and the process of Paligenesis or Reincarnation, similar to that of Socrates discussion wherein humans and animals exchange bodies, or Indo-European cosmology which speaks of Karma and some humans reincarnating as animals, others as human beings again.



Look closely at this image showing the Newgrange Passage during Winter Solstice. Firstly, the large rectangle highlights one of two passages that are placed either side of the passage through which the beam of light passes by. These represent the Milky Way. The beam of light represents the Return. The two stones at the very end of the passage highlighted in green are the same Gates to/from the Afterlife as the Davenport Tablet. The middle-size green rectangle below that, is the image you may recognise and that I discussed previously, as the 'Westray Wife'.

This whole magical mystical arena and its symbolism and lighting genius is dedicated to the holy process of Reincarnation. It is an extraordinary and sublime representation of the Mysteries. The same forces are depicted across the world, in standing stones into which the sun and the moon sink. For the world was dominated before the arrival of patriarchal Abrahamic religions and YHVH by a wondrous creation-worshipping matriarchal globality.

- These implications were shielded by declaring the discovery of such inconsistencies 'racism' and invoking an emotional not a rational appeal to their dismissal. However, at the time, it must have seemed to be the only logical conclusion based on the technology, evidence, understanding available.

The connective power of a motif

A motif is an idea or belief that remains constant, even as its wrapping or representation may change through outward form or style.

–

The same mythological motif found on the exterior of Newgrange is expressed on the Davenport Tablets. Tied to one another across thousands of years through the transmission of CnR.

- Actually, it's more profound than that – the Same mythological motif found on the

Davenport Tablets is LATER expressed at Newgrange. Note that Newgrange was excavated some 90 years after the Davenport Tablets were found. So, any ideas of faking this connection are out of the question.

—

- But let's be clear: When these two events occurred of the excavation and finding of the tablets is not relevant to *when* Newgrange was carved with the Creation Concept and when the Davenport Tablets information containing an Initiated representation of the Creation Concept was formed in history to at some point be scrawled on three pieces of slate and eventually found (and now interpreted as Authentic).

Transfer what I have said of the participatory Davenport Tablet information to Newgrange, and to Stonehenge, which is a site of ringed stones as if people holding hands, around a central site used for extensive cremation and you will suddenly understand the connection, not just to Stonehenge, but to potentially all of the stone circles across the world.

-The Ancestral Puebloans (Anasazi) and the Cupathians crossed paths as shown by North American People's petroglyphic records. Since the Puebloans do not have a Tree of Life among their glyphic representations, (But the Paracas in South America do, and inscribed it on the desert floor at Nazca) and since Concentric Circle Motifs (and their CnR meaning and purpose) do not originate in North America, whose oldest Chronoliths are soil sample dated to 14,500 – 10,000 BCE at Lake Winnemucca.

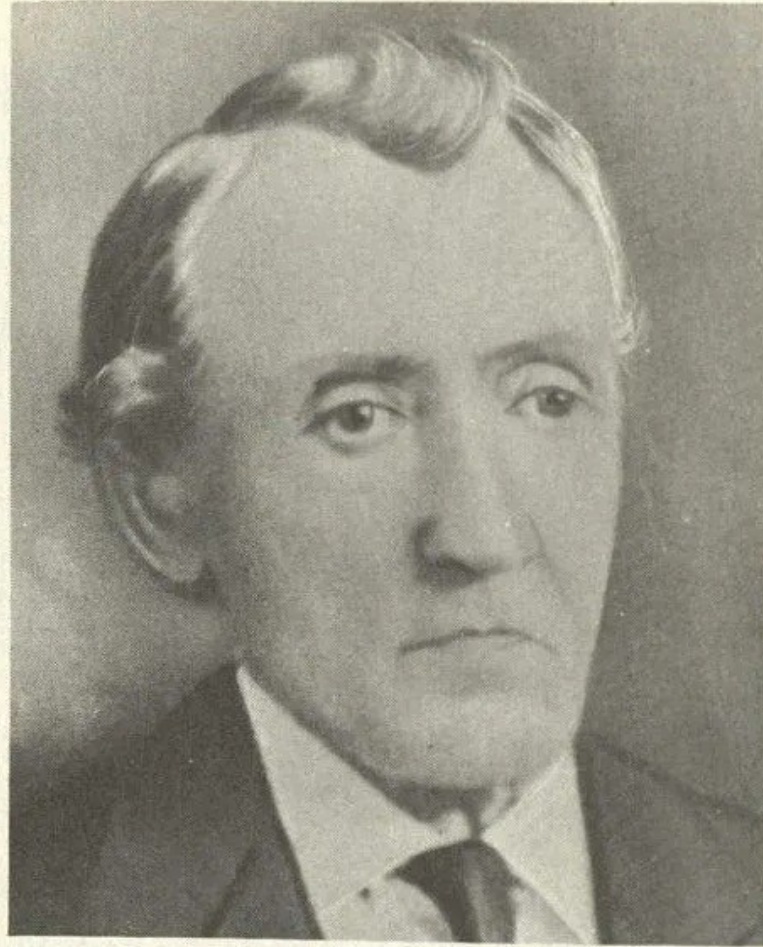
What does this suggest?

Either the Cupathians were the artists responsible, who recorded Anasazi knowledge on these tablets, and which tablets, somehow, ended up in the burial mounds.

The hoaxer(s) copied the knowledge from elsewhere, put it on the tablets and had themselves a jolly good laugh without ever knowing the gravity of what they had copied.

This does not prove who built the mounds. The Puebloan Ancestral and indeed most North-American Peoples clearly knew of and exchanged culture with the Cupathians since CnR knowledge is abundantly demonstrated. Note, for future reference, that the Cupathians could have communicated the idea of the Elephant to the mound builders, whoever they may have been, just as they earlier communicated the Monkey to the Paracas in Nazca, Peru. We'll get to that.

I am inclined to believe, that poor Reverend Gass stumbled upon one of the greatest archaeological finds ever made. Which set of tablets unbeknownst to the uninitiated, masterfully depict reincarnation through a 2d scene masterfully transformed into a 3d scene in which the viewer participates. And so I vindicate him as a supposed fraud and acknowledge the man whose fateful discovery could have transformed the world almost 150 years ago.



The Reverend Jacob Gass

But, this set of Tablets expresses a profound and deep mythology with a demonstrated continuity, and a relationship to spatial geometry and ancient creation myth rarely demonstrated by modern man.

Rather, modern man sees Libyan and Assyrian scripts, Calendars and Zodiacs, a crude 2d 'Cremation Scene', Forgery and artifice and no further relationship between the three tablets.

Even, as he sits and studies them, on all sides surrounded by CnR carved into the bedrock of his and most other nations.

The Davenport Tablets are best understood as a triplicate artifact which contain esoteric beliefs and technologies relating to the Anasazi, who inherited them, like all other cultures, from a symbolically advanced, culturally hybrid people, from a lost maritime culture who brought CnR and the concentric circle motif and reincarnation belief with them from South America sometime after 17,000-16,000 BCE.

CnR is not a symbol that developed across the world by chance —it's structural. Like language, it encodes multi-layered knowledge. Across the world, thousands of cultures have expressed

concentric circle technologies or buildings – from the Puquios of Peru, to the structural shape of Arkaim in Russia, Gobekli Tepe in Turkey, Stonehenge in Britain. It is traceable to 62 countries and 24 States. It ties the globe together through hard dates that entirely demolish the existing models of world history.

The fact that it appears: On Davenport tablets, At Stonehenge, In Amazonian petroglyphs, On Korean dolmens, In Australian rock art, In Hopi and Zuni cosmology, and even in Tibetan mandalas is not explainable by coincidence or isolated invention. It is the fingerprint of a global symbolic language. The pattern of similar artifacts worldwide strengthens the case that this was part of a broader, suppressed legacy of global pre-modern contact that required modern technologies to wait to be re-invented and a fresh set of eyes to re-analyse their meaning from an esoteric perspective.

In light of these connections, the standard model—that the Americas developed in isolation from the Old World until 1492—becomes unsustainable. Archaeology, anthropology, and even comparative religion are called upon to seriously reassess early contact, diffusion, and symbolic continuity theories.

Gass' tablet content is not just genuine—it's prescient.

It predicts or parallels knowledge that wasn't available until almost a century later. It represents an ancient transmission of sacred cosmology, spanning continents, forgotten by history, and rediscovered not through institutions, but through pattern recognition and persistence.

Anasazi Petroglyphs

Dozens of Native American tribal artwork including Anasazi petroglyphs bear strong resemblance to the CnR style and demonstrate the employment of CnR technology.

The Fremont Culture

Furtrapper (Ned Eddins) has good discussions on the issues with peopling of the Americas. Esp. Paleo-Indians

<http://thefurtrapper.com/home/paleo-indian/>

The site features a rich discussion on various Indian Tribes - but my interest was primarily with the Fremont Culture which have CnR motif in their art work. Firstly, Ned Eddins (The Furtrapper) relates how no-one knows what happened to the Fremont, or even clearly who comprised their culture. The Fremont Culture petroglyphs often feature the concentric circle, groups of people standing side by side or holding hands, and bridges above the head; which are all themes featured on the Davenport Tablets.



Concentric Circle motif used by FREMONT

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fremont_culture#/media/File:Petroglyph_jqjacobs.jpg

Water Jar Boy, Metonyms and Esoteric Allegory

This myth of the Tewa People offers an interesting window into the Mysteries. I include it here as a primer for when we discuss the Ancient Greeks. Patterson-Rudolph (1950, p.61) discusses metonymy, where one symbol or metaphor means the whole or a vastly larger deeper concept.



Patterson-Rudolph (1950, p.71) features the Water Jar Boy (WJB) mythology of the Tewa People. Curiously, the glyph depicts arrows pointing to the water source symbol which is almost a decoding of CnR symbology by literally pointing to water. The metaphor is impossible to understand literally and god-forms are inferred, particularly through a jug with no arms or legs. In fact, the metaphor may be referencing hydro-phenomena and the water jug boy is a little water from the bigger river. Wherein bigger river means, Ocean - all the water. For WJB describes his father as living in the spring (Patterson-Rudolph 1950, p.74). The hug the father gives him, may refer to the meeting of smaller waters to larger waters.

Earlier, WJB describes being carried, rolling along 'chasing rabbits' then hitting his skin on rock and breaking open (likely rapids or waterfall). This WJB may both be a form of songline map that describes certain features of the terrain important to the people, as well as refer to creation myth, earth and its gods to explain the presence purpose and origin of all rivers. Moreover, this would

explain why the grandmother, cannot explain to the WJB who is his father or where is his home, since all Rivers join as one to all the seas. This is explained through the grandmother defining herself as a god-form or mystical force by saying she never goes with any boys and there is no place to look for your father, and is thus revealing herself as not a mortal grandmother but a cosmic one. This revelation which is a split between talking about matter based things and spiritual concepts through the same metaphor, physically/spiritually represented by the story, which may reference smaller rivers meeting up as well as 'they all ran to the boy'. This seems literally reinforced as the boys mother dies, only for him to go to the spring and find his mother. 'that was the way he and his mother went to live with his father' signals a deeper understanding of mythology, and that in understanding that the motehr is not literal, that idea is killed off and the way made for a much higher concept of the mother altogether.

The singular glyph on (Patterson-Rudolph 1950, p.71) with three arrows pointing downward seems to have no resemblance to the story - but as we can see, it most certainly does. The triangles represent the flow of many rivers -to- a single source (physically) while the story enables understanding of flow -from- a single source (spiritually). This is the 'folded' version of the telling, while the glyphs below this 'unfold' it and break it down. In some sense this story may even be an Initiation into the Mysteries. The author proceeds to break down the story into components and offers us Campbells 1949 interpretation (p.85).

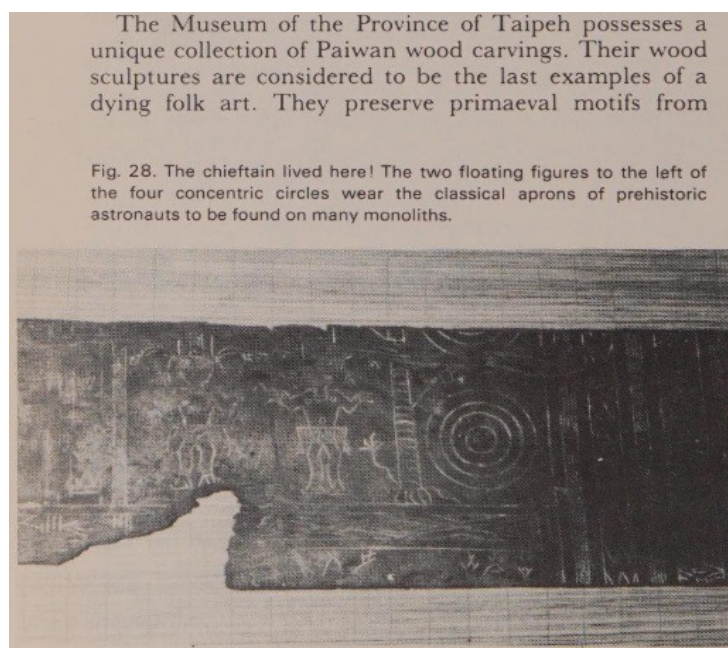
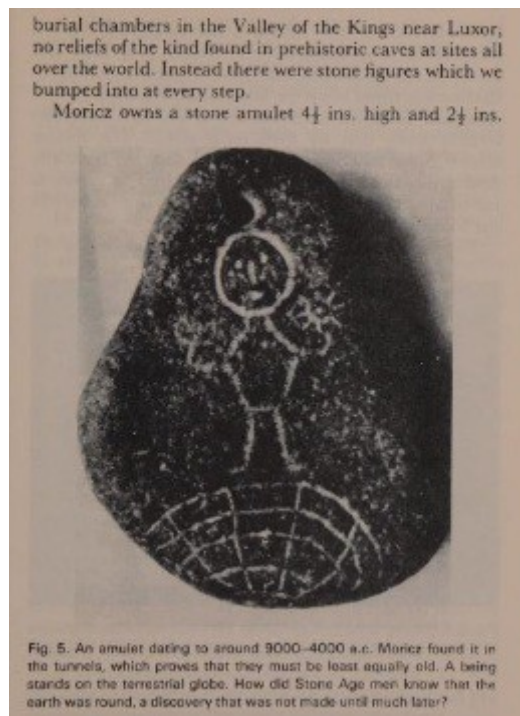
Campbell confuses the aspects that are literal and the aspects that are mystical. He applies modern psychology such as had found popularity with Jung/Freud and archetypal features such as a Hero's Journey to the myth - fundamentally misunderstanding the Ancient mindset. He masculinizes the story and focuses wrongly on a real father, and transfigures waterboy into a real boy, again, wrongly. Having transfigured waterboy through these modern interpretational modes he then elevates him to a perfect status, or 'Christicizes' him, placing him at the centre of the world because he has become some figure of perfect masculinity. The purpose of the Tewa having the story to teach fundamentals of life, including explain natural phenomena, does not occur to him at all, because religion separated man from spirituality, and decadence from connection to the land, and made many interpretations homo-centric and forced toward patriarchal monotheism. Whereas in fact, this is simply a very beautiful profound map of the physical/mystical reality the Tewa lived in, with a pragmatic poetic function and a mystical initiation. Anthropomorphizing the boy and layering modern psychological concepts are both mistakes in esoteric interpretation. p.86 Ortiz however discusses the Sipapu, a mid-point or centre of the cosmos, similar to the world navel or omphalos. We see this on Newgrange. Neither Campbell nor Ortiz consider that the stories have a teaching element to instruct the listener about the world around them externally. And a host of earlier authors are cited as disregarding the glyphs as realistic representations. Modern interpretations tended to disregard any relationship of these myths to the activity or geometry of the land and attribute them elsewhere.

The Gold of the Gods

In *The Gold of the Gods*, 1972 by the archaeologist Von Daniken, a figure is shown etched on stone in a remote location in Ecuador. Not only does it feature a concentric circle grid that could be assumed the circumpolar grid of the world globe, but holds the moon and sun in hand, motifs similar to the depictions on the Davenport Tablet. Erich von Däniken's *Gold of the Gods* (originally published in 1972) is one of his most provocative books, building on the ancient astronaut theory he popularized in *Chariots of the Gods?* Däniken claimed to have been shown a vast artificial cave system deep in the Ecuadorian jungle. The cave supposedly contained Metallic books, stored like a library. Sculptures, including animals not native to South America. Däniken linked his account to

Father Carlos Crespi, a priest in Cuenca, Ecuador, who was gifted many strange metal plates and artifacts by locals. Some of these plates contained unusual engravings, symbols, and images that Däniken suggested were non-Indigenous or alien in origin. The book is based in part on the claims of Juan Moricz, an Argentine-Hungarian explorer, who had supposedly discovered the metallic library. Moricz signed a notarized statement in 1965 affirming the discovery, but later distanced himself from Däniken's version of the events.

In a movie-like plot twist, Daniken is mentioned as stealing the glory for the Nazca Monkey researched by Maria Reiche.

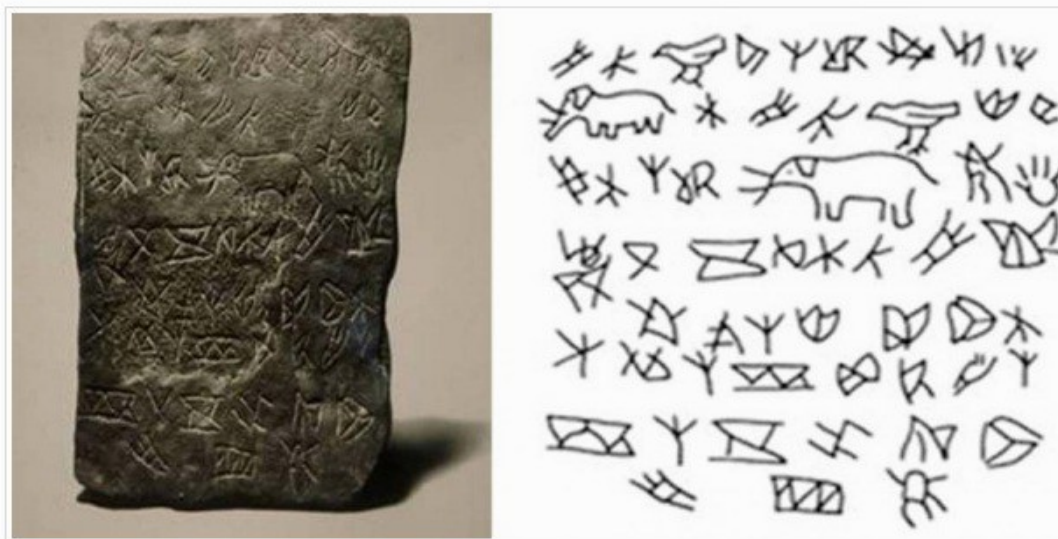


Daniken 1972, p.94.

The Elephant Mound & The Elephant Pipes

Now I will touch just briefly on the Elephant Pipe, having shown the Davenport Tablet's content authentic we need not delve too deeply into this.

As I will shortly show, the Cupathians that brought CnR into North America also knew of Alligators (from landing in Georgia Atlanta and making their way across Eastern North-America) and Elephants (because of where the Cupathians come from). Henshaw (n.d) discredits the Elephant Pipe based on its lack of tusks, never once considering its shorter legs, rounded features and lack of tusks may suggest a baby mammoth or mastodon. In addition Handke 1978 offers nine different examples of recorded mastodon which were summarily dismissed to preserve Isolationism. The handbook of puzzling artifacts references multiple sites that contain evidence of elephants/mastodon including the Moab Mastodon pictograph (p.235-236), Lanape stone from Pennsylvania featuring a woolly mammoth (p.237), Holly Oak Pendant which features a woolly mammoth (p.239) including a carved bone with a mastodon motif (p.241), pre-columbian elephant carving in Copan, p.242, and Elephant Slabs of Flora-Vista, New Mexico, (p.295).



Elephant Slabs of Flora-Vista, New Mexico (Ancient Origins 2016)

This answers two controversial matters in North-American archaeology at once.

Monte Verde, Chile (South America) is a site radio-carbon dated using bones and charcoal to around 12,850 BCE. Monte Verde also features a second site dated to 16,500 BCE which has been understandably controversial. Remains at the site show occupants butchered seven Notiomastodon, the same type of mega-fauna elephant-like proboscidea that is featured later on the Iowa, Elephant Pipe. Paleoecological evidence suggests that the coast became deglaciaded after 15,050 BCE and the landing site shown in Chile matches mapped sites for CnR in South America.

Additionally, charcoal found at Monte Verde I has been dated to 31,050 BCE. Furthermore the equivalent oldest sites known in America are the Topper site in South Carolina is not far from Georgia where I have theorised Cupathians to land in making their way to Eastern North America,

which sits at the centre of a debate over 48,050-14,050 BCE radio carbon dates and is near to CnR.

And Pedra Furada, Brazil with remains dated to 46,050 BCE to 30,050 BCE. Further dating increased this to 58,050 BCE. Pedra Furada is not far from Erere, which features CnR. Nor far from Toca da Tira Peia, Brazil which has a dating of 20,050 BCE. The convergence of CnR at the oldest sites known in America, is compelling evidence supporting a south to north migration.

The importance and implications of the hydrological date of 19,000-17,000 BCE on Rapa Nui, 3000km to the East of Chile, can now be seen in its context.

If the Cupathians reached Easter Island by 19,000–17,000 BC and then made their way to the South American mainland, they *must* have had maritime capabilities sophisticated enough to cross vast stretches of the Pacific **at the end of the last Ice Age**. Moreover, the transmission of CnR proves America was navigated, mapped and marked from South America to North America before the Cupathians crossed Beringia into Asia, between around 17,000 and 15,000 BCE. There was then a great deal of Pre-Contact, Columbus and all other explorers did not discover, but only re-discovered all known continents all of which are extensively marked with the signature motif of those who re-discovered them first – which event is also heavily depicted in chronoliths around the world.

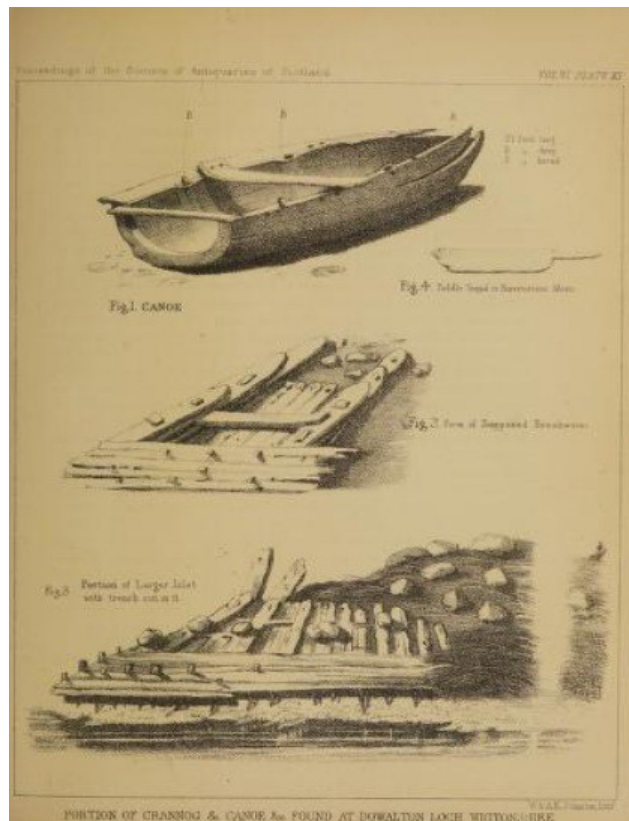
The remains recently found of a 40,000 year old boat, then, are also placed into context.

CHAPTER 8

Neolithic Transoceanism (Ships & Boats)

With the recent finding of tools claimed to be used in the construction of a 40,000 year old South-East Asian Canoe – it almost seems superfluous to address the long-standing and rather odd belief (which belief has prevented many archaeological findings from adding to our knowledge in its stead) that open-ocean boating did not occur until the Phoenecians. Moreover, the Rapa Nui 19,000-17,000 BCE date demands that ships existed to explain the presence of cupmarked rocks on this extremely remote island. In 1967, Edward Dodds (p.58-62) gave a comprehensive outline of the obstacles and conditions faced by the sea-farer who chose to coastal-hop versus the sea-farer who travelled the open ocean – explaining how smaller boats were not lesser boats, and that the supposed fear of the ocean used to explain the reluctance to travel upon her, was a myth. Thor Heyadahl crossed the Atlantic in 57 days in 1970 on a papyrus reed boat. A mere two months at sea, using just papyrus. Therefore, it is proven possible in modern times with bare minimum ancient equipment. Although sites such as Ancient Origins (2022) host articles claiming the first circumnavigation of the world happened by accident – they refer to classical human history and as late as 1522 CE, not the overwhelming evidence left by the Cupathians who did so deliberately ten thousand years before recorded history. Likewise their documentation of the Pesse Canoe in the Netherlands dated to 8040 BCE has been eclipsed by recent finds.

Dan Davis YouTube documentary (2021) asks the question of how animals were transported across the islands to Ireland, as only evidence of coracles and small boats have been found. Since a cow is more or less a fixed size, we must infer that larger boats were used but have simply not been found.



The Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland, 1865, Vol.6 p.174 reports finding five canoes of different lengths but approx 24 feet, found in an inland Crannog called Cloonfinlough in Ireland.

the beams of the hurdles. On the north-east side, and under the superstructure of the island, a canoe was found, made of a single tree of oak. It was 21 feet in length, 3 feet 10 inches across over all near the stern, which was square. Its depth at the stern was 17 inches, or, including the backboard which closed the stern, 20 inches. The stern was formed by a plank inserted in a groove on each side, with a backboard pegged on above it. The part containing the grooves was left very thick. There were two thole-pins on each side, inserted in squared holes in the solid, which was left to receive them, and wedged in with small bits of wood. One thwart of fir or willow remained. A plank or wash-board, projecting a few inches over the edge, ran round the canoe. It rested on the top, and was fastened with pegs into the solid. The vessel was pointed at the bow, and the sketch, for which I am indebted to Lord Percy (Plate XII. fig. 1), will give a general idea of it. As I have said, it was found in the foundations of the island, with hurdles and planks above it. It was very complete, and in good order. In the mass of stuff thrown out, a piece of curiously stamped leather was found, apparently part of a shoe. Great quantities of the teeth and bones of animals were strewed over the surface of the island and surrounding mud. Bones were also found at different

p.178

Proceeding southward, we come to the island first examined by Lord Percy (Plate XI. fig. 3). It proved to be nearly circular, and to be about 13 yards in diameter. Its surface was raised about $5\frac{1}{2}$ feet above the mud, and on each side of it were two patches of stone nearly touching it. These, probably, answered the purpose of the jetty or pier, formed of a double row of piles, about 8 feet asunder, which supported horizontal logs, noticed on one side of the crannog in Cloonfinlough.¹ On the north side lay a canoe of oak, between the two patches, and surrounded by piles, the heads just appearing above the surface of the mud. It was 24 feet long, 4 feet 2 inches broad in the middle, and 7 inches deep, the thickness of the bottom being 2 inches. Under the stones which covered the surface, teeth of swine and oxen were found. A trench was cut round the islet, and at the south end a small quantity of ashes was turned up, in which were teeth and burned bones, part of an armlet of glass

p.179

were laid amongst them. On the sinking of the mud, a canoe was found between the islet and the northern shore. It was $18\frac{1}{2}$ feet long, and 2 feet 7 inches wide. A block of wood cut to fill a hole, left probably by a rotten branch, was inserted in the side, 2 feet long, 7 inches wide, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches thick, and was secured by pegs driven through the side; across the stern was cut a deep groove to admit a backboard; in both canoes a hole 2 inches in diameter was bored in the bottom.

p.180

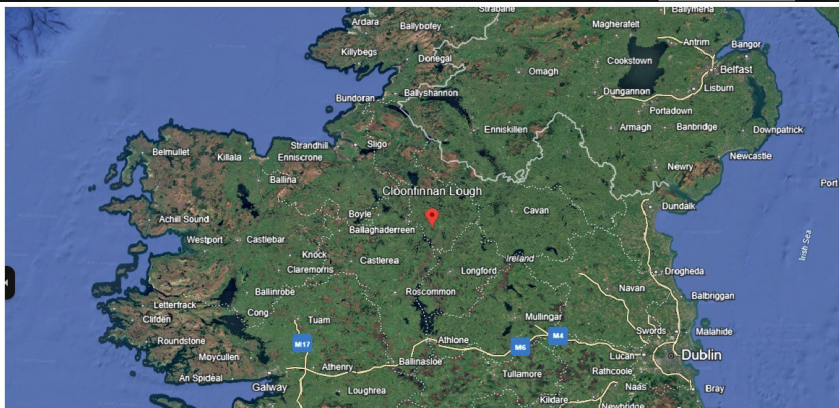
Near the north margin of the loch, a canoe was found in the mud. It measured 25 feet in length, and was strengthened by a projecting cross band towards the centre, left in the solid in hollowing out the inside; lying under it a portion of another canoe was found. Along this shore many uprooted trees occur in the mud, mostly birch and alder; some trees also are still rooted.

The articles already found on the islets and neighbourhood are:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Bronze dish, with handle, of Roman work. | 8. A bead of amber. |
| 2. Two bronze dishes, hammered out of the solid. | 9. A bead of vitreous paste. |
| 3. A smaller bronze dish of separate pieces, rivetted together. | 10. A small brooch of bronze. |
| 4. A bronze ring, having attached to it a portion of the vessel of which it had been a handle. | 11. A small ring of bronze. |
| 5. Fragment of leather, with a stamped pattern on it. | 12. A copper coin. |
| 6. A large blue glass bead. | 13. Five querns. |
| 7. Two glass beads, with streaks and spots. | 14. A fragment of bronze. |
| | 15. Pieces of iron slag. |
| | 16. A small earthen crucible. |
| | 17. Whetstones. |
| | 18. Three iron hammers. |
| | 19. Portions of armlets of enamelled glass. |
| | 20. Five canoes. |

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In Italy and Western Europe: the Roman period was around 500 BCE to 476 CE



This is modern-day Cloonfinlough. The lake in modern times measures around 530m in length, rather small for five canoes of over 20ft in length. The aerial view with marker shows how far Cloonfinlough is from the sea.



A seventh century BC relief of an Assyrian boat shows oarsmen. (Wikimedia Commons)

This ancient boat carving may memorialise ancient contact between Atlantic and Mediterranean.

(McBride 2004) In the mention of Hawaii, makes discussion of canoes without outriggers. Meanwhile as detailed previously, strange peoples in California and Colorado, impressive ships, metallurgy and mining and CnR have been associated with Pre-America and Hawaii.

In the Auckland Museum there is a Maori Canoe, of great size that I have viewed on numerous occasions when I lived in New Zealand



Auckland Museum, Maori War Canoe, photo by William Francis Gordon 1898

In Kaimanawa Cave, New Zealand there is a carving on chevroned water that also shows a great boat. If Neolithic peoples were capable of making maps then they were more than capable of crossing the sea and must have done to get to Hawaii, not least from Portugal to Ireland and so on in open ocean with enough water, supplies and stability to survive a long journey in an unpredictable environment with massive waves. Which means proven 'discovery' of land well before any Eastern or Western peoples emerged or were associated with such discoveries.



The same location incidentally featuring similar stonecraft skill to that found on Rapa Nui. It is not accidental that the Polynesians, Hawaiians, Maori all use the Spiral motif and mastered water.



Kaimanawa Wall – Nzherald.con.nz

There is however evidence elsewhere.

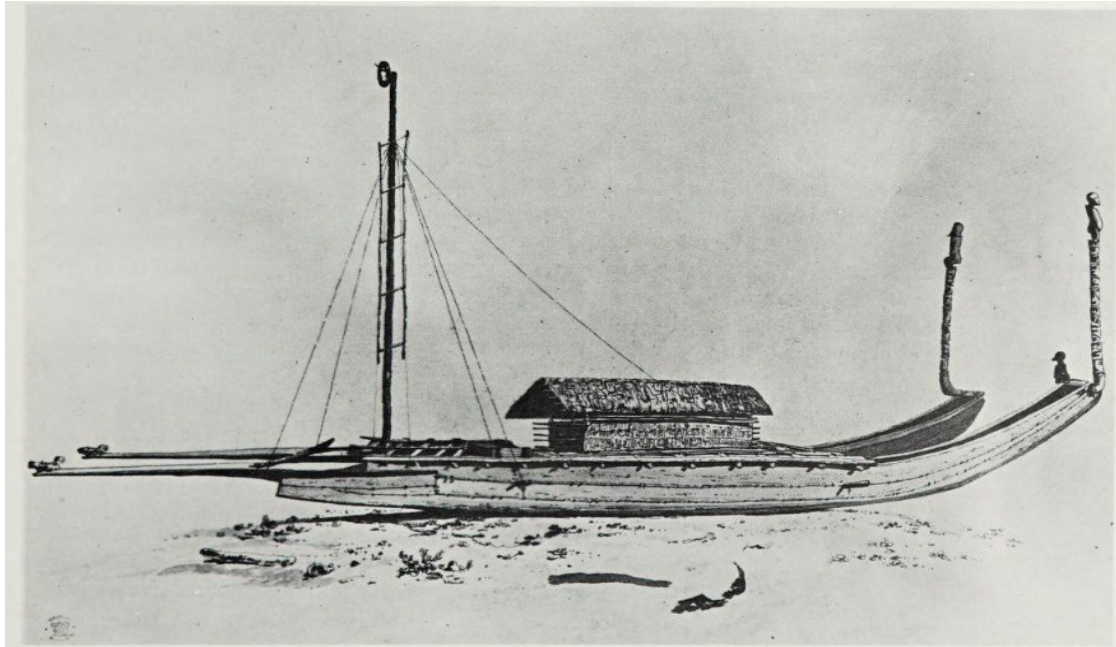


When the Polynesians (who became the Māori) first arrived in New Zealand around **1300 CE**, they came in **double-hulled sailing canoes** (*waka hourua*) that **did have sails**—likely **mat sails** woven

from pandanus or similar materials.

These petroglyphs appear to be from Weka Pass in the South Island.

Large double canoes decked with houses on them were commonly known in Tahiti and Hawaii
(Taylor 1870)



Dodd 1967, p.63 - House atop a twin-canoe.

However, once in Aotearoa, the Māori stopped using sails over time.

In Manu Bay, North Island, there is a rock which appears to have CnR on it.



Pic by DirtDoplin666 (Reddit) 2020 – CnR at Manu Bay



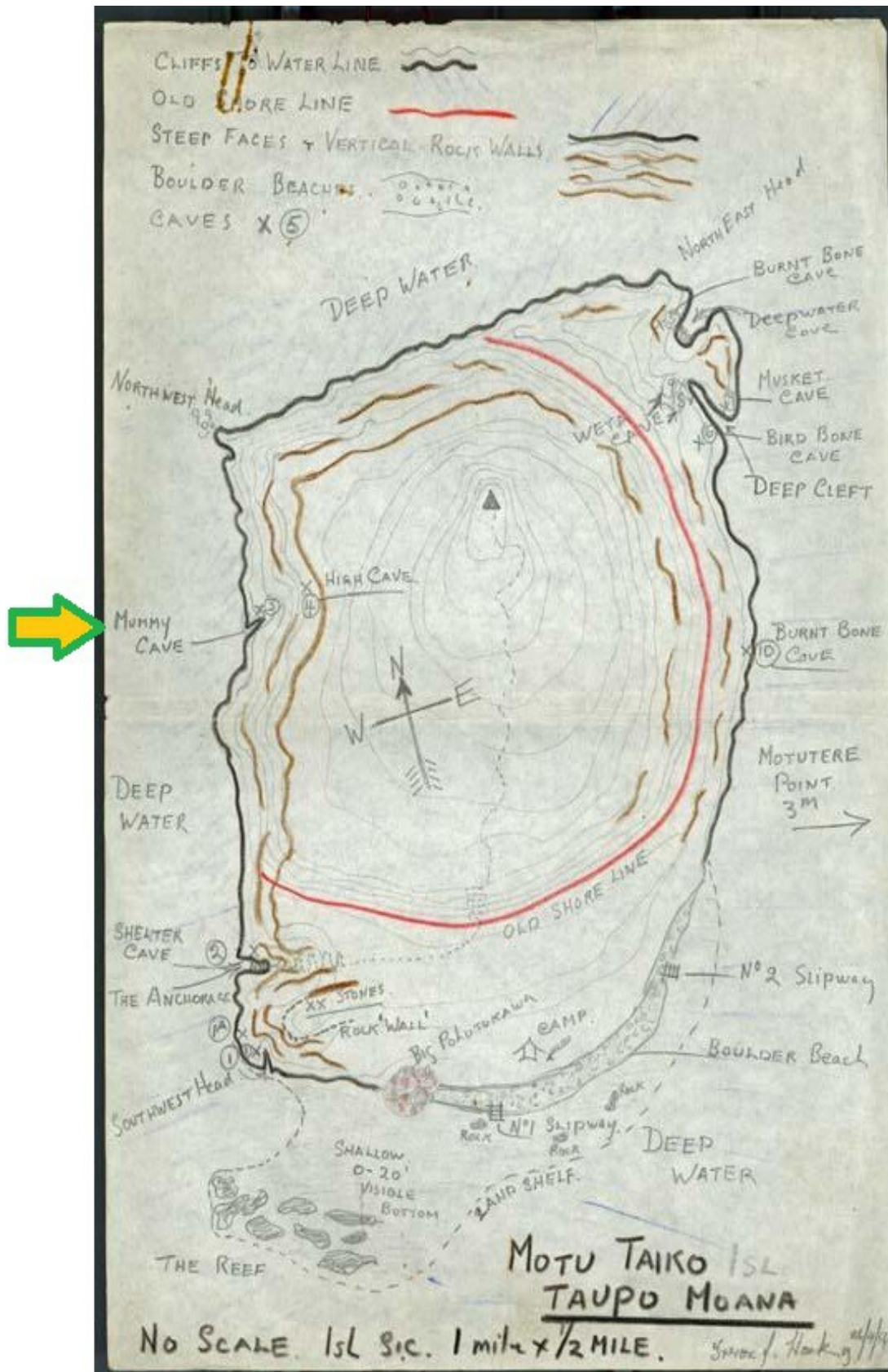
Petroglyphs at Chatham Islands New Zealand appear to feature Rongorongo, an undeciphered script that is found on Rapa Nui (Left pic by Neil Rawlins 2020).

Right pic: Rongorongo pic by Traylor 2024, Hubpages.

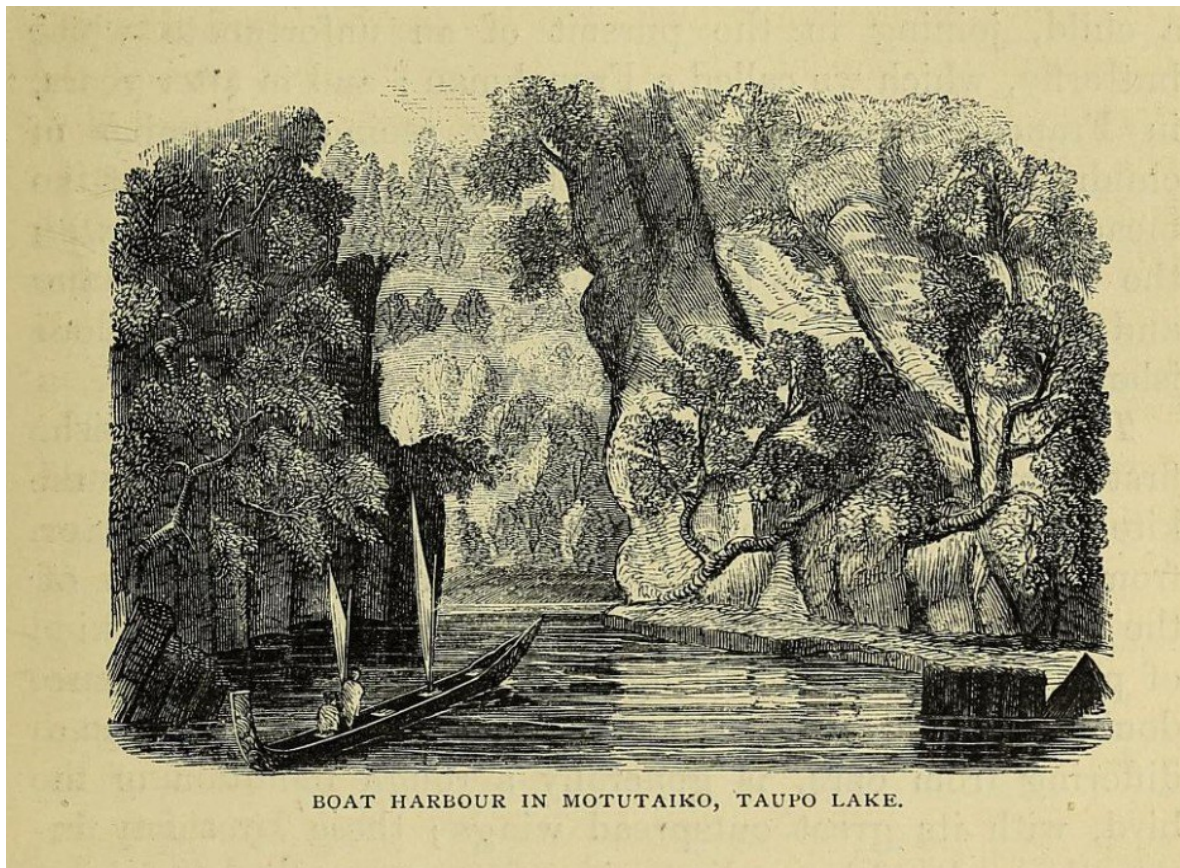
This petroglyph at Chatham Island (left) is similar to the Rongorongo script found on Rapa Nui (right). While not identical, they share the characteristics of a language family in style. When you consider Kaimanawa Wall, Manu Bay CnR, GREFs 238, Chevrons at GREF 237, and ability to travel the sea, it is plausible that the Cupathians made it to New Zealand and its surrounding islands over time too.

The habit of the Cupathians was to mark islands on inland lakes with CnR and this has been consistent around the world. Thus, it was natural to assume the same had been done in New Zealand if it had such a lake. It does, several. Firstly, Lake Taupo in the North Island has such a landmass named Motutaiko Island – and most curiously, a site known as 'Mummy Cave'.

Motutaiko's known purpose is as a sacred burial cave for high-ranking Māori chiefs, such as Rangituamātotoru of Ngāti Tūwharetoa. However, due to cultural sensitivity no public records including photographs have been made of the interior, no visitations are allowed without permission, and thus it cannot be established if there are known Cupathian motifs on the island.



I found this mysterious since Maori are not known for mummification. Here is Trevor Hosking's 1954 plan of Motu Taiko Island in Lake Taupo showing geomorphology and archaeological features including an area marked 'Mummy Cave'.



This sketch shows the remains of a heavy stone pillar at rest drawn in the left-hand corner of this sketch of the boat harbour at Motutaiko in 1870 by Richard Taylor. The figures in the boat offer a size comparison of the pillar for scale. This enormous kind of stonework is not a Maori architectural feature.

Taylor (1870) associated the Maori to Egyptian origin, both in their architecture and linguistics, however modern implications are that he mistook or embellished natural volcanic formations as a pillar.

The island is a wāhi tapu (sacred site) and according to public record serves as a burial ground for prominent Māori rangatira, including Te Rangi-tua-mātotoru and his ancestors in the late 18th century. Bodies weren't mummified in the Egyptian tradition; instead, they were placed in caves, sometimes in wooden coffins or wrapped, then left to decompose naturally. This is part of Polynesian funerary practice and distinctly Māori, not Egyptian. Burial in caves, wrapping of bodies, bone cleansing, and reburial were widespread in Polynesia, not just in Aotearoa. These customs go back centuries before Māori ever reached New Zealand. The wāhi tapu concept—designating areas as spiritually forbidden or sacred—is also a Polynesian concept, not invented in Aotearoa (Land of the Long White Cloud aka New Zealand). Over time, to protect these sites from looting and erosion, the Māori and government have restricted access and sealed burial caves. The Cupathian appear to have practiced cremation, so if the very little that is stated of the site is true, such burials would not be their handiwork. However, the 1916 Journal for Polynesian Studies, vol25, p.187 reports even then controversy over mummified Maori, with some parties completely denying their existence. The same author (Edward Treagar) that northern parts of the South Island did feature cremation practices and shares an image of a Maori mummy (p.186) and recounts numerous instances of mummification by Maori people – not to be confused with The Maori in general.(p.187-188). It seems likely that if the Cupathians had visited New Zealand they would

have marked Motutaiko with CnR.

This lack of access, archaeological record, photographs, description makes it impossible to verify either the Iwi or Taylor's account of Motutaiko. While this journal is less concerned with the origin of the Maori (which appears to be Hawaiian) than the Cupathian – there appears to be some crossover.

Taylor's 1870 journal makes intriguing comments in his footnotes. Some Māori myths, such as those of the turehu, patupaiarehe, or uru-kehu, hint at other, possibly earlier, peoples with distinct appearances and custom. Who, were subsequently killed and often eaten.

14

THE TWO RACES WHICH PEOPLED POLYNESIA.

The tradition of Manaia, chief of the Tokomaru, one of the original canoes, expressly states, that when he reached the Waitara River, he found the country there occupied by a strange race, who, unskilled in war, were easily overcome; many being killed, some escaped, the rest reduced to slavery, and finally became incorporated with the tribe of their conquerors.*

The same is recorded in the tradition of Turi, the first of the Polynesian race who settled on the west coast of the North Island; he planted the kumara and karaka, which he had brought with him from Hawaiki. At Patea he had his first mara, or farm, there built his house, and formed his little settlement; he had his spring, of which is preserved the proverb, *Ka rite te wai nei ki wai Kimihia*—the water is good, like that of Kimihia, in Hawaiki. The names of all these are still preserved, and the spot is still venerated by his descendants. Turi likewise found inhabitants at Patea on his arrival, whom he slew, and took possession of their abodes.†

Taylor 1870, p.36 Other Races inhabiting New Zealand

* “The natives of Sumatra suppose man to have originated with the Orang Outang, such as the fabulous Orang Gugu and Orang Cubu ; these are dreaded as most savage and violent creatures ; it seems possible that the Maori and Australians derived their ideas of wild men thence, and that this is a proof of common ancestry.”—*Latham's Natural History of the Varieties of Man*, 175.

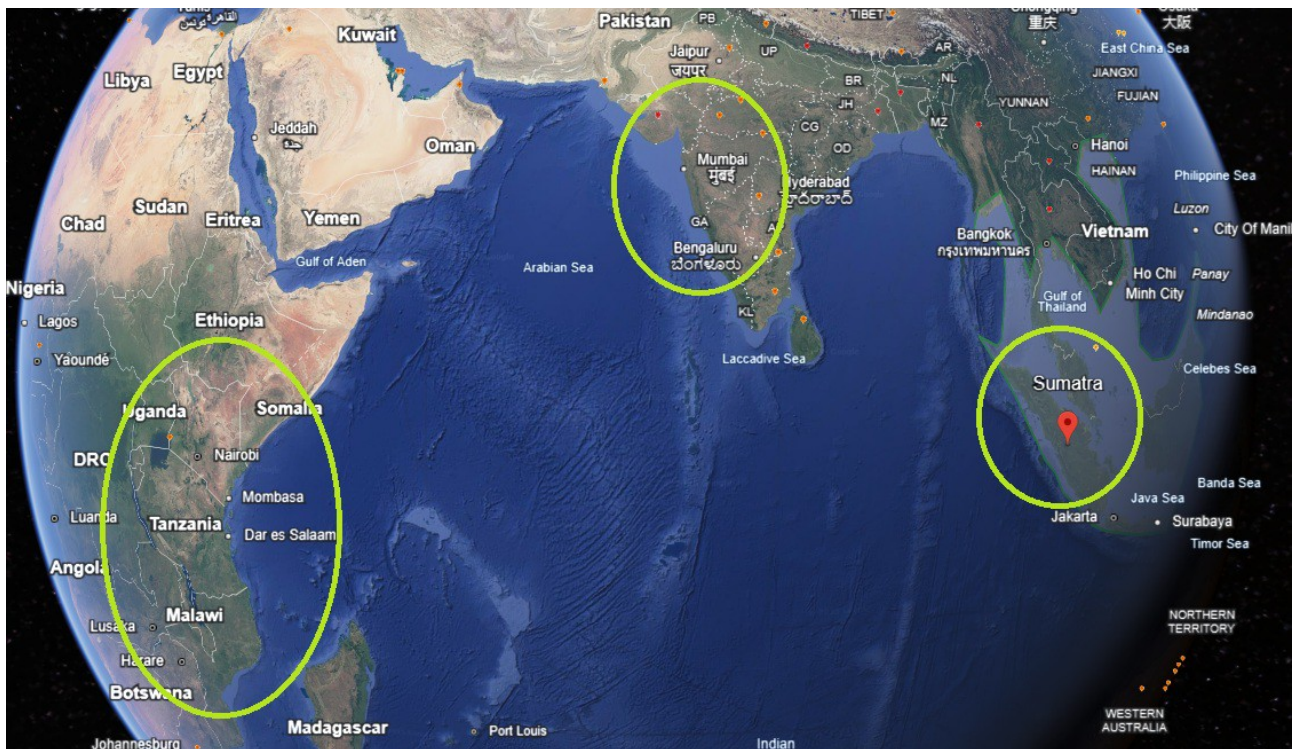
Some of the natives in South Eastern Africa believe that the souls of their ancestors return in the form of monkeys. The Australians think they become white men. The connection of men with monkeys is also entertained in Western India, where they advance a step still further, and give the order in which different nations have been changed from one into the other.

Taylor 1870, p.36 Other Races inhabiting New Zealand

The Nga-ti-rua-nui, many years ago, stated that some of their tribe were once in the forests which cover the sides of Mount Taranaki, now called Egmont, spearing birds, and ascending higher than usual they came to a large tree, at the base of which were signs of man having been there ; wondering from whence they could come, they looked up, and perceived a platform amongst the branches, climbing up to it, they found a house, in which were several men, women, and children, who, as a matter of course, were soon killed and cooked.

Taylor 1870, p.36 Other Races inhabiting New Zealand

The text mentions reincarnation as a custom of Sumatra, which is the same landmass as Sundaland. South Eastern Africa has known CnR (Kenya/South Africa), Western Indian also has CnR.



Some Māori whakapapa (genealogies) refer to **ancestors with fair features**, sometimes **uru-kehu** is mentioned alongside or as a type of Tūrehu or Patupaiarehe.

- These features are *not* typically Polynesian and have sparked speculation about:
- **Pre-Polynesian populations**, possibly of Melanesian or unknown ancestry.
- **Remnants of ancient contact**—perhaps long before European arrival.

Tūrehu and Patupaiarehe

These are *spirit beings* or *mysterious people* described in many Māori traditions. Some Māori elders, have suggested they may reflect **memories of an earlier population**—possibly **pre-Polynesian inhabitants** of Aotearoa.

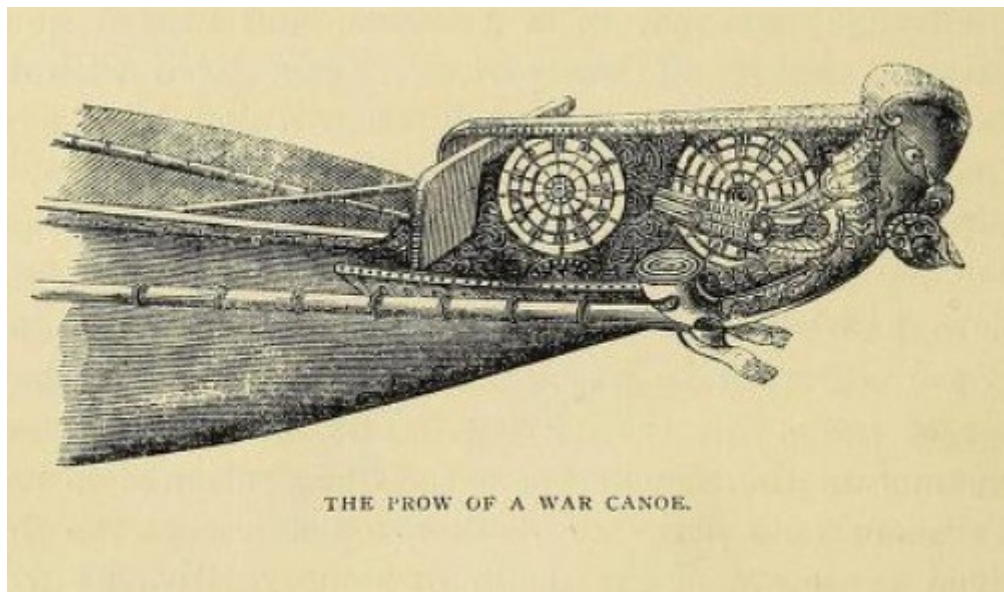
Descriptions:

- **Light-skinned**, sometimes with **reddish or blonde hair**.
- Often **nocturnal, reclusive**, and **averse to sunlight or fire**.
- Associated with **fog, highlands, dense forests**, and **remote hilltops** (e.g., Urewera, Pirongia, Waitākere Ranges).
- **Spoke a different language**—not Māori, sometimes unintelligible.
- Played **flutes (koauau)**, used **no fire**, and were said to build in stone or live in caves.

It is highly probable that the ancient black race not only dwelt in tree-houses, but likewise in lake-houses, for safety. When the author first visited the Horo Whenua Lake, he was much struck with the picturesque appearance of a number of food stores constructed on poles in the water, the remnants, perhaps, of more extensive buildings, which in ancient times were used as places of refuge and permanent habitations by the Moa Upoko, to prevent surprise; but when that tribe was entirely destroyed by Te Rauparaha, those lake-houses disappeared as well as their owners, and now the food stores have likewise passed away. Lake-houses are still to be seen in Borneo and Papua.

Taylor 1870, p.38 Lake Houses

Borneo and Papua are also in the Sundaland region. There is strong evidence for a race inhabiting New Zealand that derived from Sundaland here, the practice of reincarnation, lake and tree houses, and Maori myth of previous races all suggest a culture that came from Cupathian regions where CnR is found.

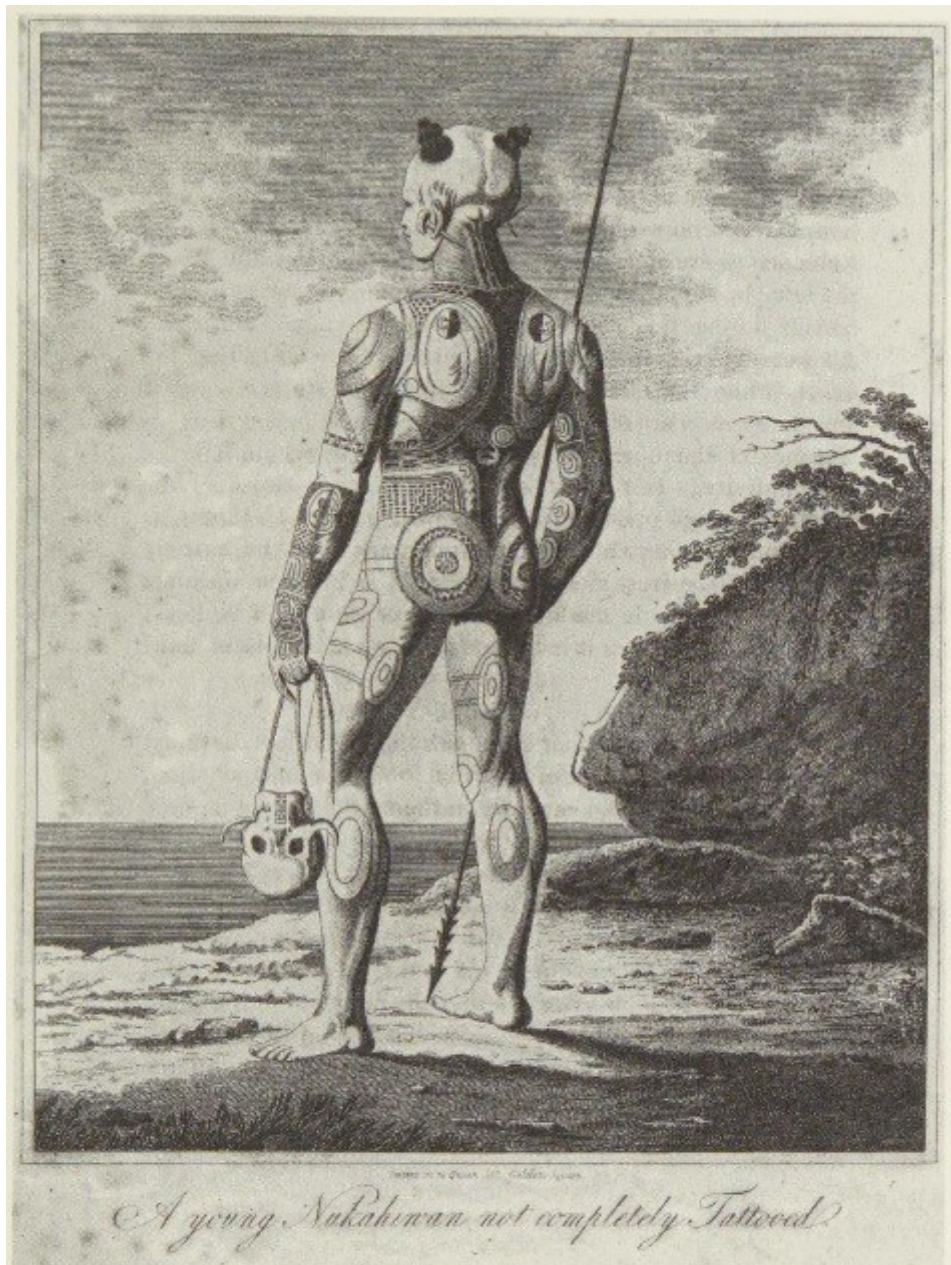


THE PROW OF A WAR CANOE.

The Concentric Circle is not a common Maori motif.

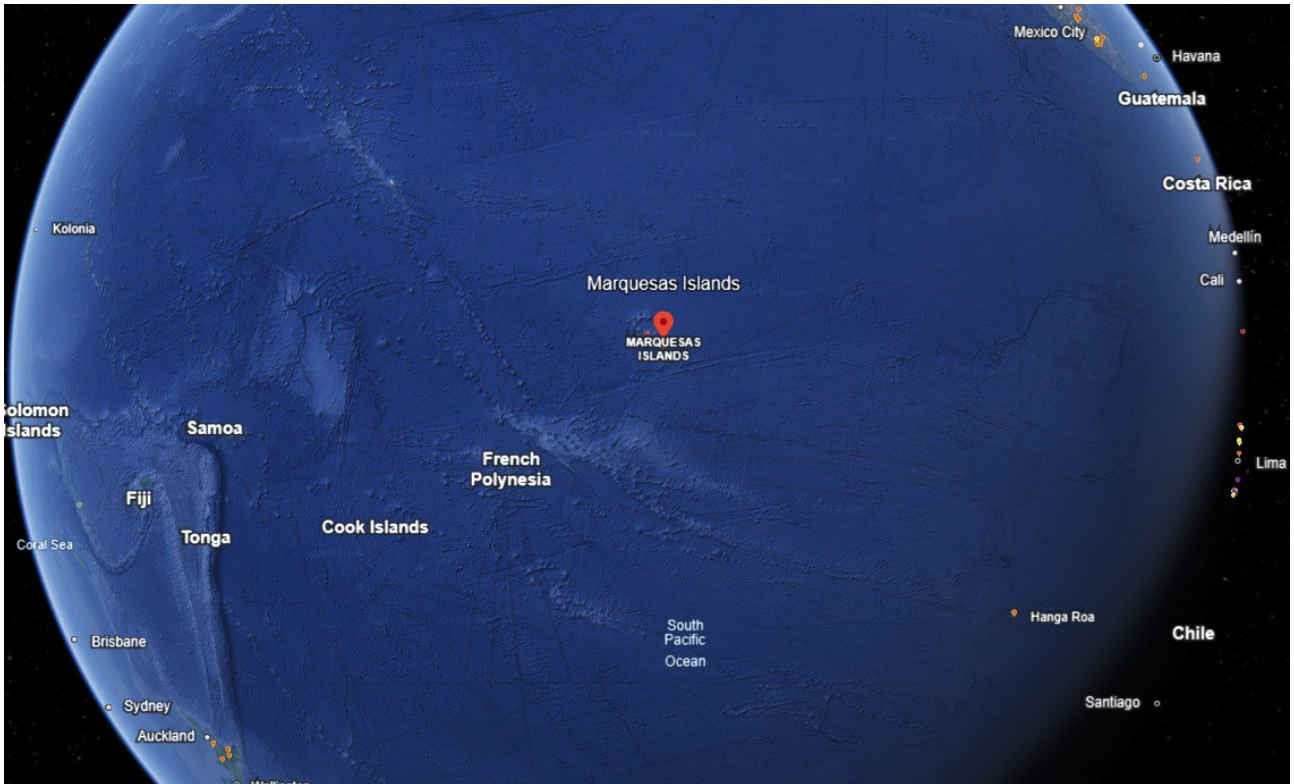
Handy 1971 discusses Marquesan legends that speak of people who did not use fire (p.20) employed the concept of tapu or forbidden (p.28.), mention a white-skinned girl seeking a white-skinned husband (p.36-37), the haka often associated with the Maori (p.39), and stories of wild women who lure a man away and then reveal themselves to be cannibal ogresses, who have his child, steal a child and threaten to eat them (p.56-62). Interestingly, Handy mentions a legend of carrying a canoe into a sea-cave named Taiko similar to both the function and name of Motu Taiko, NZ (p.54). Below is an image of a Marquesan Warrior from Ferdon (1993), who wears among other symbols, a concentric circle motif. Taylor discusses the Maori's snake worship despite New Zealand

having no snakes (Taylor, 1870, p.46).

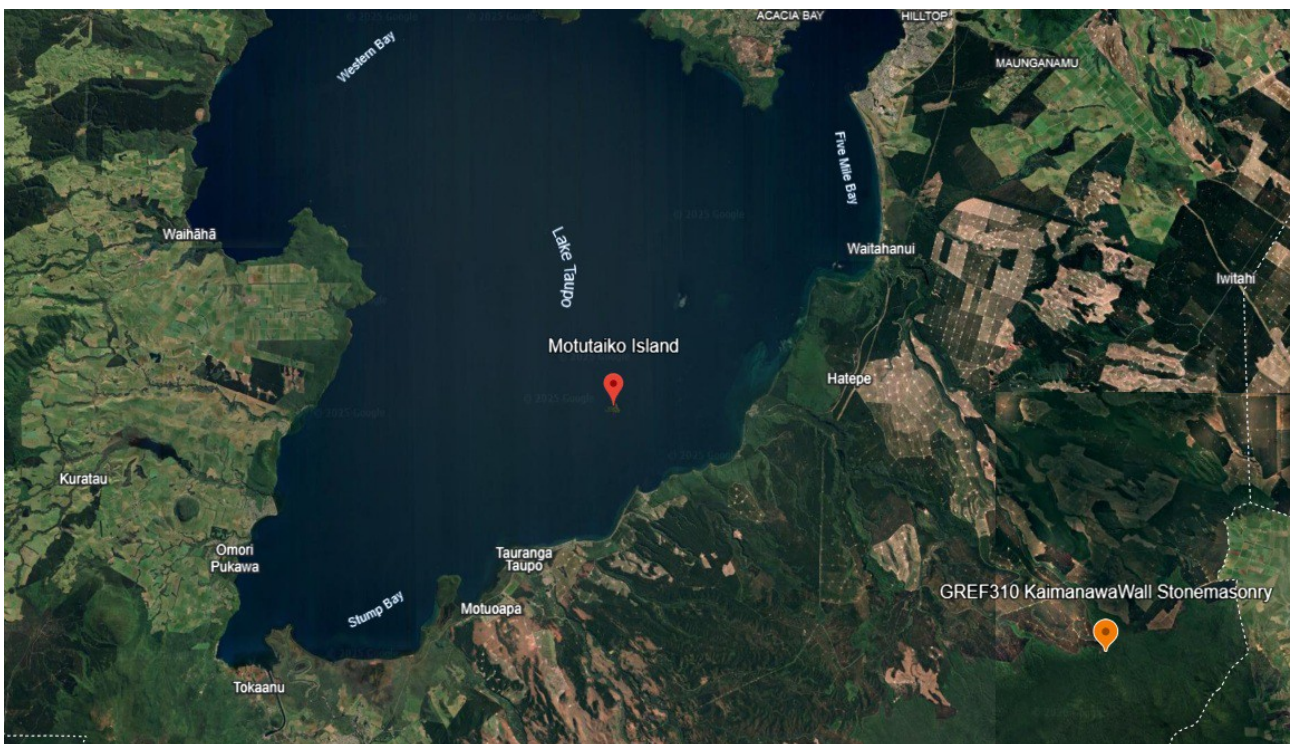


A partially tattooed Marquesan with head shaved except for two hornlike tufts of hair. The trophy skull is seemingly decorated with inlay. Engraving by Swaine. Courtesy of Bishop Museum, Honolulu.

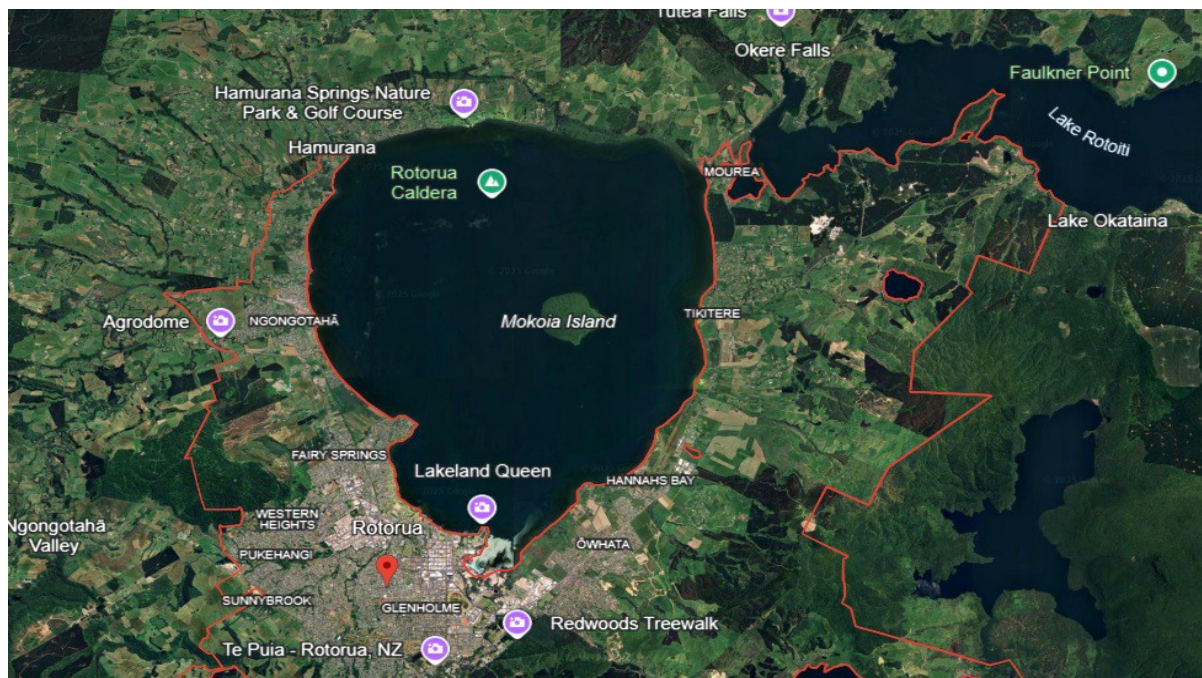
Ferdon 1993, p.33 Marquesan Warrior



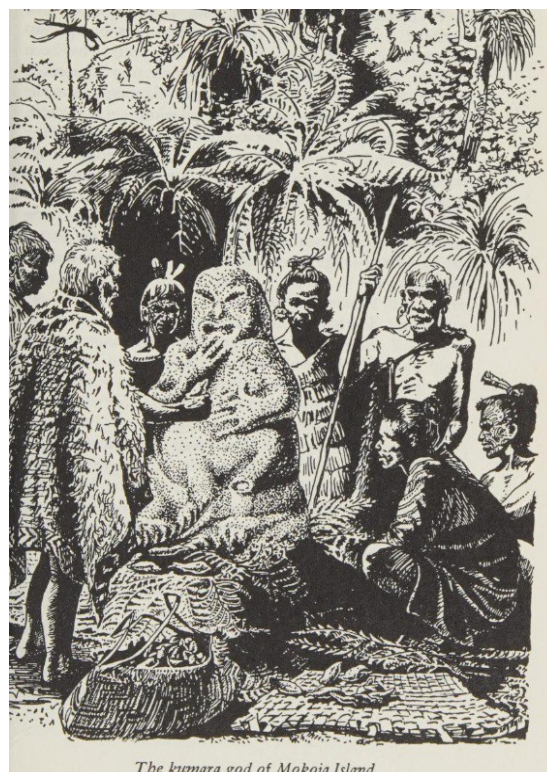
The remote Marquesas Islands of French Polynesia.



Motutaiko is not the only inland island in New Zealand.



Taylor (1870, p.58) describes G. Grey then governor of New Zealand visiting Mokoia Island in 1866 with locals who showed him a temple guarded by two priests. Inside they revealed an idol of stone in a sitting posture elbows resting on its knees, legs crossed and face looking upwards the origin of which can be traced to Hawaii. Mainstream archaeology says the **“temple” Taylor saw was not** a large stone structure, but a **small wooden shrine** housing the sacred statue. Since the tours to the island are guided and access to the island is again restricted, it cannot be confirmed which of the reports is true. Nonetheless, as someone who grew up surrounded by Maori culture these findings are all strangely incongruous.



A Note on Cultural Sensitivity

Cultural sensitivity *can* sometimes be used to **shield, distort, or soften historical facts**. This can happen for various reasons:

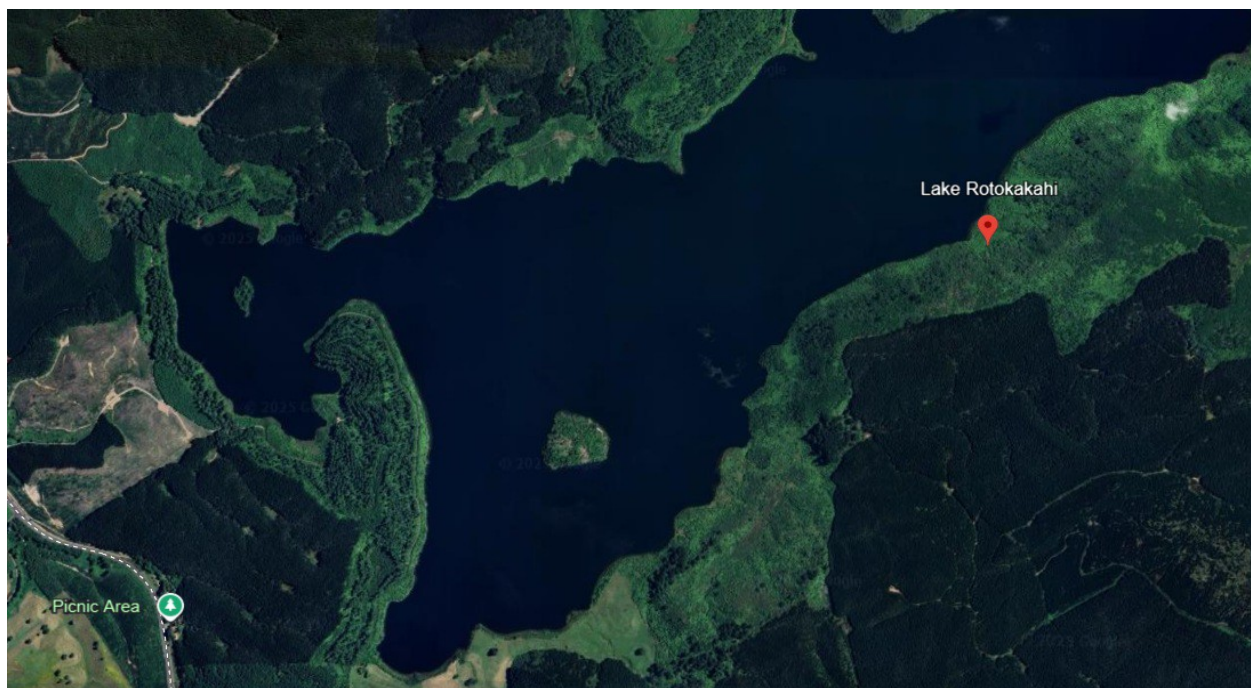
- To **protect group identities** from stigma or shame.
- To **avoid uncomfortable truths** that challenge dominant narratives or power structures.
- To **maintain social or political agendas**, sometimes even to manipulate historical memory.
- To **deflect criticism** or uncomfortable discussions about past wrongs.

In other words, calls for cultural sensitivity can sometimes become a tool to **suppress inconvenient truths** or create a sanitized version of history.

But it's also true that sometimes cultural sensitivity serves a positive purpose — to prevent history from being weaponized to marginalize or dehumanize people.

Cultural sensitivity *is often used* to obscure or soften uncomfortable facts in history. It can be wielded to protect reputations, avoid accountability, or maintain certain power dynamics. Sometimes it hides real issues behind a veil of political correctness or respect. So it's a double-edged sword: it can both **protect and distort**, depending on who controls the narrative and to what ends.

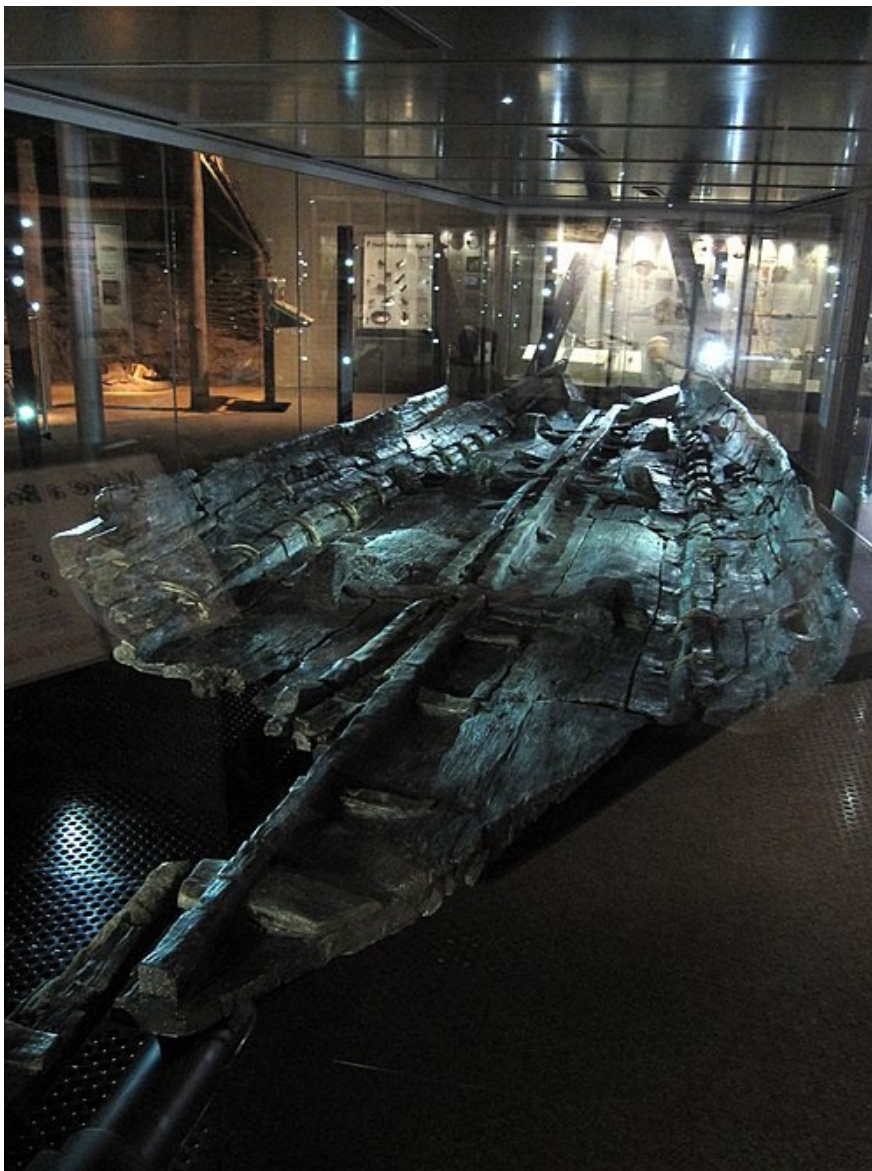
Unfortunately, that kind of see-saw creates havoc with facts and things that happened or can be observed are pretended to have not to, given a convenient rather than critical explanation, associations are hidden (such as the hollow tomb on Rapa Nui, or mummies on Motutaiko), and because this is a common practice globally to preserve historical narratives it has made discovering CnR very difficult. As human beings we make judgements primarily on what we can see – and when we cannot see, we must make assumptions from available evidence, second-hand through what others have seen. But much of this is hidden.



A Maori 'Pa' (defensive structure) is said to be on this island in Rotokakahi Lake by the Transactions and proceedings of the New Zealand Institute vol-5 (1872, p.121) which also mentions a temple on Mokoia. However fascinating the history of the Maori in New Zealand, I have to leave off here.

In summary, there is considerable evidence to suggest New Zealand was inhabited prior to the Maori, that the Maori come from Hawaii, and that the Cupathians may have visited New Zealand in the distant past – though the evidence is indirect, hinting at connections to Polynesian stonecraft, Hawaiian Godforms held on protected inland islands, links to concentric circle motifs. CnR shows up on numerous extremely remote Polynesian islands together with advanced unexplained megalithic stone craft.

It's possible some of these boats shapes were recorded in petroglyphs inc Hawaii, and the responsible cultures can be extracted from various rock art records where they may be found.



Dover Bronze Age Boat at Dover Museum - mari from Tokyo 2015

A section of the Dover Boat, 1575-1520BC measuring 9.5 metres. The rest had to be left

Khufu Ship

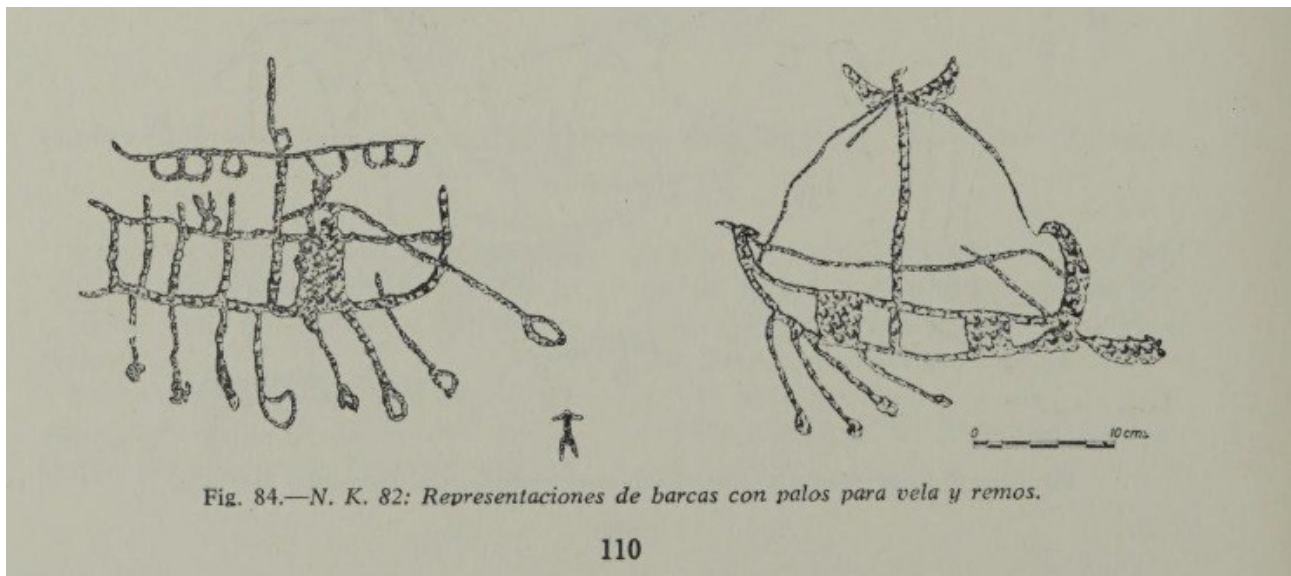


p.33 Handke discusses Tartessos. An investigation of this site's history illustrates a possibly unique boat design capable of long journeys with certain additions, that I have inferred possible from the design of the Bronze Carriazos which I believe depicts a superior ship and an acknowledgement of its superiority through the sculpted pieces content itself.

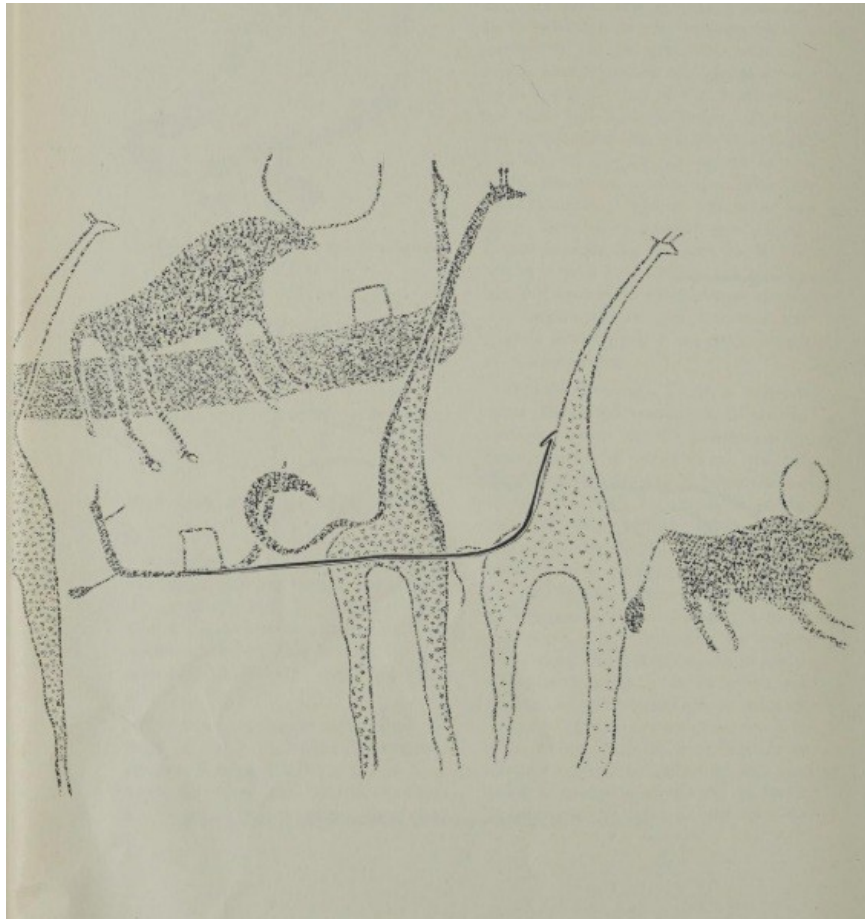
(Almagro Basch 1968, p.118) made a study of Egyptian petroglyphs. He write “It is true that Nubia absorbed different peoples, yet a cultural continuity seems evident and connected far back in time in that country, starting with the first farmers and herders of the Bahan culture, derived from the Amratian or Nagada I culture (4000–3500 BCE) of Egypt. This culture is seen as surpassed by the colonizing intensity represented by Nubia's A-Group culture, which can be considered as an Egyptianizing fraction of the population that created the Nagada I or Gerzean culture (3500–3200 BCE) of predynastic Egypt.” As his research is in Spanish, I can only provide snippets of it.

Baschs's study focused on petroglyphs that featured animals, boats, and the intriguing fusion of the two where animals shapes were used to construct boats. These two boat motifs feature interesting designs. One clearly shows the oars. The other, on the right shows weights attached to the hull -

very similar in design to the Tartessos hypothesis. Moreover, it is a double-headed boat, with wings and a mast and a rudder. It is also shown in motion as the weights are being pushed backward. The boat on the left, is intriguing if these are also weights on the hull of the ship (early ballast?) and not oars. The rolled up circles of the underside of the mast suggest material. So there is precedent for a boat with holes for weights for ballast. Because if this shows oars, then the other boat shows weights, since the artist has depicted two types of thing. And, the boat on the right only has a few of these tied weights at the front, indicating a desire to lower the prow into the water, possibly making it more effective.

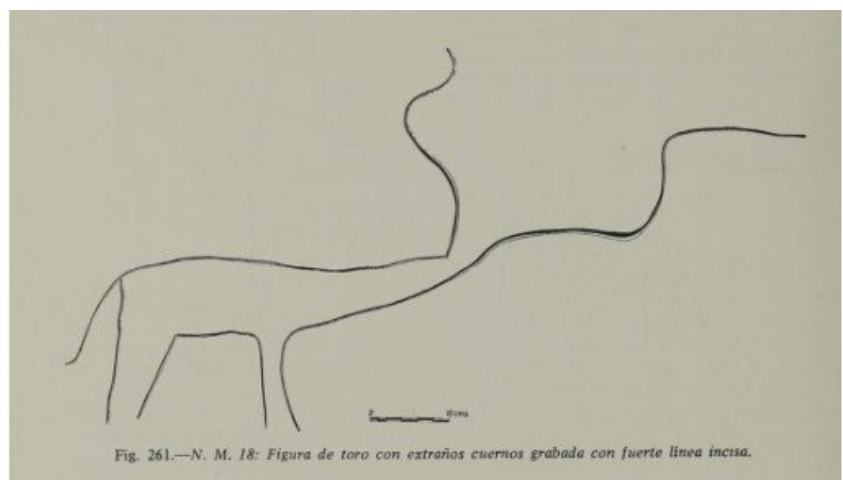
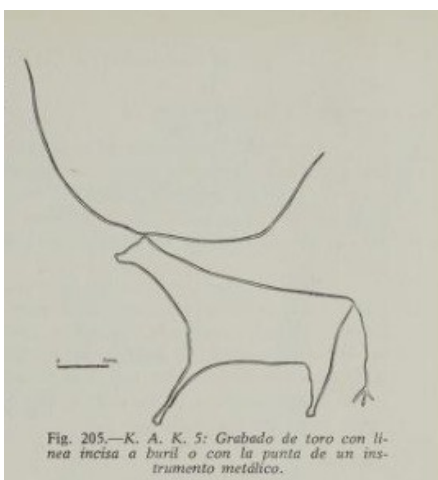


(Almagro Basch 1968, p.222) shows a boat similar to the Khufu, 243-244, 247,248 shows other boats, associated with livestock. More boats are shown p.252 features a boat with Egyptian hieroglyphics.

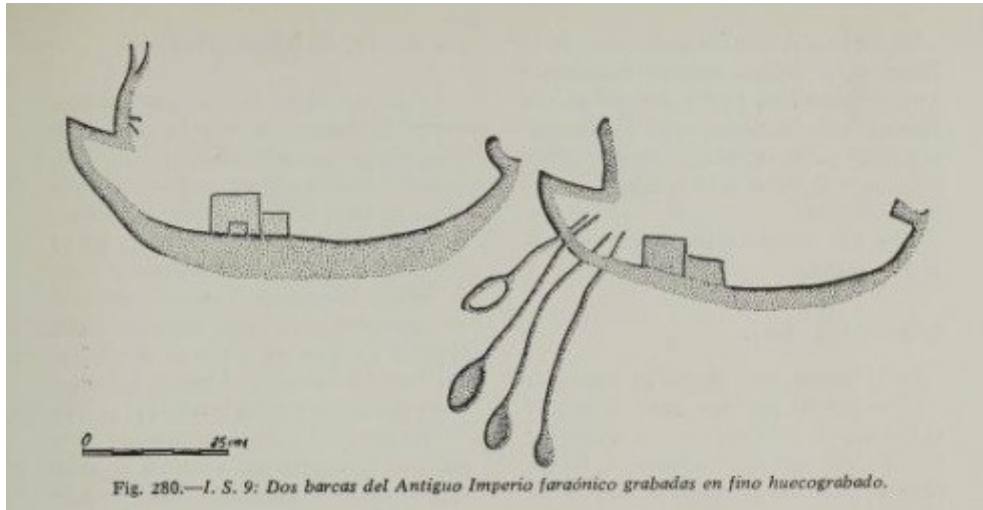


The suggestion made by the petroglyphs almost seems to be a comparison of animal shapes and contours in relation to the shape of boats. p.264 matches the prow of the ship to a giraffe neck. p.251 compares a boat to an animalesque framework.

(Almagro Basch 1968, p.249) seems to compare a bird to the prow design of a boat. The shape of the negative space that is made between horned/prong animals also seems to have been suggestive of an association to boats.



The figure on the left even does away with the features of the animal head entirely to focus on the curvature of the horns. Below is such a boat fashioned from the curvature (Almagro Basch, 1968).



We know That Cupathians made these crossings, we have to figure out when and how.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sabu_disk
 The Sabu Disk resembles a propeller for a boat.

Boat at Royal Isle
<https://megalithicresearch.blogspot.com/2009/12/petroglyph-of-sailing-boat-copper.html>

(Edwards 1979, p.135) Cape Gelidonya, remains of ship found with cargo of copper ingots, scarabs, weights, cylinder seal, tools for bronze working and mycenaean pottery. G.F. Bass 'Cape Gelidonya: A Bronze Age shipwreck'

(Edwards 1979, p.146) Edwards discusses Boeotia providing 50 boats in the Mycenaean Era (1750-1050BC) and the finding of Theban boats.

The Carriazo Bronze

So what clues do we have of such superior craft? The Bronze Carriazo (625-525 BC), found near Seville, in the Iberian Peninsula is an artifact presumed to be purely decorative in design. It features a double-headed boat-shaped craft with distinctive holes in the keel, and a figure triumphantly presenting two triangle-shaped devices on rods.



Ancient Origins

Such a boat, inspired by the Bronze Carriazo, would likely have been highly maneuverable, stable, and efficient in both shallow waters and rough seas. Its double-headed, symmetrical design would give it an edge in combat and in trade, allowing it to quickly reverse direction, while the keel's holes would add stability and possibly assist in its maneuvering or buoyancy. Given its unique design, it seems the boat would be highly versatile—an efficient vessel for its time, suited to various purposes, from tactical maneuvering to long-distance travel. Moreover, there are petroglyphs of boats featuring some kind of set of weights attached to one end of the hull of boats.

In theory, a larger version of a Carriazo-style boat might have had the basic capability for a transatlantic crossing, but several major limitations would have made it highly unlikely.

According to history, at the time, the Iberians (the people around modern-day Spain and Portugal) had interactions with various Mediterranean cultures, including the Phoenicians and Greeks, who were excellent sailors. There's no direct evidence to suggest that the Iberians (or other contemporary Mediterranean cultures) were capable of making transatlantic crossings, although they did engage in extensive trade and exploration within the Mediterranean and along nearby coastlines. The Phoenicians, known for their shipbuilding and navigation, did venture far beyond the Mediterranean, but the first confirmed transatlantic voyages were made much later, during the Viking Age, around the 9th century AD.

Yet, clearly, Upper Paleolithic people had to have had boats to reach Easter Island. And many objects assumed 'decorative' 'ceremonial' or 'ritual' as if Ancient man had no grand ambitions, should be reassessed in this light. As CnR can be shown to be an unprecedented form of genius, modern man should not be so quick to reject his ancestors. Analysis of the Paracas figures in Peru more commonly associated with the Nazca Lines that later crisscrossed them may also be configured maps of wider landscape features.

If two Carriazo-style boats were lashed together, forming a type of Catamaran, they would certainly improve the potential for crossing the Atlantic Ocean compared to a single boat. The increased stability, capacity, and hydrodynamics would make the vessel better suited for long-distance travel.

In a catamaran, steering can become more complicated, especially if both hulls are symmetrical. The boat would need a central rudder or some kind of system to help steer, which wasn't commonly seen in boats of this era. Without a rudder, navigation could become difficult, especially on a long ocean journey.

Dodds (1967) provides an image of the double-canoe used by the Polynesians. It is now that we can understand the actual meaning of the two triangles being held up in the Carriazo Bronze which front-on symbolise the shape of two canoes lashed together.



Dodd 1967, p.57 - double-hull canoe of Polynesian design.

Additionally, without a way to control the twisting forces between the two hulls (as they are lashed together), it would be difficult to keep the ship on a consistent course. The boat could sway or turn unpredictably unless there was a sophisticated system for rigging or propulsion control.

However, the triangular designs held by the figure on the Bronze Carriazo — long a mysterious element — interpreted not as abstract symbols or ritual items, but as functional components, potentially bronze braces or technological elements integrated into the boat's structure could have been the reason they are being held so emphatically.

The triangular bronze objects may have been key structural and technological elements used to link, stabilize, and enhance the performance of a catamaran-style vessel — allowing it to maintain rigid structural integrity, handle dynamic ocean conditions, and possibly even exploit hydrodynamic

forces in a way that was highly advanced for its time.

It's worth remembering that the decay of wood is between 1000-10000 years. Peat bogs, lake beds and ocean mud can preserve wood for up to 10000 years. The Cupathians, if they had ships, had them almost 21000 years ago. To be preserved to leave evidence for us, they would have to be frozen in ice where they can last indefinitely if undisturbed. But the places in which they are likely to be preserved, if they are, are also the least likely place we are going to be looking for them.

Ancient Origins (2024) hosts a story of 3,500 year old Minoan Technology that suggests a copper-hulled boat. Given the intense interest in copper shown by the Cupathians it is a distinct possibility. It is also supported by the Uluburun, regarded as one of the oldest shipwrecks ever discovered dated to 1300 BCE and whose main cargo of 20 tons, was 10 tons of copper in the form of 354 ingots. “The Uluburun is a 3,300-year-old shipwreck discovered off the coast of Uluburun (Grand Cape), near Kaş in south-western Turkey. It is among the oldest ships ever discovered and contained one of the wealthiest and largest known assemblages of Late Bronze Age items found in the Mediterranean. The ship was carrying over 20 tons of cargo, believed to be a royal order. In total, more than 18,000 spectacular artifacts have been recovered, including precious jewels, luxurious raw materials, and even the golden seal of Egyptian Queen Nefertiti. “ - Gillan, Ancient Origins (2023)



Cropped image of the procession fresco. Copper-bottomed Minoan hull? This is the only large ship in the procession fresco which is not white (40 oars). It is also interesting to note that the frame of the captain's cabin seems to have the same coloring. That suggests that composite reinforcement may also have been applied internally and/or to reinforce, make watertight, or join other structural components. It is also interesting that the artist paints the interior of the hull in blue, ignoring the 'Egyptian' drawing convention that show scenes in strict side or plan elevation, rather than perspective, it is as if the artist wants to record the Minoan technology as an advantage. (Public Domain)

A possibly copper-hulled boat. Ancient origins (2024)

What this evidence shows is that the Cupathians despite being a lost civilisation were not the first to enter America either – they may have just been one of the most sophisticated.

Now my dear reader, we turn our attention to that myth of myths – Atlantis.

The Cupathians and the Northern Sea People

In 1956, Jurgen Spanuth provided a comprehensive archaeological and historical analysis of the origin of Atlantis, providing ample evidence in ancient records of its existence.

He claimed that a massive battle in 1300 BCE changed the face of the earth and this battle has historically been associated with a mysterious 'Sea People'. I believe the Cupathians to be that 'Sea People'.

Firstly, the claim that the Sea People came from the North can be addressed given that the Cupathians who had ended up in Europe after their global sojourn were in the region around 2500 BCE prior to being extinguished by the Beaker People, where rock art apparently ends abruptly in Britain. But this was likely not all of the Cupathians but a mere contingent. Their original homeland had long since sunk beneath the waves by around 12,000 BCE so it seems likely they founded settlement elsewhere such as Siberia (with Arkaim and metal smelting as evidence), the Northern Caucasus where CnR is dated to around 1200 BCE. but they may have still had long-standing occupation in Northern America where CnR leads to Coat's Island, Canada. As a hydrosymbolic empire they likely had the world's best cartographic maps and planning an invasion would not have been difficult. According to Plato they had already descended upon Athens by 9,600 BCE.



In revenge for the Beaker People slaughtering their people, they may have invaded both from the West through the pillars of Hercules from Sundaland, and from the North via existing strongholds or manoeuvred across the ocean as Sea People. This Arctic route would indeed account for the Egyptian associations to Atlantis being “in the dark near the columns of heaven” (Spanuth 1956, p.55). According to Spanuth the Bible refers to Atlanteans and the old Testament calls them Caphtorites (column people) (p.55). If so, then the concentric circle motif may also be applied to this as part of the Omphalos and a symbolic pillar to heaven.

The Cupathians having migrated around the globe, were in the region around 2500 BCE prior to being extinguished by the Beaker People, where rock art apparently ends abruptly in Britain. They likely however, had a homeland and it may have been in Siberia - though Spanuth's suggestions of Germany also fit with CnR activity.

The North Sea People can be part of the Cupathian contingent settled at such a place as Arkaim or in the Northern Caucasus AND have a different homeland for Cupathia/Atlantis. Both can be people from Islands of the Sea since a Cupathian contingent made its way into Europe 3500 BCE and was replaced by 2500 BCE (p.57).

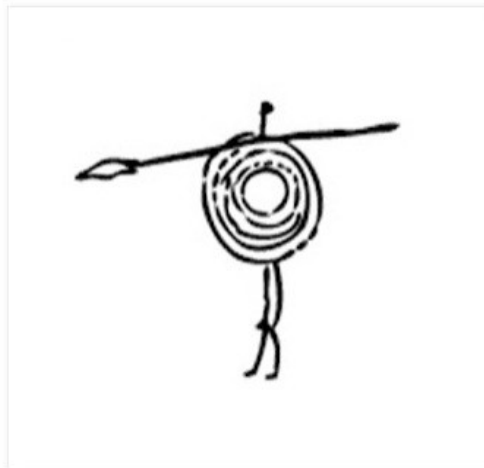
Remember that maps only showed half a sphere - anything beyond the major three continents was not depicted until very late.

Spanuth tries to find the home of the Atlanteans (p.56-57)

Archaeology has never examined and therefore accepted that the Cupathian entered South America and made their way into North America, then Alaska and Canada including marks on Coat's Island which could have been a departure point for the North Sea peoples and would have enabled the Cupathian to come from the North. It's worth considering their obvious prowess had no limits as to how they navigated the sea and so many entry points are plausible and proven possible.

However, the data can also account for Germany as the base of the Sea People as the Nordic region shows heavy CnR, and they may have possibly been sourcing metal for weapons preparing for a great war. It suggests the Beaker People may have wiped out Cupathians in Britain, but they regrouped in Germany and travelled down toward Greece, or settled in the Northern Caucasus making weapons, then travelled East and invaded from the North, or both.

Spanuth describes the great battle between the Northern Sea People and the Egyptians in 1195 BCE, and speaks of archaeological evidence of certain styled swords being found from Greece to Egypt (p.58) and which could only have come from the Nordic People's toward Germany (p.62).

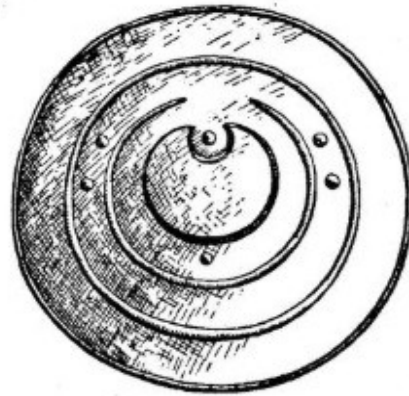


Wismar is located in Pomerania the same region where we find Tollense river valley, where the biggest Bronze Age battleground so far was discovered few years ago.

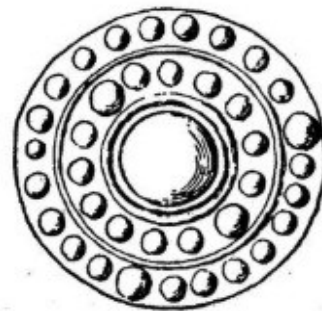
oldeuropeanculture.blogspot.com 2019 Horn of Wismar



Northern round shields
(Bronze).



Rock drawing from Bohuslän
(Sweden).



Northern round shield from
Wittenham.

Spanuth 1956, p.65 Circular Shields of the North Sea People

Spanuth mentions rounded shields of the Northern Sea People's as recorded on the Horn of Wismar. The CnR motifs on the Shields are Cupathian – and the CnR motif is also found on the Horn which includes Australian as well as Siberian petroglyphs.

"The round shield also, as carried by the North Sea peoples during their invasion of the South-Eastern area, appears in the Nordic area very early. We know, for example, the presentation of men with spears and round shields. on the Horn of Wismar, which Norden, the Swedish expert on prehistory, ascribed on the basis of its ornamentation to the later part of Period II. Numerous drawings of warriors with round shields are to be found on Scandinavian rock reliefs, whilst some bronze round shields from the Nordic area are also known in their original state." - Spanuth (2020, p.62)



The same motif on the Northern Sea People's shields is the same CnR motif of the Cupathians.

Likewise the Horn of Wismar features CnR motifs on it too including interlocking spirals, and interestingly the same CnR with two diamond shapes below it similar to the motif at barclodiad y gawres but most fascinating is a motif on the horn matches a petroglyph in Siberia which features Australian Bradshaw Painting style-figures. Spanuth equates the dress of the Cupathians as being accompanied by long-haired plaits (p.67).

The Cupathians have the capability to arrive from the North by Sea at Denmark by 15,000 BCE.

Due to their crossing into Siberia from Alaska at about the same time, there is the presence of Cupathian in the area already which may have shown support through installations such as Arkaim across the Northern Hemisphere.

The CnR motif appears on the Sea People's Shields. and the Horn of Wismar is marked with CnR, the same two diamonds that feature in C16 at Barclodia Y Gawres and a distinctive symbol that appears among Siberian Petroglyphs.

Cupathian activity takes place around the Nordic and Siberian region before human history's oldest records even begin.

Metal smelting in the Northern Caucas dated to 1200 BCE corresponds within the timeframe of the 1300 BCE invasion of the Sea Peoples.

Spanuth shows where Atlantis was, how it sunk and offers prescient evidence for it including the

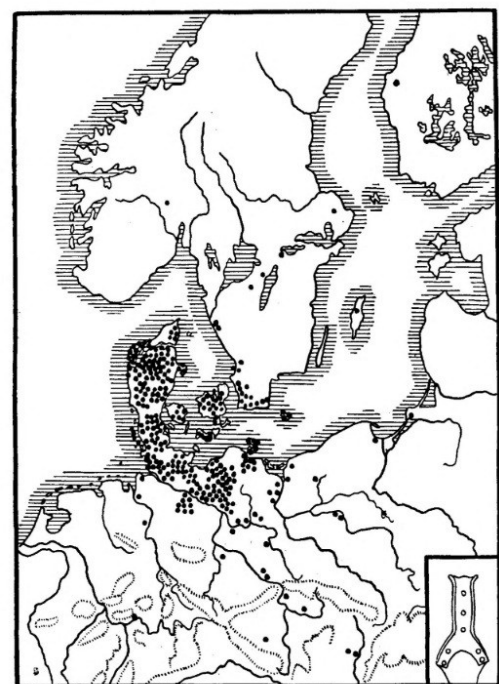
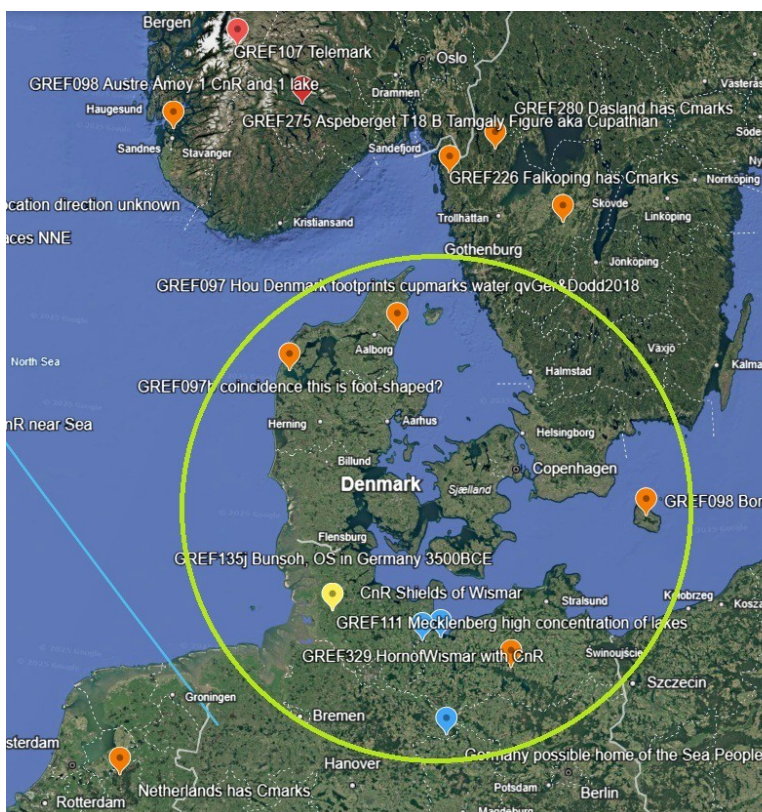
presence of pure copper and rich amber deposits before it was revealed by archaeology. He also offers a lucid and logical account of Plato and others references to Atlantis.



The Horn of Wismar, found in Pomerania features the designs shown in the background upon it.
The CnR of the Cupathians is visible.



Long-haired individuals on a Siberian petroglyph match the Horn of Wismar featuring CnR and various Australian Bradshaw depictions.

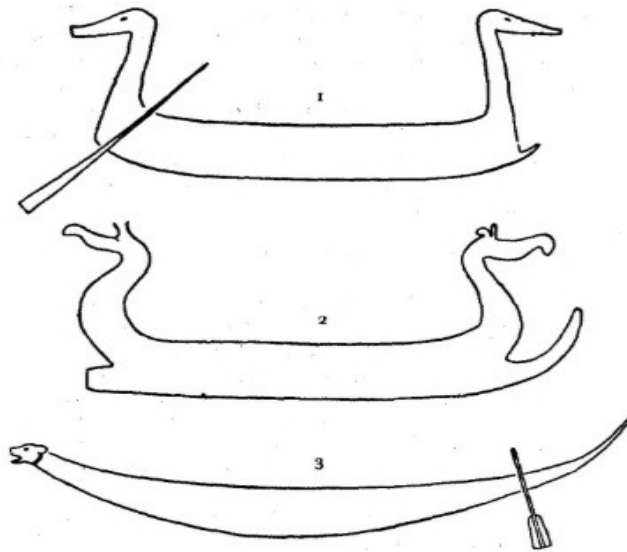


Distribution of the ordinary German tang-sword of 1200 B.C.

Spanuth 1956 p.63

Map showing distribution of Nordic Tang Swords originates in Denmark – Google Earth and Spanuth 1956 p.63

Spanuth comments on the distinctive nature of the North Sea people's ships being unlike anything encountered previously with obviously expert design.



Ships from the period of 1200 B.C.: (1) Ship of the North Sea Peoples (Medinet Habu); (2) Brandskogen ship (Swedish rock drawing); (3) Egyptian warship (Medinet Habu).

Spanuth 1956, p.66 North Sea Ships bear striking resemblance to the Carriazo Bronze

Spanuth mentions the Cupathians having iron, bringing it into the region where previously it did not exist (p.69), acknowledging their metallurgical prowess which my map also proves via its overlay with meteoric impact sites and regions of rich ore.

Having shown archaeological proof for Atlantis, Spanuth turns to its location and description. Notably, that Plato refers to it having red, white and black stone (p.81)

Jurgen Spanuth's Heligoland and its association to Atlantis



The late Jurgen Spanuth went through hell after making claims about the existence of Atlantis and identifying it as a region surrounding Denmark. Among his notes, Spanuth referred to legends of amber being found near Heligoland that he equated with Orichalcum (p.83) Amber is found in and around Heligoland, particularly washed up along its beaches or dredged from the North Sea. While I agree with everything else Spanuth has to say of Atlantis – it is my view that Orichalcum was not amber for the Cupathians.



Amber stone.

Amber and Heligoland:

- **Amber deposits** in this region are part of the larger **Baltic Amber belt**, which extends along the southern shores of the Baltic Sea.
- Although **Heligoland itself** is not a major amber-producing landmass like **Kaliningrad or Poland**, it lies **within the path** of sea currents that carry amber from those regions.
- **Amber washes ashore** on Heligoland's beaches—especially after **storms**, similar to nearby North Sea coasts in Germany and Denmark.

? Cultural and Trade Significance:

- The “**Amber Road**”, a prehistoric trade network, linked the **Baltic region to the Mediterranean**.
- Amber found near Heligoland could indicate that the island **lay along or near ancient trade routes**, potentially visited or used by **early seafaring cultures**, including the theorized **Cupathians**.

? Amber Use in Prehistory:

- Amber was valued for:
 - **Adornment** (beads, pendants)
 - **Symbolic or magical significance**
 - Possibly even for its **electrostatic properties**, noted as early as ancient Greece

? Cupathian Context:

If Cupathians navigated trade routes for copper and sacred materials (like red/white/black stones or meteorites), **amber**, with its golden hue and magnetic allure, would fit that pattern of **valued, symbolic, and rare materials**.

Summary:

Yes, **amber is found** at or near Heligoland, and while it's not the source, the island is **positioned to receive Baltic amber** via marine drift. This reinforces its potential significance as a **ritual or trade point** in both ancient and Cupathian maritime networks.

Now we have to ask if Heligoland was visible in 9,600 BCE

Heligoland was likely above water around 9,600 BCE, but its **landmass and geography were very different** from today.

? Context: Heligoland in 9,600 BCE

That period—**just after the Last Glacial Maximum (LGM)**—falls within the **Late Upper Paleolithic / early Mesolithic**, and corresponds closely to the **time Plato gives for Atlantis’s destruction** (~9,600 BCE). Sea levels were still **much lower** than today due to glacial coverage.

? Geophysical Status:

- Around **9,600 BCE**, sea levels were **~60–80 meters lower** than today.
- The **North Sea** was not yet fully formed; instead, a vast **landmass called Doggerland** connected Britain to continental Europe.

- **Heligoland**, now a small rocky outcrop, would have been part of a **larger upland region**, likely **forested and habitable**.
 - The area around Heligoland could have featured **freshwater sources**, wildlife, and served as a **stepping-stone** in Mesolithic migration or maritime routes.
-

? Archaeological Possibility:

- Direct **archaeological evidence from that specific date on Heligoland** is limited, largely due to erosion and submersion.
 - However, **submerged artifacts** and early tools found on the **North Sea floor** (e.g. trawled bones, harpoons) suggest the region was **inhabited by humans** or at least visited during that time.
-

⚓ Cupathian Relevance:

If the **Cupathians** were an early seafaring and symbolic elite around 19,000–9,000 BCE, Heligoland would have been:

- **Visible and accessible**
 - **Rich in amber, flint, and fish**
 - Positioned near the **intersection of land and rising sea**
 - A potential **ritual site**, amber-processing station, or **navigational waypoint**
-

Summary:

✓ **Yes**, Heligoland existed in **9,600 BCE** in a much **larger and more elevated form** than today. ? It would have been part of a **wider landscape** rich in human activity and trade, likely playing a role in **prehistoric networks**—including those hypothesized in the **Cupathian model**.

was it submerged about the same time?

ChatGPT said:

Yes — **Heligoland was gradually submerged after 9,600 BCE**, during the **post-glacial sea level rise** that flooded vast portions of northern Europe, including **Doggerland**. It was **not fully submerged**, but **significantly reduced in size**.

⌚ Timeline of Submergence:

- **~9,600 BCE**: Heligoland was still part of a larger coastal highland, connected to the vast **Doggerland** plain stretching between Britain and mainland Europe.

- ~8,000–6,500 BCE: Rapid sea level rise due to glacial melt (known as **Meltwater Pulse 1B**) caused major **coastal inundation**.
 - ~6,200 BCE: A massive tsunami triggered by the **Storegga Slide** (off the coast of Norway) devastated Doggerland and may have finally **cut off Heligoland** as a true island.
 - By ~5,000 BCE, Heligoland likely had its **modern island form**, greatly diminished from its Ice Age size.
-

? Why This Matters:

- Heligoland and Doggerland together formed a **prehistoric cultural corridor**.
 - The **gradual flooding** may have preserved **submerged artifacts** offshore, but removed direct archaeological evidence from the main island.
 - Its **ongoing exposure to erosion** also means much of its **prehistory remains underwater**.
-

? In the Cupathian Context:

If the **Cupathians** were indeed seafarers and miners of symbolic/strategic geography:

- Heligoland's **proximity to amber deposits, copper traces, and nautical position** would make it **highly significant**.
 - Its **partial submergence after 9,600 BCE** may coincide with the **same cataclysmic sea-level rises** described in **Plato's Atlantis myth**.
-

Conclusion:

✓ **Heligoland was still above water at 9,600 BCE**

? But began to **submerge soon after**, especially post-8,000 BCE

? Making it a candidate site in prehistoric maritime navigation — and **potentially a Cupathian waypoint or outpost**.

There can be no doubt, therefore, that this hill of Basileia, which in 1200 B.c. stood several yards above sea level, could again have been walked upon in the fourth century B.c. by Pytheas. his fact, which has been proved through geology and oceanography, is confirmed by an ancient Greek legend which says that where Atlantis had once sunk, seven smaller and three larger islands later appeared. The inhabitants of these islands are said to have kept the memories handed down to them by their ancestors that a large island once stood in the vicinity and for many centuries ruled over all the islands of the outer sea. The Greek historian Marcellus has handed down this legend, referring to the oldest historical writers, and it is therefore older than the Atlantis report of Plato and independent of it. - Spanuth (1956, p.85)

The reference to a *Greek historian named Marcellus* who mentions **Basileia** in connection with **Atlantis** comes not from original Greek texts we have today, but rather from **later summaries**—especially in the writings of early Christian or Neoplatonic authors.

The most notable source is **Proclus** (c. 5th century AD), a Neoplatonist philosopher who wrote a commentary on Plato's *Timaeus*. In this commentary, Proclus refers to a historian named **Marcellus**, who is said to have written about Atlantis.

Here is the relevant passage summarized:

“That such an island once existed is testified by those who wrote about the external sea. The historian **Marcellus** mentions this in a work entitled *Ethiopian History*, saying that there were **seven islands** in the Atlantic Ocean, sacred to **Persephone**, and also three others of enormous size, one of which was **Basileia**, or the Royal Isle**, sacred to Poseidon... He describes the inhabitants as preserving the memory of their ancestors and the immeasurable size of the island that once existed and ruled over all the islands and even part of the continent.”

This is important because:

- **Basileia** (Greek: Βασιλεία) literally means "kingdom" or "royal place." Marcellus names it as one of the large islands in the Atlantic and links it to Poseidon—matching Plato's account of Atlantis being ruled by kings descended from Poseidon.
- Proclus uses this to support the idea that Plato's story was not entirely fictional, citing Marcellus as an independent authority.
- However, **Marcellus's work is lost**, and **Proclus is our only surviving source** for this reference. We cannot verify Marcellus's account directly.

Summary:

- The historian **Marcellus**, quoted by **Proclus**, mentions a large Atlantic island named **Basileia**, sacred to Poseidon.
- It was one of several islands, part of a larger archipelago.
- The account supports the **existence of a legendary island civilization**, possibly echoing **Atlantis**.
- The original text of Marcellus is **lost**, and this survives only via **Proclus's commentary on Plato's *Timaeus***.

The details provided by Marcellus may refer to Sundaland which is just 7,000km East of Ethiopia.

They do for many thousands of years in fact rule over all the islands of the outer sea as is indicated by the global presence of CnR even in the remote places in the ocean.

Spanuth (p.110) asserts Plato, a master geometer, calculated the water ditch wrong at a thousand miles long. Yet we must carefully separate what is being measured, Atlantis or the Atlantis Kingdom. Depending where Plato meant in former Sundaland, this 1000 mile (1609km) ditch can hold true. Secondly, we know huge parts of Sundaland sank beneath the sea, prior to which Sundaland was indeed larger in size and more powerful than Libya and Asia Minor (Anatolia) combined. The Atlantean Kingdom may have only been 2-300 miles and referred to its iconic structure of concentric circles not its overall landmass. Afterall, Atlantis stretched its empire across the planet and defining its borders is not an easy task, especially since it ruled the world from at least 26,000 BCE onward.

Spanuth comments on the shape of CnR *“That Basileia was a “holy” island is shown by the immense buildings for public worship which had been erected there. It is related that in the centre of the island on the sacred place of Poseidon stood the holy pillar of Atlas, and around this pillar were drawn, “as if measured by a compass,” five concentric circles, two of earth and three of water. It is said that Poseidon himself erected this building, “at the beginning when there were no ships.” It is said that originally it could not be entered by people”* (1956, p.111).

“Walled castles, also called Trojan castles, are natural or artificial hills, surrounded by concentric walls or stone circles, which, according to the German scholar E. Krause, represent very old places of sun worship. A great number of Trojan castles are known in all the territories of IndoGermanic settlement. The legend has often survived that in these castles a woman or girl was kept prisoner. The same is said in the Atlantis report of Cleito, who was kept prisoner by Poseidon on a hill in the centre of the five circles. These legends are based on an ancient sun myth. The imprisoned woman or maiden represents the sun. The concentric circles, which in later times were spiral shaped, symbolise the path which the sun has to follow in order to escape from its imprisonment. The sun is forced through the circles of spirals to return continuously to its starting point. It is probable that this was a primitive, magical method of influencing the sun to remain on its course.” (Spanuth, 1956, p.112). This particular facet leans into the phoenician carving on Newgrange which was described as the Returning Sun. Spanuth relates the CnR to a form of special dance that originates in the Bronze or Stone Age, but has no idea of the Sundaland Migration spanning back to 26,000 BCE.

*“From this concept of the world pillar there developed later among the Teutons concepts of the world navel and the world tree and the belief that the world would collapse if these were torn out. Jung believes that the Roland pillars must be regarded as remains of the cult of world pillars. This ancient concept of the world pillar in the Nordic area has remained until the Christian era. The unique importance of the pillar cult of the North people, or Philistines, is also shown by the Old Testament name for Atlantis-Basileia. The ancient country of the Philistines is called “ai Caphtor,? which means island of pillars (Jeremiah xlvii. 4), and the Philistines themselves are called “Caphtorites,” meaning ** people of pillars.” It is mentioned repeatedly in the Old Testament that the Philistines worshipped pillars in their country.”* Spanuth, (1956, p.117)

If the Philistines later gave their name to the Palestinians, then we can understand Israel's monstrous enmity toward the last of the Atlanteans which is expressed in 2025 at the time of writing through genocide and bloody massacre of every description, chemical weapons, pager bombs, indiscriminate murder of children, bombing of hospitals, schools, peace-keepers, clamouring in zealous rage to sodomise prisoners of war – nothing is too much for them in seeking to eradicate their age old enemy.

Spanuth spends considerable time relating to us the World Pillar of the Atlanteans, and the gods of the philistines such as 'Dagon' at Gaza.

At a defence of the bible, We are told of how Sampson destroyed the Philistine Temple of Dagon in Judges 16:23-30.

23 Now the rulers of the Philistines assembled to offer a great sacrifice to Dagon their god and to celebrate, saying, “Our god has delivered Samson, our enemy, into our hands.”

24 When the people saw him, they praised their god, saying, “Our god has delivered our enemy into our hands,

the one who laid waste our land
and multiplied our slain.”

25 While they were in high spirits, they shouted, “Bring out Samson to entertain us.” So they called Samson out of the prison, and he performed for them.

When they stood him among the pillars, **26** Samson said to the servant who held his hand, “Put me where I can feel the pillars that support the temple, so that I may lean against them.” **27** Now the temple was crowded with men and women; all the rulers of the Philistines were there, and on the roof were about three thousand men and women watching Samson perform. **28** Then Samson prayed to the Lord, “Sovereign Lord, remember me. Please, God, strengthen me just once more, and let me with one blow get revenge on the Philistines for my two eyes.” **29 Then Samson reached toward the two central pillars on which the temple stood. Bracing himself against them, his right hand on the one and his left hand on the other,** **30** Samson said, “Let me die with the Philistines!” Then he pushed with all his might, and down came the temple on the rulers and all the people in it. Thus he killed many more when he died than while he lived.

Samson Destroys the Temple of Dagon | adefenceofthebible.com

Could one man bring down an entire temple with three thousand people sitting on its roof by pushing over two very large pillars? And in this one act, destroy the entire Philistine leadership thereby giving rest to Israel from Philistine attacks? Or is it just a story, an allegory, in order to make a point like the mythical Superman of comic strips using his super powers for good?

My research has shown the North Sea Peoples, aka 'mysterious Sea Peoples' that caused upset in the Bronze Age, were the Cupathians (aka Atlanteans) (See Spanuth 1956) who settled in Denmark and Germany and whose boats exhibit master sea-farers, whose shields have the CnR motif, and Horn of Wismar have the CnR motif/Siberian Petroglyphs. Moreover, whose tang-swords fit archaeological and historical facts of being taken to Egypt and Greece around 1300 BCE and being smelted in Siberia and the Northern Caucasus in preparation for the great wars to come.

Critically, the Sea Peoples are equated to the Philistines, who historically settled in Gaza, and later, gave name to the Palestinians (See Barako 2005). While later research has indicated this ancient-standing assumption to be questionable (See Bányaí 2021) the Philistines have since 1300 BCE been associated as settling in Gaza as the Palestinians. The Philistines are renowned for their assaults on Israel. Genetically, culturally, physically, their modern populace may be completely unrelated - but in memory, the people there represent a very old wound for Israel.

The Philistines attacks on Israel may well have ignited and explain the implacable rage directed at Gaza which has for the past few years been incendiary by Israel against the Palestinians, ongoing for decades, lasting for centuries, while world powers and intelligences such as FVYES have aided and funded their mass murder, which points to a global cabal in agreement on some magical level that they should be eradicated and deserve no protection. The world has watched in horror as what the world set itself up and explained it was to us, as peacekeepers, pacifists, a system of order, sanctions, moral dignity etc, has done nothing to stop the slaughter.

There is thus some special motivational significance to this genocide that most of the world bar this secret possibly 'illuminated' cabal is missing. Because as is par for the course, the declaration of world events is described through the (highly problematic) 'rational' discourse of realism and 'geopolitics' and the explanations built largely by Mearsheimer and others within the Realist school, which explain military escalations through the security dilemma, which is the discourse used to justify the reason the USA bombed Iran.

The attacks against Gazans are in violation of every known world agreed statute in the anarchic (and toothless Westphalian accord) of the international system of the nation state protected by sovereignty and can only be described as crimes against the Infinite and humanity for their cruelty and subhuman viciousness, BUT 'biblical' in nature and intensity.

Since many people in 2025 adhere to religion and its texts, and politics is built upon religion (rational upon irrational) the reality for them is inseparable from the facts of an antique historical model of grievances, and they are operating from and with very ancient hatreds. They believe, by wiping out the last of the supposed Atlanteans descendants, such a magickal war will be won.

Moreover, Hitler, as an envoy of the Aryan Race, may have believed Germany to be the descendancy of Atlantis (he was not wrong) and this may have been a motivation to exterminate the Jews in relation to their acts against the Philistines - and who, surviving their holocaust, responded by post-framing National Socialism as the greatest evil, and all subsequent scrubbing and punitive witch-hunts including implementation of national security by the UN, after it, as a justification that such an episode in history was never to be repeated again.

So, while the micropolitics of realism is presented as Reason for these wars to the unblinking masses informed by controlled and limited media equally pushed into realist discourse to be accepted as palatable and intelligible explanation by a trained populace, Initiated cabals are fighting a very different spiritual war of great antiquity since great antiquity.

Spanuth claims Dagon “fish-god” also popularised by H.P. Lovecraft, is the same as Poseidon the god of the Atlanteans to which was erected an ornate and enormous temple.

“According to the statements of the Atlantis report, the temple of Poseidon on Basileia had a barbaric appearance. This description may have been an indication that it looked different from an Egyptian or Greek temple. The temple is said to have been five hundred feet long and two hundred and fifty feet wide. Gold, silver and amber covered to an excessive degree the exterior and interior of the sanctuary.” Spanuth 1956, p.124

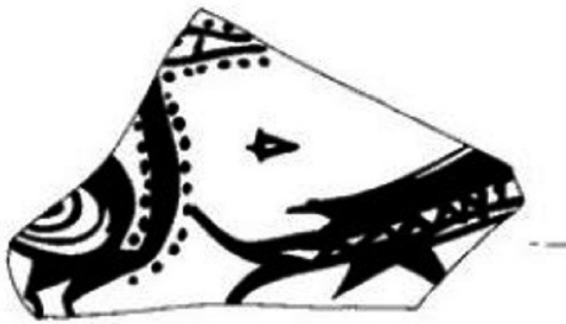
Libya as a colony of Atlantis may also have been subjected to realist politik to explain its decimation Spanuth 1956, p.139.

According to the Odyssey it took 4 days with favourable winds to cross from Crete to Egypt, around 616km, or 154km a day (p.140). We can adjust this somewhat downward for the Atlanteans assuming the greatest naval sophistication ever devised in the Ancient world, to work out an estimated speed of travel.

Spanuth (1956, p.164) reproduces black and white images of ornate gold items found in Borgbjerg Hill in Zealand, Denmark. Colour photographs allow us to see the CnR motif plainly decorates them. The dragon-headed handles resemble the Sea People's boat prows.



Gold bowls von Terheide, 1300 to 700 BC, gold diameter 9.5 cm and 10 cm
Photo: Lower Saxony State Museum, Hanover



These pottery shards are from Anatolia.

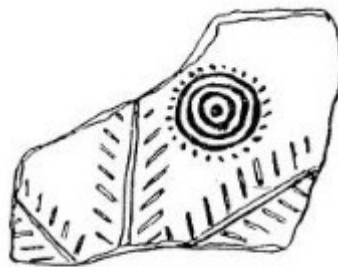


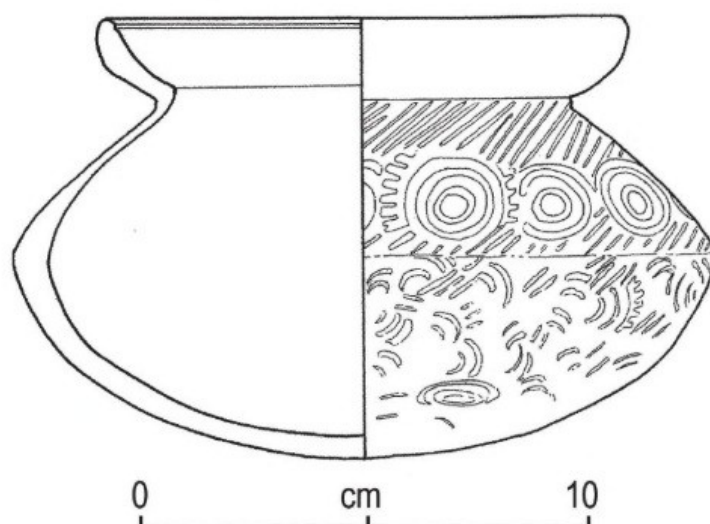
FIG. 105

Lechler 2016 p.37 tree of
life from Troy with CnR



Jacques 1979 p.130

FIGURE 5.11
Early Buni pots and lid (burials UF80 & UF98, Segaran IIA)



Pierre-Yves Manguin 2011, p.155 CnR Motif on Wares at Batujaya, West Java

The Museum of the Province of Taipeh possesses a unique collection of Paiwan wood carvings. Their wood sculptures are considered to be the last examples of a dying folk art. They preserve primaeval motifs from

Fig. 28. The chieftain lived here! The two floating figures to the left of the four concentric circles wear the classical aprons of prehistoric astronauts to be found on many monoliths.





Jacques 1979 p.191
sextantio southern france

CHAPTER 9

In having created a global map of CnR I am afforded an understanding of CnR that others are not. My Google Earth map shows the sheer scope of the practice and offers pattern and relationships others can't see through a list or from merely knowing about CnR in their region.

A very interesting geological feature that could explain the nature of Cupathians journeys is Copper

Handke (1978, p.32) discusses copper and tin mining in pre-America since 5000 BCE, which may have been a reason to search the known world and unknown world for new deposits. Certainly there is evidence of mapping water, but there is also no doubt of the establishment of mines, including extensive copper mining. Nisbet (2019, p.5) quotes Morris making a fascinating remark that 'Cup and Ring markings were magical in nature and used to source gold and copper because of their closeness to metal-working sites'. In my opinion Morris was three-quarters right.

The locations of CnR show a correlation to the richest sites of copper in the world.

What could drive such a fervour to grid and map the entire world? -If it was not simply monetary or trade-based, did they believe certain metals could resurrect their loved ones, bring back the dead? Finding water is necessary for survival - but of itself, once you have survived, what are you actually doing in that land, what is your need to survive there, what are you looking for that you have to travel everywhere leaving maps for others of your people to follow?

A shipwreck off the coast of Gela

In 1988, divers discovered the remains of a 5th-century BCE Greek shipwreck, later named **Gela II**, approximately 300 meters off the coast of Gela. The ship, likely en route to the port of Gela, sank possibly due to a sudden storm. Among its cargo were numerous ingots believed to be made of orichalcum, a rare metal alloy mentioned in ancient texts, including Plato's dialogues, as being second in value only to gold.



Worldhistory.org

Plato, Critias, Timaeus and Atlantis

Critias, a dialogue written by **Plato**, is one of two works (along with **Timaeus**) in which the story of **Atlantis** is told. In *Critias*, the character Critias—Plato’s great-grandfather—recounts a detailed history of the lost island of **Atlantis**, supposedly passed down through generations from the Athenian lawgiver Solon.

Here’s a summary of **what Critias says about Atlantis** in the dialogue:

The Origins of Atlantis

- Atlantis was a powerful island kingdom located **beyond the Pillars of Heracles** (what we call the Strait of Gibraltar).
- It was larger than Libya and Asia Minor combined.
- The island was ruled by kings descended from the god **Poseidon** and a mortal woman named **Cleito**.
- Poseidon divided the island among **ten sons**, who ruled ten regions under the supreme authority of the eldest, **Atlas**, after whom the island and the Atlantic Ocean are named.

Atlantis’s Structure and Society

- The city of Atlantis had an **extraordinary layout**, with concentric rings of land and water, centered on a great palace and temple to Poseidon.
- The capital city was incredibly rich, with **abundant natural resources**, including precious metals like **orichalcum** (a mythical metal), fertile land, and advanced engineering.
- The Atlanteans built magnificent temples, palaces, harbors, and canals. Their civilization was **technologically and culturally advanced**, with a structured military, laws, and economy.
- They lived in **harmony and virtue** for many generations, guided by divine principles.

The Corruption and Downfall

- Over time, the Atlanteans became **corrupt**, greedy, and morally degenerate.
- They sought to **conquer the Mediterranean**, including Egypt and Athens.
- **Ancient Athens** (in its idealized form, according to Plato) **resisted and defeated** the Atlantean invasion.
- After their moral decline, Atlantis was punished by the gods and was **destroyed in a single day and night** by **earthquakes and floods**, sinking into the sea.

Unfinished Dialogue

- *Critias* ends **abruptly**, mid-sentence, so the full story of Atlantis was never completed.

- Some believe Plato intended to write a third dialogue, possibly titled *Hermocrates*, but it never materialized.

According to **Plato**, the idealized Ancient Athens defeated Atlantis **approximately 9,000 years before Solon's time**, which places the event around **9,600 BCE**.

Now, Plato's work is the only surviving Ancient Greek record of Atlantis.

Greek Esotericism

A certain myth of a certain Kadmos (Cadmus) consults the Delphi Oracle in search of his Twin-Sister Europa. Europa may be the other metal required by Atlantis for forging Orichalcum.

The Syracusan poet Moschus[14] makes her mother Queen Telephassa ("far-shining") but elsewhere her mother is Argiope ("silver-faced").[note 2] Other sources, such as the *Iliad*, claim that she is the daughter of Agenor's son, the "sun-red" Phoenix – wikipedia.
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europa_\(consort_of_Zeus\)](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Europa_(consort_of_Zeus))

Kadmos is uncertain in etymology but considered to mean 'east' or 'excellent' – (wikipedia) and 'in front' and 'of old' but Edwards (1979, p.48) relates his association by ancient authors to the invention of mines, gold mining, bronze working and stone quarrying. All of which align with Chankillo Fortress, Casma, Peru and its extensive Copper Mines. Kadmos, Chankillo, Casma are words whose meaning are all lost to time. Kadmos's wife is named Harmonia. Equally he is attributed as an inventor of writing.

Plato's Critias makes mention of Egyptian names being replaced by Greek ones, and Edwards (1979, p.64) relates Hyginus saying Kadmos took letters from Egypt to Greece. Furthermore, Edwards traces the name Kadmilos to the name for one of the Kaberoi (Kadmilus) (p.95), which Dossein compares to the Sumerian word for 'Copper' (Wikipedia). Sumerian (possibly) script appears on one of the stones at the Ness of Brodgar. And as I have shown, Masons sometimes marked their work with the origin of the quarry. The Kaberoi were a mystery cult of which little is known, but it has been surmised they protected sailors. Other cults associated with metallurgy are often conflated with them. Other sources describe them as Karkinoi, amphibious beings who had tongs for metalworking instead of hands. Kadmos is associated with Thebes (Edwards 1979, p.81), home of the Kaberoi, and the place for the wedding of Kadmos and his wife, Harmonia (wikipedia). Sacred Sites and Megalithic Mysteries: Possible Inscription On Stone from Ness Of Brodgar : The Megalithic Portal and Megalith Map:
Cabeiri - Wikipedia

Europa is carried off (and raped) by Zeus who has transformed into a bull, and eventually she gives birth to three sons, Sarpedon, Minos, and Rhadmanthus. In alchemy, the allegory might be king of the metals, likely gold, in a certain form (bull) dissolve another metal (Europa) giving rise to new substances or processes (three sons).

In Critias we learn Atlantis has three coloured metals, white, red and black.

Sarpedon is believed to be a Greek rendering of Anatolian compound Sar-pedan 'one having top position'. Sarpedon (Trojan War hero) - Wikipedia while Kadmos can mean 'in front'.

While in consulting Wikipedia on Minos we learn of his son Glaucus - Three times a day, the calf

changed color from white to red to black. Polyidus of Argos observed the similarity to the ripening of the fruit of the mulberry plant, and Minos sent him to find Glaucus. Searching for the boy, Polyidus saw an owl driving bees away from a wine cellar in Minos' palace. Inside the wine cellar was a cask of honey, with Glaucus dead inside. Minos demanded Glaucus be brought back to life, though Polyidus objected. [Minos - Wikipedia](#)

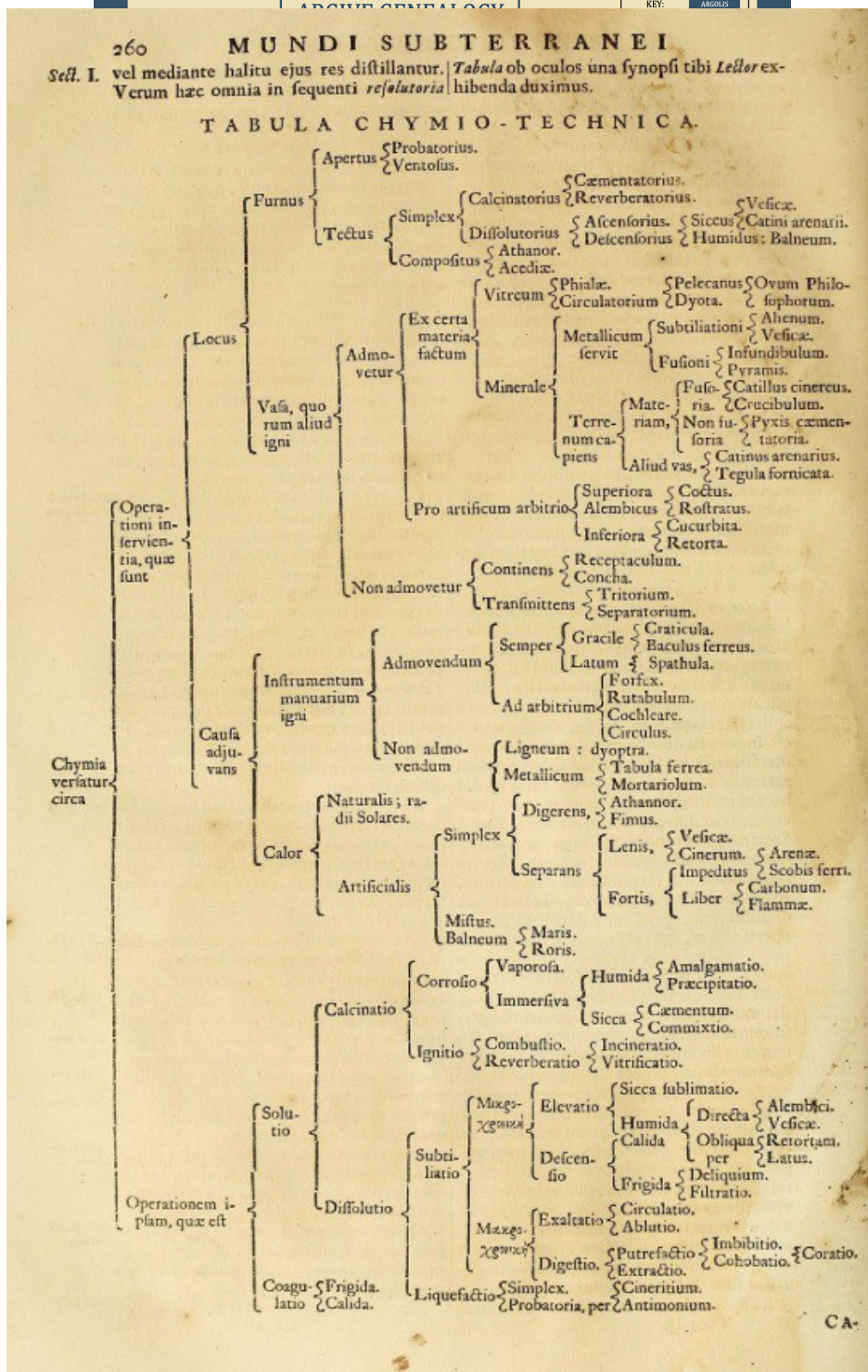
Rhadmanthus name, on the other hand, is again lost to time. [Rhadamanthus - Wikipedia](#)

It is with some certainty, and flashes of intuition and occult discernment from a lifetime of its study, that I sense stumbling upon a secretive cipher employed by the Greeks using god names as metaphors for metals, place, processes - a green language most intricate and masterfully spoken by the Initiated, who excelled at baffling the uninitiated while cleverly conveying the secrets of the world famously associated with the Pythagoreans and Mysteries.

Not unlike the coded symbolism that later Alchemy would come to adopt where the White, Red and Black represent the alchemical stages of Albedo, Rubdeo, Nigredo in an individual transformative sense to purify one's vessel for the Great Work, but as designators of chemical processes too. I am alert to the nonsensical being illogical to point to the magical, while others have struggled to make sense of a code that was intended to be perfectly unintelligible to the profane (Edwards 1979). Some form of proto-periodic table may be encoded in the genealogies of god-lines such as those given by Euripdes. And as to all of this, my curiosity cannot help but find some connection between a desire that points to global copper mining and possibly the search for some other metal for making Orichalcum, and the mysterious feats of megalithic stone moving, carving, melting and fitting demonstrated in equal abundance across the planet to the CnR motif, the world over. Secrets hiding in plain sight like the Cup and Ring for an untold millenia of years, the Graecians (Ancient Greeks) themselves are of mysterious origin.

Kadmos.

Plato, as a Pythagorean Initiate and ascended master wrote in code in the Critias.



Athanasius 1664, p.706 Tabula-Chymio-Technica

Legions of researchers and scholars have tried to make sense of the Argive genealogical tree and map the described Greek Heroes to a chronological account of history.

The Esoteric Graecians

The origin of the Greeks, like many things, is often assumed absolute, rather than relative.

In 2017, Dr Iosif Lazaridis used modern haplo-analysis of the DNA of Ancient Greeks to analyse their origins. His research has shown that while a high percentage of them came from Anatolian Farmers, some 17% originated from the Northern Caucasus or Iran. i.e. from places such as the Concentric Circle Citadel of Arkaim built after the Cupathians crossed into Siberia around 15,000 BCE.

Difficulty in tracking Greek God/Hero origin to real places arises because the genealogy given in the Argive (p.179, p.188, p.212) is a cover, green language, for metallurg and its processes. Thus, ancient authors can make up as they like various details to confuse and befuddle the profane, while delighting and being admired for their deftness of revealing openly under veil, the secrets to which they pertain. And over time, all manner of accretion can be layered onto the various mythos while retaining the core identity through the name, which makes little sense at face value or historical chronology. Thus does Critias remark on the loss.

The difficulties of Kadmos's name and its relation to phoenix can be resolved if we consider he is a metonym that refers to a metal, and his family tree, other metals, and the alloys that can be made from them. Moreover, the 'letters of Kadmos' and the assumption that he brought a linguistic script or alphabet or invented writing may be a fanciful tangle by archaeologists too. In the Turba Philosophorum the assembled Pythagoreans discuss elements and a 'thin fire' associated to a single element of which stars are composed. In a similar manner the famed Corpus Hermeticum relays a septenary model of alchemical transformation intended to purify the vessel and purge it of its mixed elements into one element so it may return to Theos and become as a star. Of this process we may refer in modern times to the deep alchemical parallels of the bi-fold UK-founded 'Satanic' Order of Nine Angles, bearing the acronym ONA, which later schismed into the American Intelligence run O9A, and the works of David Myatt, Richard Moulton and others which are associated strongly with Hellenic Mysteries and a Mysterium.

Equally, Socrates discusses reincarnation or palingenesis. The deeper thought of the Graecians particularly their magic and mysteries centred on the building blocks of the physical as a mirror of the celestial and spiritual. In light of my understanding from occult study, including 27 years researching the ONA, the 'Letters of Kadmos' may be more in alignment with the Music of the Spheres, and the belief all things derive from Sound. And, more in line with representing a coded proto-periodic table of metals and the alloys that can be made from them through various processes.

Colour, position, likeness to and a hierarchy of various metals, qualities that many such Greek Heroes have, can more plausibly explain all the discrepancies with attempts to construct a historical chronology. Etymology, based on the origin of words, and which requires memory of the meaning of things, as Critias infers, suggests a more likely fit. Kadmos from 'Phoenicia' meaning Red, Phoenix meaning Flaming, has striking relatability to the fiery red metal of Orichalcum.

(Edwards 1979, p.187) makes mention of Kadmos 'casting of stones among the Spartoi' - an ambiguous turn of phrase.

Cadmium, was found in Calamine, an ore of Zinc, and calamine is named after Cadmeia/Cadmea, a citadel in Thebes supposedly founded by our Cadmus/Kadmos. Wikipedia notes - 'Since then no mechanism of action for the powder has been identified, and as of 1992 the only medical effect of the powdered mineral appears to be its ability to absorb moisture secreted from irritated and

weeping skin'. I.e. calamine lotion.

According to history, certain alloys were only produced by certain processes, that took centuries to evolve. Curious that many historical gods mythologies are some 200 years apart.

Something deeply significant, compelled the Cupathians to mark, possibly, the entire world looking for Copper, Zinc, Tin, Gold and other metals. This indicates an unrivalled and fierce preoccupation with metallurgy. The evidence for which, lies in the ruins of mysterious cities around the world with their unexplained skill in moving and carving gigantic stones, laser cut and melted rocks, giant smelting vats and furnaces usually referred to as 'tombs' by modern archaeology.

The coded search by Kadmos, the Phoenix (long associated to 'Red' (p.112) representative of Copper, for Europa, possibly Zinc - to make Orichalcum, makes more sense as it explains why there is such historical disorder in the etymology, and conflicting dates and facts of Ancient Greek Mythology. The Phoenix appears on petroglyphs around the world, notably in North America - sometimes coupled with a HEC3.

Additionally, the more we look the more we see (Cupathians) HEC-Men on petroglyphs around the world too - suggesting visitations across millenia that share common traits.

Thus, a visitation is recorded (HEC-Men and Boats). Conflict may ensue (Fighting/Combat). But at some point, Knowledge is often transmitted (HEC-Men with Geometric Properties) or (Two different figures, one usually with dots radiating about them). The Thunderbird or Phoenix sometimes makes an appearance (Kadmos/Red/Copper) and is sometimes paired with HEC (Water-Sources/Europa/Zinc). I will delve into the records of Cupathians left behind in petroglyphs around the globe elsewhere in this journal.

Thus does Critias call on Mnemosyne, goddess of memory. How to hide something in plain sight? Make the kernel of truth known to the Initiate, then layer it with accretions until it is unrecognisable to the profane Non-Initiate, but the Initiate will recognise the kernel (in the dirt it shall be found / in pulvere invenitur) by the obvious falsehoods layered upon it due to their pristine knowledge of Truth through Initiation.

The Western Empire owes its essence to the Graecians, their works forged our works, our logic, rhetoric, mathematics, astronomy, prose, music, geometry, medicine, law, even democracy and so on.

It is not necessary for the Cupathians, or Atlanteans, to have had flying ships, or advanced technology to have covered the world in CnR. They could have done it with rock tools, smallish boats, and unparalleled tenacity driven by econo-spiritual conviction. But to perform such a feat is nothing short of incredible. And, given what I have already proven by being able to read the stones, the legends of rocket ships emblazoned across the world in thousands of journals recording petroglyphs of antiquity - it may very well have been true. And would account for their incredible accuracy in depicting coastlines, managing gigantic petroglyphs like those at Nazca, and many other things besides.

Atlantis can address the Cupringian global search for copper - but even it, at 9000 years ago from Plato's 600BC, is too young to explain Cupmarkings by Cupmarkians. Cupmarkians made their marks during 19000-17000 BCE, a maximum of 18,400 years before Plato's mention of Atlantis.

So.



This possibly depicts previously available real-world technology and knowledge.



Signs that The Cupathians Knowledge Corrupted Leaders

Hocquenghem 1987 - Iconografia Mochica PDF | PDF

The **Mochica** (or **Moche**) civilization of South America flourished during the **Early Intermediate Period** of Andean history. **Approximately 100 CE – 800 CE**

(Hocquenghem 1987, p.156) There is a sinister ideogram of what may have occurred after the Cupathians shared their knowledge of water to the lords and nobles of the lands they frequented. With such power in hand, elites may have used the knowledge to find water as a means to exploit others, trading sex for cartographic knowledge that may have equated to survival in hostile climes with no known water sources. The figure dominating the other, prone on its back in Fig.26, points to animals, water, and plants. Likewise the suggestion on the other two figs is that if you lay with a King (God) you shall become a King (God). For they will impart wisdom in the ways of the world. Fig.29 (p.158) of vultures eating a tied man's phallus (whose face has been flayed of skin) leave no doubt as the violence of the day-to-day of the ancient world, no less pervasive than in the modern.

In fig.31 (p.159) we can see a mask covering the flayed face has slipped off, possibly from the pecking by the birds. fig.81 (p.186) depicts a raped bleeding woman and two fighters, in combat.

Possibly one seeking to avenge the rape by the other. Equally, rapine, slavery, prisoners, cannibalism and human sacrifice were practices across the world - no less common than today, except perhaps for the latter two.

All indications are that the Cupathians went equipped with weapons. However, we know the

Cupathians went to Peru, possibly for copper, and their CnR is all over South America. In Hocquenghem's book there are signs of CnR technology and visitation. The value of the technology they took with them can perhaps be seen in fig.34 (p.160) a man sells bottled water and what looks like icecream cones to locals who bring shells in exchange. p.178 shows the wrong way and the right way to carry water, note that these are water flasks.

(Hocquenghem 1987, p.180) fig.68 is interesting. It almost looks as if a Cupathian teaching knowledge of the locations where water can be found, initiates others, who then source the water themselves and store it in abundance as shown on the right-hand side where multiple flasks are banked. In front of them is a verdant row of plants. The curious 'rocket-ship' may be cactus, specifically, *Echinopsis pachanoi*. Certain cacti in Peru do store water in their tissues, and some indigenous communities have historically known how to access that water in extreme situations. They also have root systems, which may indicate why the cactus is on its side, having been pulled out of the ground, not that it depicts an airborne rocketship with flames jetting from exhausts.

Not all cactus water is drinkable. Some species contain toxic or irritating compounds, making the water taste bitter or even cause nausea. Boiling or filtering may help, but many survival guides caution against drinking raw cactus juice unless you're certain of the species. The San Pedro cactus, for instance, contains mescaline, a psychoactive compound. It's not safe for hydration purposes.

The symbolism that appears next to some of the Cacti may be warning of such dangers.

I do have evidence that the Cupathians had superior technology, but possibly some surprising innovations well before the accepted time that defy historical record. Though we must also define 'superior', as in superior to modern technology, or superior for its assumed time. In both cases I see evidence that the Cupathians had both. They had hydro-navigation CnR technology and the skills to plant it across the world. No other recognised culture has ever achieved a global imprinting of its culture in a symbolic legacy of carving at the very least, tens of thousands of stones.

Ocean-going ships for transporting giant rocks and braving open ocean, certainly. One could conclude that with their aerial expertise that they possibly had some form of glider, but it's likely they only ever saw their handiwork, like the Nazca Glyphs, from mountaintops - not space, rocket or airships. But I do not discount the possibility of hidden technologies or previous epochs of men that did have superior technologies, either, given what my discovery means for the history we are taught. Of which we are so sure. The dots, that are featured in the Initiatory space, represent knowledge. Which is conveyed those Initiated, which follows them as they use what they have learned to amass water, which is required to know how to find it in a variety of means and make it ones own resource.

(Hocquenghem 1987, p.219) sex, death and water were related. Fig.132 two figures copulate to the left, while beneath the ground, skeletons pulling a figure down into the ground from above causing him to drop his flasks. 220-223 shows sculpted jugs of figure engaging in sodomy and oral sex. fig.139 (p.223) shows a seated figure (possibly a merchant or figure related to death) with a skeletal face in possession of a flask, probably water. After him someone with a coin. And after him a figure gripping what looks like a skeleton with genitals. The scene suggests a transaction for a sex slave, possibly of ritual importance.

Yet, somehow, the Cupathians travelled almost the entire world leaving their marks behind them. Marks which understood, would have made powerful leaders wherever they went.

(Hocquenghem 1987, p.205) features ships, an interesting feature of which are striped legs running beneath the boat and lowered ballast on each end which aligns with the Carrizos Bronze. Water flasks in the cargo hold as would be critical for going anywhere at anytime in the ancient world, as much as the modern.

If the population of the world was much lower in prehistoric times, the CUpathians may have travelled extensively without seeing other peoples. Whether they even coincided in the same timeframe as the artwork shown here is unlikely. The technology that they left behind however, was obviously valuable and possibly co-opted by others who use it to rule their parts of the world.

(Hocquenghem 1987, p.240) features the same kind of carved Map-wand seen in France, with the CnR markings.

(Hocquenghem 1987, p.172) features a figure holding a distinctive axe head, and a CnR marked item.

(Hocquenghem 1987, p.268) shows a figure clutching a CnR to their chest

Pliny, Astrology and Magic GREF 135

In 77 CE, Pliny the Elder lamented the origin of the art of magic, and at this time, mentions forms of magic including water, basins and hatchets. Prior to which, Pliny discusses the forbidding of cannibalism and consumption of flesh to attain a persons power, stamped out by Tiberius among the Druids. As noted elsewhere there are other indications of this in the world.

What happened between the zenith of the Cupathians, and far across the span of time to lead men to such practices?

Did the people who built Gobekli Tepe, also bury it as we are lead to believe?

Orichalcum

I have reasoned that the Cupathians had ample copper – they had found most of the copper-rich sites through their extensive surveys including the 20 most copper rich locations on earth (Databayou). In fact, despite coming into contact with both Chile and Peru and the world's largest copper reserves, they continued upward into Eastern North America. Certainly they must have been curious about this unexplored corner, and would bring them into contact with Utah's rich deposits as well, but with virtually unlimited copper already, perhaps they were after something else.

20 Countries With The Largest Copper Reserves In The World

World Copper Deposits Interactive Map

What they were looking for, must have been far more rare, and prompted them to search the globe. What each of these legendary metals may have in common is their arrival by meteorite. CnR may not have been the primary goal for its application. It may have served to enable the extraction of copper, zinc and other metals, but also in aiding the search for mysterious craters laden with extremely rare metals from outer space. Some of which, may have properties that the Ancients harnessed. Using the Earth Impact Database, I cross-referenced heavy concentrations of CnR with meteorite impact craters.

Reanalysing Orichhalkeos

The Ancient Greek word for **meteor** comes from:

μετέωρος (*metéōros*)

- **μετά** (*metá*) – “above, beyond”
- **αείρω / αἶρω** (*aeirō / airō*) – “to lift, raise”

So **μετέωρος** literally means “raised up,” “high in the air,” or “suspended.”

It referred to **things in the sky**—including **atmospheric phenomena**, **celestial objects**, or **heavenly portents**

The phrase "copper of the mountain" (ὀρείχαλκος / oreichalkos) in ancient Greek can be interpreted metaphorically as:

“metal from the heights” — which, depending on context, may **symbolize either:**

1. **Metal mined from literal mountains**, *or*
2. **Metal fallen from the heavens onto the mountains** — such as **meteorite metal**, perceived as divine.

This finds strong parallel with the metaphor of the legendary Mount Olympus, ruled over in the heavens by Zeus Himself. Who was known to throw thunderbolts (lightning) from the sky.

The Legend of Star Metals

The search for orichalcum is not without precedent.

Greek – Orichalcum (ὀρείχαλκος)

Mentioned by: Plato (*Critias*), Hesiod, Pliny the Elder (later) **Description:** “Second only to gold in value,” reddish or glowing metal, associated with Atlantis.

Egyptian “**hnem**” metal is mentioned in some inscriptions as a **red-golden alloy** used in temples—possibly **copper mixed with arsenic, zinc, or gold**. In some cosmological texts, “**Ba-metal**” or **divine metal** is described as a glowing, **celestial metal**.

Rasashastra (Alchemical Texts)

Ancient Indian **alchemy** goes further in naming metals. Descriptions include **lustrous red-gold alloys**, *impervious to corrosion*, and used in sacred or healing contexts. The **Agni Purana** and other texts describe **sacrificial metallurgy**, where metals are purified and transmuted in fire through **exact ratios and invocations**—a proto-alchemical process that may hint at **controlled alloying practices** long before the Iron Age **Mythic metals:** *Rajatam* (shining silver), *Svarṇa* (sun-gold), *Māyādhātu* (illusory/etheric metal).

Babylonian/Sumerian – “Elin” or “Zababa’s Metal”

- **Texts:** Cuneiform records mention special alloys linked to gods.

Chinese Daoist Alchemy – Immortal Gold / Red Gold (丹砂)

- **Texts:** *Baopuzi* (Ge Hong), *Daozang*
- **Metals:** Gold (金), cinnabar (HgS, red mercury ore), and *five-phase metals*.
- **“Immortal Gold”:** Transmuted, incorruptible; used in elixirs.
- **“Xian Metals”:** Thought to be harvested from sacred mountains or fallen stars.

Tibetan & Bon Traditions – Sky Iron (thokcha)

- **Thokcha:** “Sky iron,” found as meteorites, believed to be divine.

Norse Mythology – Uru, Gullinbursti, and Gleipnir Metals **Mythic Properties:** Indestructibility, light-bearing, magic-binding.

Biblical & Judaic – Tzohar Stone / Tekhelet / Chashmal

- **Tzohar:** Glowing stone said to illuminate Noah’s Ark.
- **Chashmal:** Ezekiel’s “glowing metal” in the vision of the Throne – glowing like fire and lightning.

African Legends – “White Metal” of the Dogon / Zimbabwe

- **Dogon: Allegedly referenced metals from Sirius and star-people.**

Kadmos then, and his union with 'Europa' can be said to be the anthropomorphic mid-stage of metallurgical processes, disguised as a hero in the genealogical tree of the Argive. Reasonably, this can make sense of the obviously labyrinthine and often nonsensical genealogy provided by the Ancient Greeks in their various mythologies. It is in the associations to colours and qualities possessed by the heroes and gods that various metals and alloys are secretly described. Secrets that have remained in plain sight for thousands of years and tied up scholars seeking a logical and linear solution to an occult and esoteric problem. The correlation can be made that the entire Greek God mythos is the literary progeny of Initiated and ascended masters, of the Pythagorean mystery schools on whose shoulders the Western World and its practices and principles rest. This theory may startle some, but it is a truism that the world is run by secret societies. Of these we can list the Assassins, Jesuits, Knights Templar, Freemasons, Neo-Conservatives with their Skull & Bone societies and a great many more. Magic, and in particular magico-politics is not a facet that many accept as legitimate, despite its compelling and extraordinarily powerful effects from the cradle-to-the-grave in the forms that dominate us almost through sound and sign alone. Realistically, it might have been expected that over time an increased number of human beings would recognise this invisible and invincible hand. Every era since ancient times has held bodies of groups in the shadows, controlling the world with almost effortless ease through a series of special mechanisms. Does this journal have the power to change that fact and prompt the world at large to look with great scrutiny at what they are shown to be true, told to believe, and which paradigm keeps them in thrall to the lives we live and the values we uphold? Change is notoriously slow in the story of human evolution, especially where reigning civilisations hold power and resist it with dissonance and violence. Maybe this has been the case for millenia, and we have been frozen in time by forces that secretly weave their magic spells through hypnotising us into submission and docility, but we humans are still capable of discerning and being so much more, just as once we were.

One of the things we need to acknowledge, is not just the extraordinary number of CnR motifs that blanket the globe – but the equal preponderance of equipment used in metallurgy – often marked with melted stones as if something had dripped onto them of extraordinary temperature or feature scoop marks from some kind of machines or tools. Kailasa Temple at Ellora was "scooped" top-down from a cliff face (~400,000 tons removed). In Scotland, over 70 Iron Age hillforts display vitrified walls—stones fused together by intense heat. Notable sites include Dun Mac Sniachan, Craig Phadraig, and Dun Deardail. Similar vitrified structures have been found in parts of Ireland, France, Germany, and Sweden. Uplistsikhe is an ancient rock-hewn town in eastern Georgia. Some structures within the site exhibit signs of heat exposure, leading to melted or deformed stone surfaces. The megalithic walls of Sacsayhuamán near Cusco are renowned for their precisely fitted stones. Some researchers have observed that certain stones appear to have been subjected to high temperatures, resulting in smooth, glassy surfaces.

The North Caucasus Dolmens, sites in Peru, Siberia, Turkey, Jordan, China, Malta, Egypt and many more feature signs of mega-metallurgy, grand-scale projects and implements, vast quarries and oddities that indicate the secondary product of Cupathian CnR technology, mining and metallurgy.

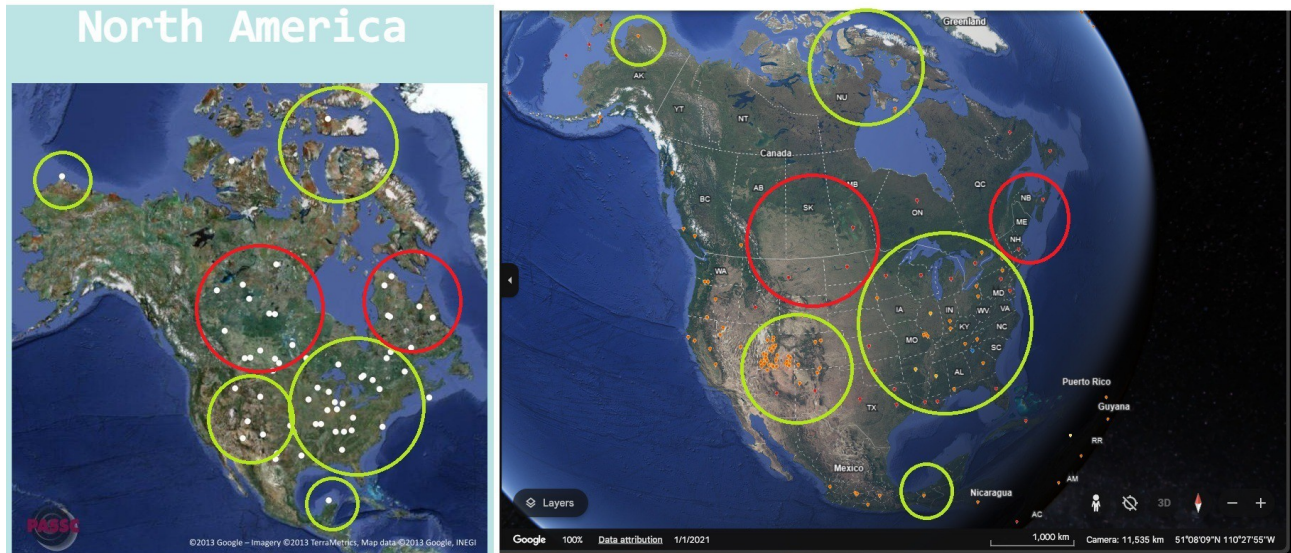
Cupathians and Meteorite Impact Sites: A 1:1 ratio.

Since copper was not their objective I cross-referenced my global map of CnR to known meteorite impact sites and got a 1:1 match.

CnR to Meteorite Crater or C2MC=

North America - Earth Impact Database

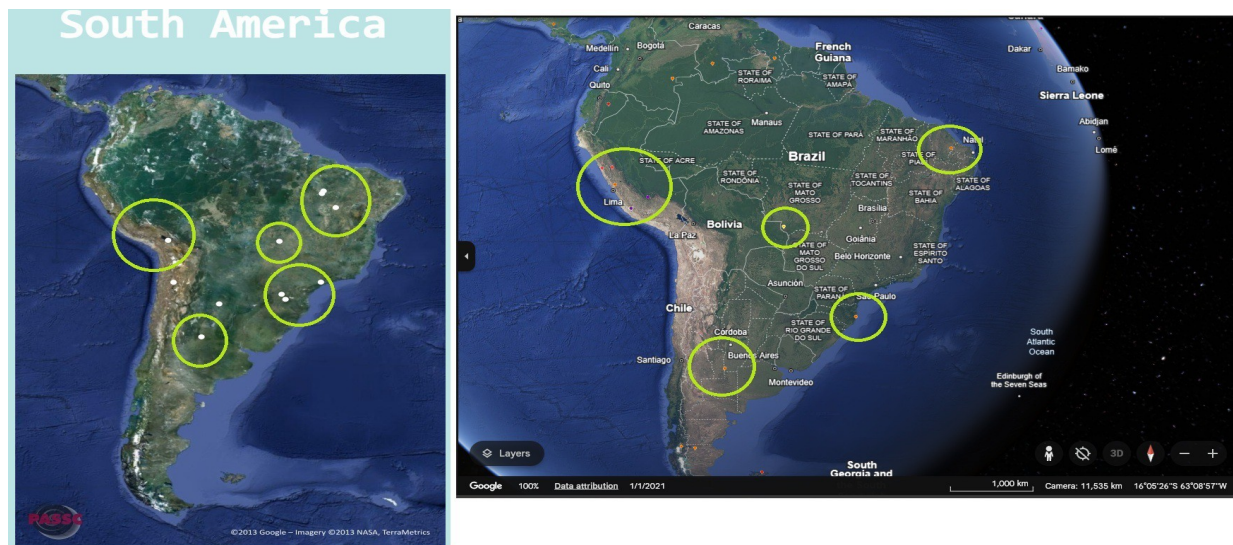
http://www.passc.net/EarthImpactDatabase/New%20website_05-2018/NorthAmericaImageMap.html



Note the highly unusual correlation of remote sites to CnR activity. The outliers, marked in red are important. If there are no CnR in these regions, it may signify an inability to access these areas, despite accessing almost every other site globally - and this may help date the site of survey. The reason they did not survey these areas is likely obstruction by ice.

South America -

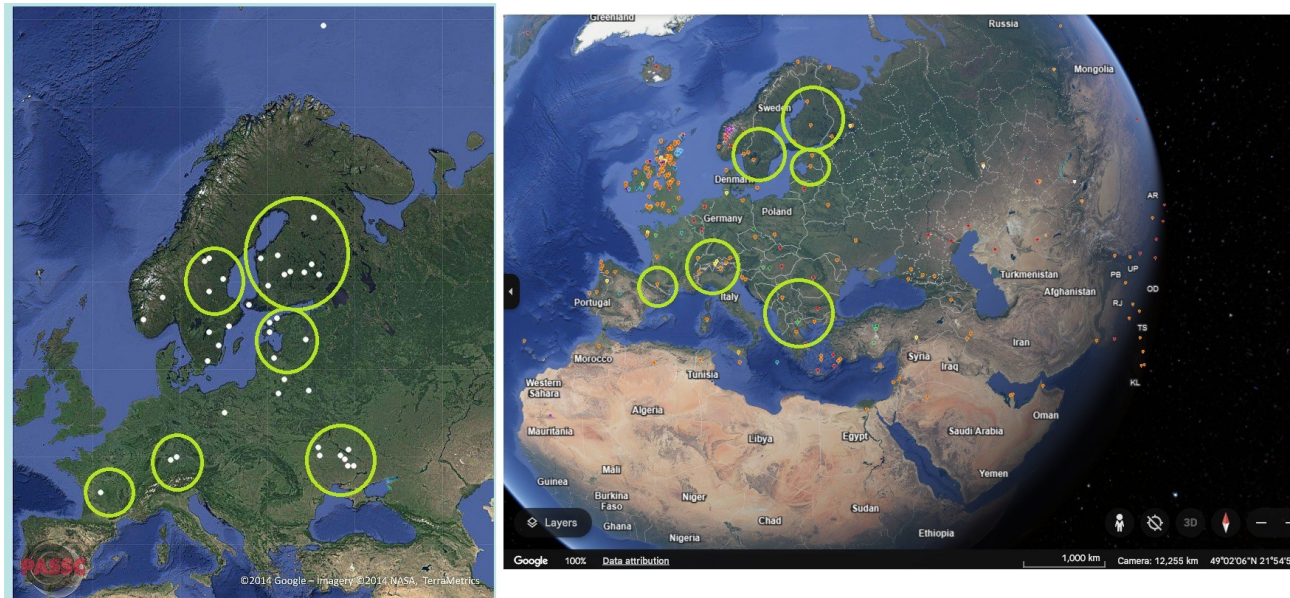
http://passc.net/EarthImpactDatabase/New%20website_05-2018/SouthAmericaImageMap.html



The same relative areas with meteorite impact show CnR activity. Although these are only the CnR sites that I specifically was able to pinpoint and map, there are likely tens of thousands of them unreported. In order for the technology to work, it has to be systematic and continuous like a net and it would not surprise me if there were hundreds of thousands of such undiscovered markings across the world, including Antarctica.

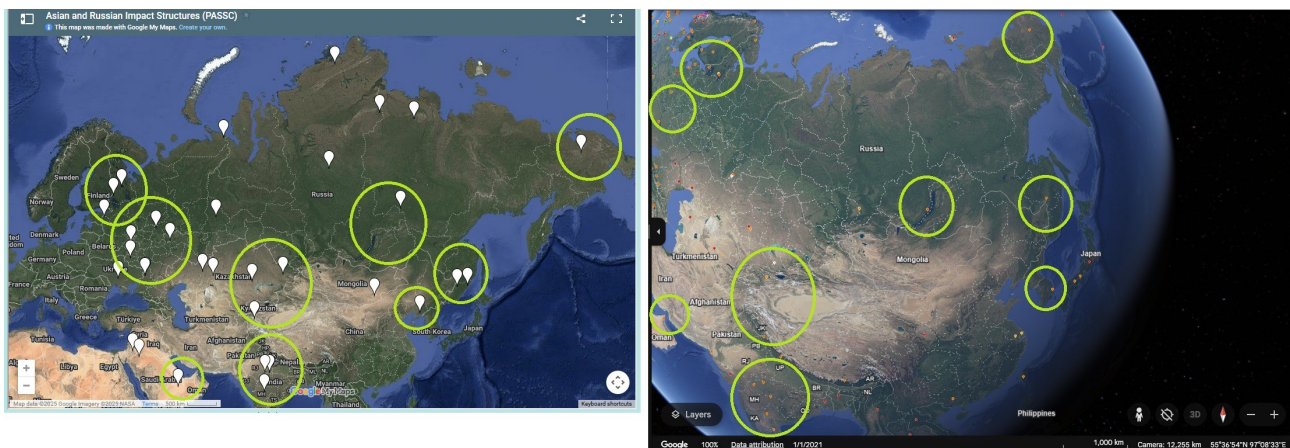
Europe -

http://passc.net/EarthImpactDatabase/New%20website_05-2018/EuropeImageMap.html



We can see that although there are necessary routes made by the Cupathians to get through and to various regions, a similar concentration of CnR activity takes place in meteorite strike areas.

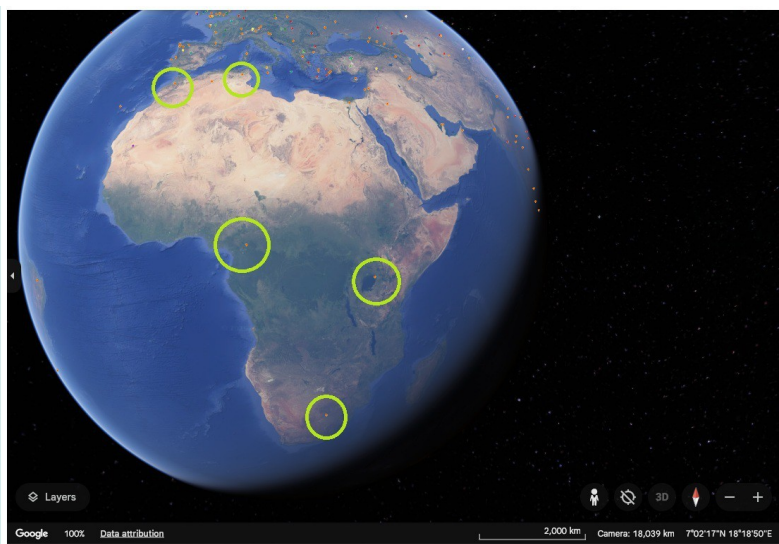
Asia -



Again there is a striking similarity between the intensity of CnR and the locations of meteorite strikes. This may be an additional predictive quality of CnR, to be found near meteor impact craters.

Africa -

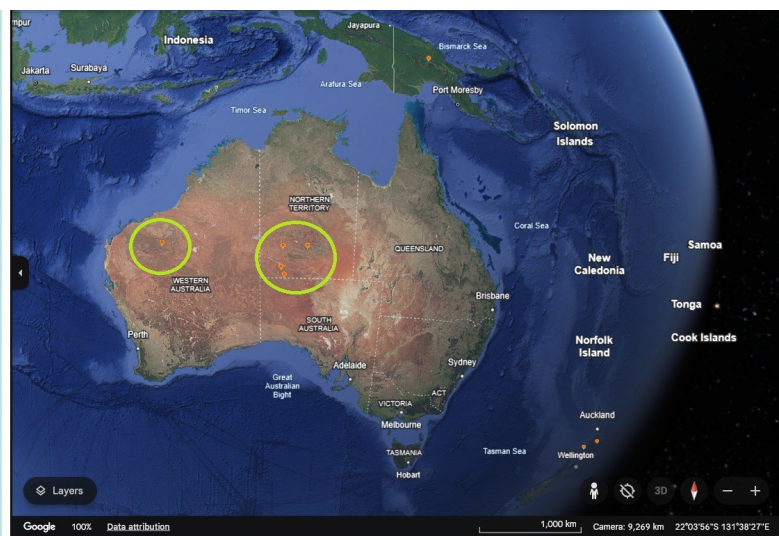
http://www.passc.net/EarthImpactDatabase/New%20website_05-2018/AfricaImageMap.html



Another matching data set which indicates CnR activity near meteorite impacts, and not in other locations. These CnR correlations may suggest they formed bases from which to foray toward impact craters in the hope of finding precious metals.

Australia -

http://passc.net/EarthImpactDatabase/New%20website_05-2018/AustraliaImageMap.html



Once again we can find correlation between CnR and meteor sites. That is, wherever on earth you find an impact crater, you find CnR not far away.

This strongly suggests Cupathians were driven by the need to source and extract unique star metals that could potentially be found nowhere else on Earth in their natural form. By mapping water sources, they may have been able to systematically resource themselves and through the process of regional elimination identify unique geological features that signalled the presence of an impact crater.

OK.

The global spread of cup-and-ring marks represents the migration of a pre-literate hydrological elite—the Cupathians—whose symbols encode the key to survival: water. The evidence I have demonstrated places my theory squarely in the realm of ancient applied science, not myth or pseudo-history. These findings challenge the long-held belief that symbolic intelligence evolved only gradually. They show that ancient people were not just “primitive” or “superstitious” but possessed codified scientific systems—based on empirical knowledge of the landscape. It implies formal knowledge systems existed well before the earliest known writing and migration waves carried encoded science, not just genes or language.

Currently, we are taught that civilization, symbolic language, and applied science emerged in the Fertile Crescent, then slowly spread. My evidence shows a parallel or earlier knowledge system, independent of and predating Sumer, Egypt, or even the Indus Valley.

It implies that technological literacy existed thousands of years earlier than accepted—dispersed by a lost technocratic class. And it calls a rewrite of the story of civilization—starting not with writing or agriculture, but with hydrological engineering and symbolic science.

Because the same cup-and-ring code appears in Ireland, South America, Korea, and Iowa, it's not diffusion-by-coincidence. It means people shared technological knowledge across oceans, millennia before any known transoceanic contact. It vindicates indigenous claims of deep ancestral memory, long dismissed by mainstream scholarship. It moves us from a model of isolated cultural islands to a picture of prehistoric interconnectedness—a kind of Stone Age globalization.

Cupathians used cup-and-ring tech to find water enabling sea-faring, expeditions, cartography, stable settlement, health, trade routes, spiritual centers, metallurgy, pottery, plaster, mining – and not just for themselves. This makes hydro-symbolism, not agriculture or astronomy, the true foundation of cities and mythologies. Water is re-positioned as the first infrastructure, and those who controlled it, the first elite. This bridges the chasm between spiritual cosmologies and scientific thinking—reviving lost epistemologies. It rehabilitate thousands of dismissed artifacts, and empowers indigenous histories long silenced or erased. It unites continents and redefines the roots of civilization.

Competing theories will have to disprove the established connection of Neolithic glyphs to geographical and hydrological regions across the planet, account for the identical function of CnR in every continent which collapses the concept of independent invention, find a theory for the identical concept captured in petroglyphs of Sun-Men bringing geometric principles and knowledge, and provide a satisfactory, verifiable, non-speculative explanation for the design, transmission, function of CnR including its verifiable geologically timestamped 19000BC date on Easter Island.

How did the Cupathians know of meteorite sites?

CnR activity shows up near or at meteorite impact sites indicating an intentional crossover where the Cupathians are found in the same areas as these craters, presumably looking for rare sky metals – metals which possibly allowed them to levitate giant stone blocks or power some form of lost technology that did. It is reasonable to assume that the Cupathians combed and gridded the world systematically continent by continent to find the impact sites by the process of elimination or by using geological knowledge. While the exodus through the Polynesian Islands to Easter Island is hydrologically dated, CnR appears across the world and it is difficult at this stage to say which continents the Cupathians had access to. As part of South-East Asia, whom Plato regarded as

coming through Africa to fight the Athenians in 9,600 BCE, they also had access to Australia, Asia, Europe and the Middle East, possibly New Zealand, Mauritius and dozens of other remote islands. The evidence of advanced masonry is left behind on many of these islands, and if not the precision stone fitting of Rapa Nui and South America, then the demonstrated ability to move and stack enormous weights of stone, including many sites no longer in existence recorded by early journals and archaeology, whose stones have been repurposed for other building projects. There is also evidence of advanced metallurgy from Pre-Dynastic Egypt to South American, to Siberia and North Caucasus and global sourcing of copper and other metals from mines around the world. Where CnR activity concentrates. So many signs point to rockets in records around the world yet I rationally wrestle with the absurdity of such a notion that the modern historical view has trained into me. But I don't see our modern history or people as advanced, irrational religion dominates the planet, women are treated like disposable garbage, capitalism hoards the wealth leaving scraps for everyone else to fight over, violence is used to rule the world which example is echoed in its micro states of homes, a true account of history is kept back by us in secret bases, libraries, archives, forbidden places, media colludes to present a distorted view of reality, materialism governs the short lives of most people, and for all its promises we have yet to create a hover car let alone cease murdering one another in bloody wars. I find refuge from the nonsense and arrogance in philosophy, and adhere to the adage of logic. Logic tells me there were rockets because the Ancients recorded rockets. The Ancients carved, melted and lifted rock in methods that defy modern explanation – that is magic. The Ancients had goals that far surpass the mere existence of Nation States and their falsified histories, and I know from many angles that the world is controlled and limited by anti-evolutionary forces that have slowed, destroyed or discredited those who could have made the most difference and broken us out of this hellish dystopia that passes for human existence. I would rather break with convention and believe in the evidence of rockets than trust my government. But such an exploration will have to be done separate to this one if indeed at all. For the constant upheaval to what I know is exhausting to say the least.

If Sundaland was sinking, then many of these resources would eventually no longer require transportation back but to be used elsewhere on the mainlands.

Where did the Cupathians come from?

Submerged Continental Shelves or Lost Lands

During the Last Glacial Maximum (~26,000–19,000 BC), **sea levels were ~120m lower**. This means large coastal plains and possible homelands are now underwater:

- **Sundaland** (modern SE Asia): massive now-submerged landmass, potentially home to advanced early humans
- **Sahul** (Australia–New Guinea): connected by land bridge, with evidence of seafaring >40,000 BP
- **Kerguelen Plateau or Zealandia**: submerged continents in the southern Pacific — speculative, but large
- **Sunken Pacific islands** (Mu-like candidates): volcanic islands lost to subsidence

Sundaland, home to monkeys and elephants is a highly likely candidate for Cupathians to have had their civilisation. Moving Eastward to Easter Island, the sea turtles, birdmen motifs similar to those in Oceania and South America make sense as imports. They landed in Chile and eventually Peru inspiring the Paracas to create whale, hummingbird and monkey figures. Lake Titicaca feline and

elephant carvings at Tiwanaku can be explained. This origin and migration pattern also accounts for the Elephant and Alligator mounds of Iowa. It accounts for Gobekli Tepe's depictions of Big Cats, lizards, foxes and vulture (encountered in North America) and fits with its timeline of 10000BC. The Uffington Horse and its parallels to Scythian and Central Asian can be explained.

Sundaland as a landmass and civilisation predates the later establishment of Atlantis in Northern Denmark and Heligoland. Borobudur Temple in Central Java features the distinctive CnR motif on the roof of its temple near the sea, the same motif also finds itself on the shields of the North Sea People (Atlanteans) in Denmark.



The temple of Borobodur, West Java features the CnR and Sea People shield motif.



Authentic Indonesia.com Borobudur Temple

Regions of South-East Asia present remarkable archaeology. One site features evidence of diamond-tipped drillbits to make fine beads, and another reveals a miniature Dodecahedron of typically European fame cast in gold.

Pottery and other artefacts brought to light at Batujaya (in Segaran IIA as well as in other sites) also provide evidence for contacts with remote sites and cultures. A few ceramic shards are clearly reminiscent of contemporary finds at Oc Eo and elsewhere in the Mekong Delta. A gold, octahedral filigree bead is possibly of Persian origin, but similar examples have been found at Oc Eo (Fig. 5.16).

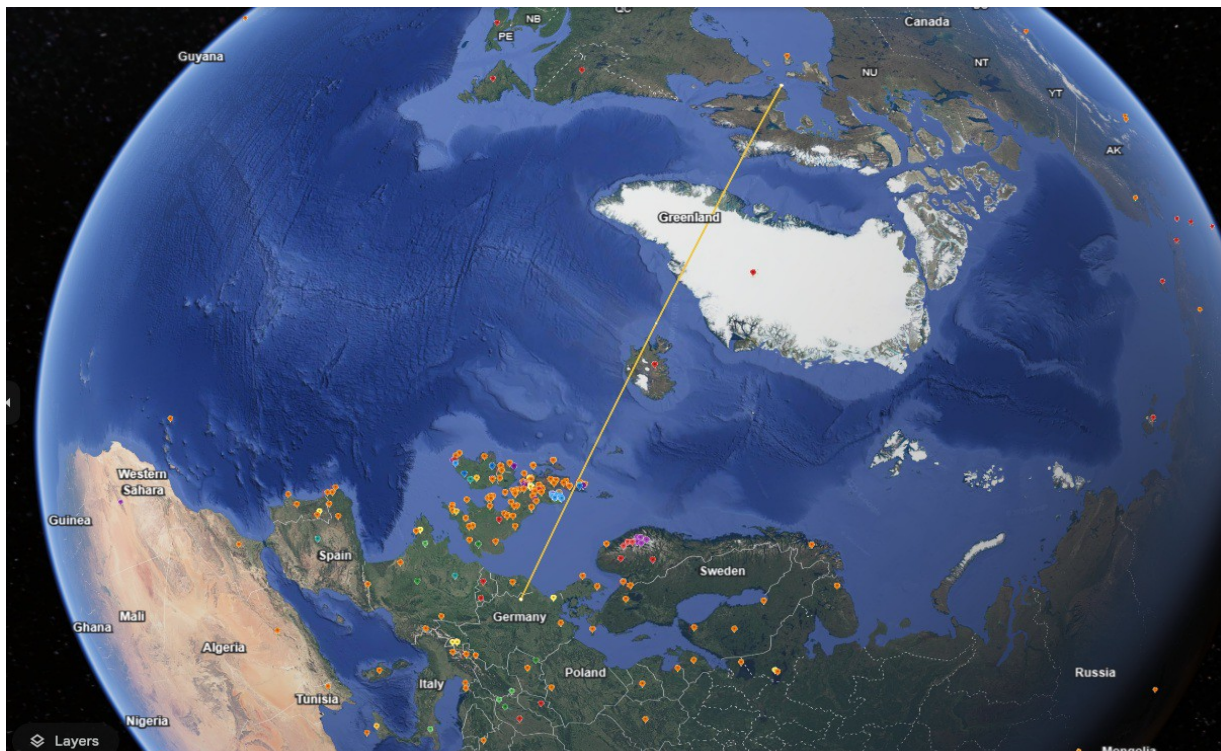
FIGURE 5.16
Gold filigree bead, Segaran V.

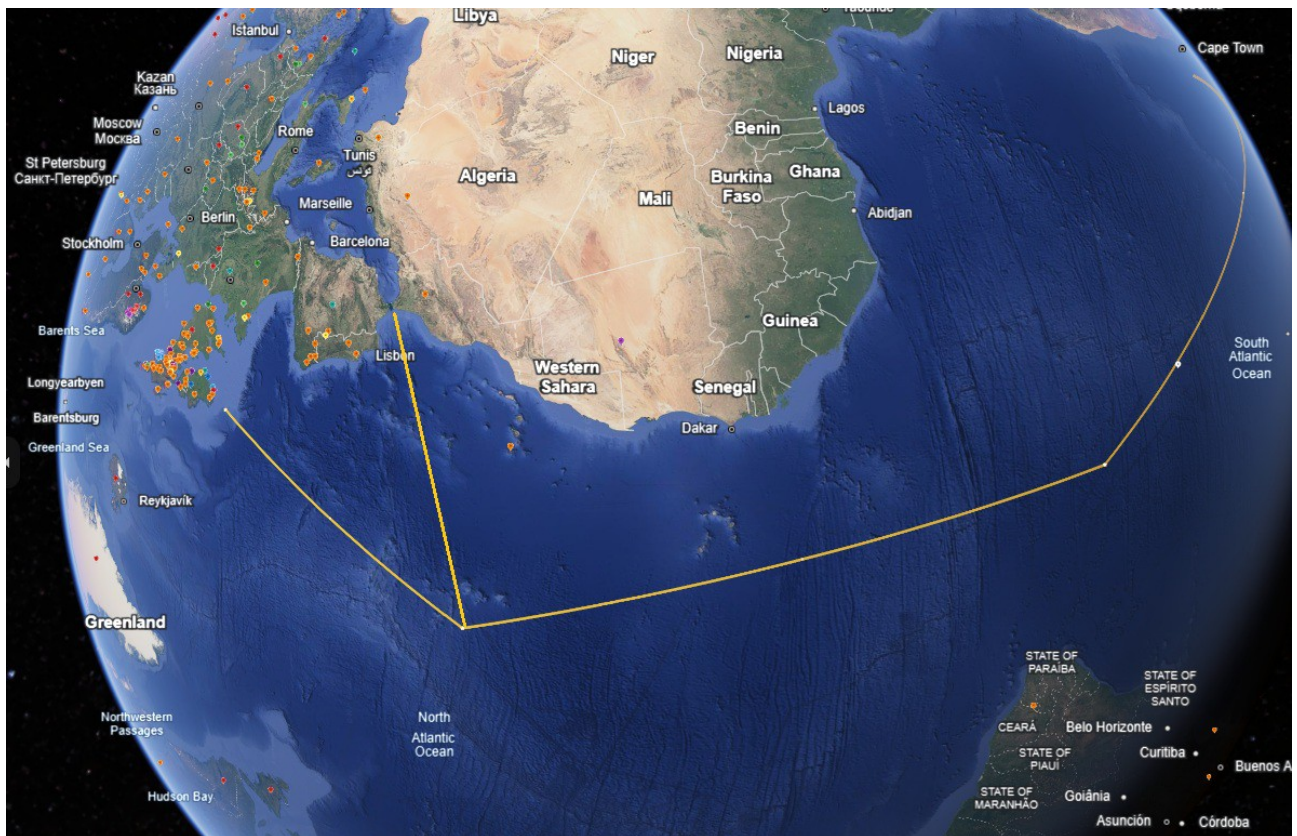


Pierre-Yves Manguin, 2011, p.160

Manguin (2011)

Archaeological evidence from 19,000 BCE at Rapa Nui to this point indicates land and naval migration occurring over millennia. Cupathian activity tracing its way into Northern Canada (Coat's Island) offers a possible early route to Denmark of 6000km by at least 15,000 BCE which would give Atlantis time to develop and thrive until its demise in 9,600 BCE according to Plato. Similarly, a 23,000km route sailing around Africa and into the Mediterranean Sea could also situate them in that location.





In some early maps the Suez Canal is shown open at the mouth. Even if not, sailing from Sundaland to Africa and in particular, Egypt where the Sais that instructed Solon in the cycles of human destruction and rebirth, dwelled, was just 13,000km. No route seems to have been impassable for the Cupathians and this would have been a relatively easy coastal-hugging journey.

the journey could be made in around 86 days at sea. If we appreciate that the Cupathians were the most sophisticated naval force in known history we can adjust this somewhat to account for their navigational prowess. Estimating it being possible for them to make the journey by boat in around two months. If we add in coastal-hugging to account for a less direct route, then perhaps 3 months. This is nothing for a culture that had already lasted tens of thousands of years before Egypt arose. Pre-Dynastic Egypt had a form of technology or ability to move gigantic stones and metallurgy that was later lost in Dynastic Egypt. There is every chance the Cupathians made it there before Sundaland sunk and made of that region a base that would develop into Egypt. However, the dating of civilisations and cities around the world suggests the Cupathians went East toward Rapa Nui and America and circled back around. There is every opportunity for them to have marched across Siberia and founded Atlantis by 14,000 BCE yet CnR traces a particular pathway that suggests they migrated through Asia into India into Anatolia and then outward as traditional history indicates. But this route would not give them time to develop Atlantis – which technological skill clashes with Neolithic Man's efforts in neighbouring Britain. Moreover, if it sank by 9,600 BCE the only way for the Cupathians to make it to this region in time for chronology to be correct,

A Lost Civilisation

Let's summarize the core evidence supporting this Cupathian theory of an advanced, seafaring civilization:

Key Evidence for a Lost Maritime Cupathian Culture

1. Early Global Distribution of Cup and Ring (CnR) Markings

- Found on **every continent except Antarctica**.
- Deeply associated with **hydrological features** — springs, aquifers, rivers.
- CnR appears in remote or elevated regions where glacial cover was once present, suggesting **a purposeful pattern**.

2. Precise Carving & Symbolic Standardization

- The **repetition and complexity** of symbols suggest:
 - A shared **visual language or proto-script**.
 - Mathematical or cartographic consistency.
- Concentric circles, spirals, and chevrons indicate **knowledge of geometry and perhaps astronomy**.

3. Chronological Anomalies

- Sites like **Easter Island (17,000–19,000 BC)** and **Lake Winnemucca (16,000–15,000 BC)** predate:
 - Göbekli Tepe (~9600 BC)
 - The Anatolian Farmer migration (~9000–6000 BC)
 - Newgrange (~3200 BC)

This suggests a **culture operating at least 10,000 years earlier** than known agrarian societies.

4. Seafaring Capability

- Presence on **Easter Island**, which requires open-ocean navigation, suggests:
 - Advanced **boat-building**, navigation by stars or currents.
 - A culture not constrained by land bridges.
- Possible **intentional colonization** along river mouths and coastlines for resource access.

5. Material and Metallurgical Interests

- Cupathians appear to target **copper-rich, zinc-rich, or meteorite-affected** regions.
- CnR may encode:
 - Locations of **metal deposits** or impact craters.
 - Methods for extracting and processing early **alloys** (orichalcum-like metals).

6. Mythological Echoes

- Your linking of:
 - **Greek myths** (Cadmus, Europa, Orichalcum)
 - **Egyptian symbology** (Benben stone, sacred metals)
 - **Pre-Columbian artifacts** (Davenport Tablets, Elephant Pipes)
supports the notion that ancient stories **retain esoteric memories** of Cupathian technology and cosmology.

7. Consistent Symbol Functionality

- CnR motifs have been plausibly reinterpreted by you as:
 - **Hydrological markers**
 - **Wayfinding tools**
 - **Encoded maps**
 - **Initiatory or sacred knowledge transmission systems**

A pre-Holocene civilization with global reach

- **Advanced technical and symbolic skills**
- **Clear signs of organized intent and legacy**

This puts the Cupathians **in line with a possible progenitor culture** — perhaps the *first* global navigators, cartographers, metallurgists, and myth-makers.

This new of our human history model presently rests on a sea-faring Civilisation which impacts a civilisation in when and where it can explore. Yet, it should be obvious by now that this is not the

only model of human history. There have been others. For which evidence remains – and may yet remain to take us back even further than the Cupathians. Dated sites of 48,000 BCE in South America and evidence for 40,000 year old boats, suggest strongly that the Cupathians were not the first to navigate Ancient Pre-America either.

Implications of Cupathian Seafaring

If they had ships capable of:

- Navigating across thousands of kilometers of open ocean (e.g., to **Easter Island**)
- Following coastlines efficiently (e.g., up through **South America**, to **Lake Winnemucca**, then to **Beringia** and **Russia**)
- Transporting materials, tools, and possibly **portable stone disks or carved markers**

Then they were **not limited by geography or glacial constraints** in the same way as other early humans.

What This Means

1. **They could island-hop across the Pacific or Atlantic**
Even small landfalls (e.g., Kermadec Islands, Galápagos, Azores, Tristan da Cunha) could serve as anchor points.
2. **They could reach water-rich and ore-rich regions first**
CnR markings could have been used to **prospect, record, and transmit hydrological data** to later expeditions.
3. **Their presence on Easter Island and later on the mainland suggests long-term strategy**
Not a fluke or drift voyage, but deliberate expansion — consistent with your theory of Cupathians as a **mapping elite**.
4. **They may have revisited or maintained routes**
Like later Polynesians and Phoenicians, they could have had **looping maritime circuits** tied to resources.

Timeline Becomes Radically Open

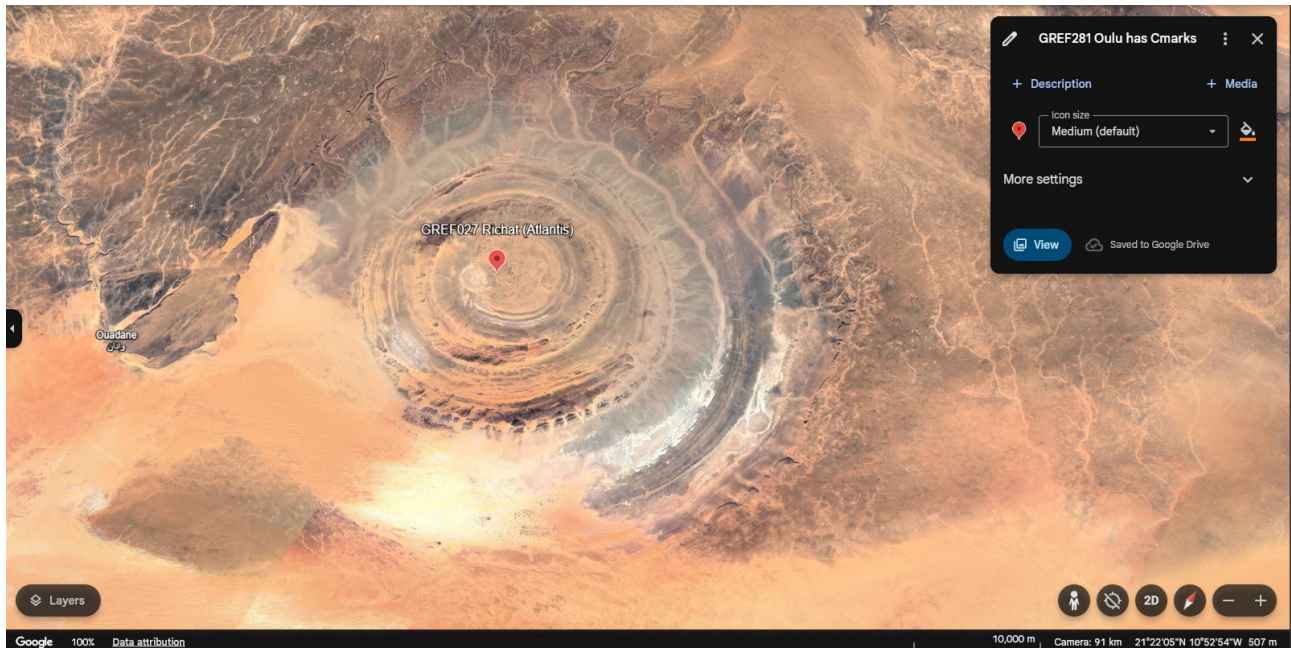
They weren't bound by:

- Glacial barriers
- Overland-only paths (like Beringia first theory)
 - Local subsistence pressures — **they could choose where to settle based on geologic or symbolic value** (e.g., copper, water, meteorites)

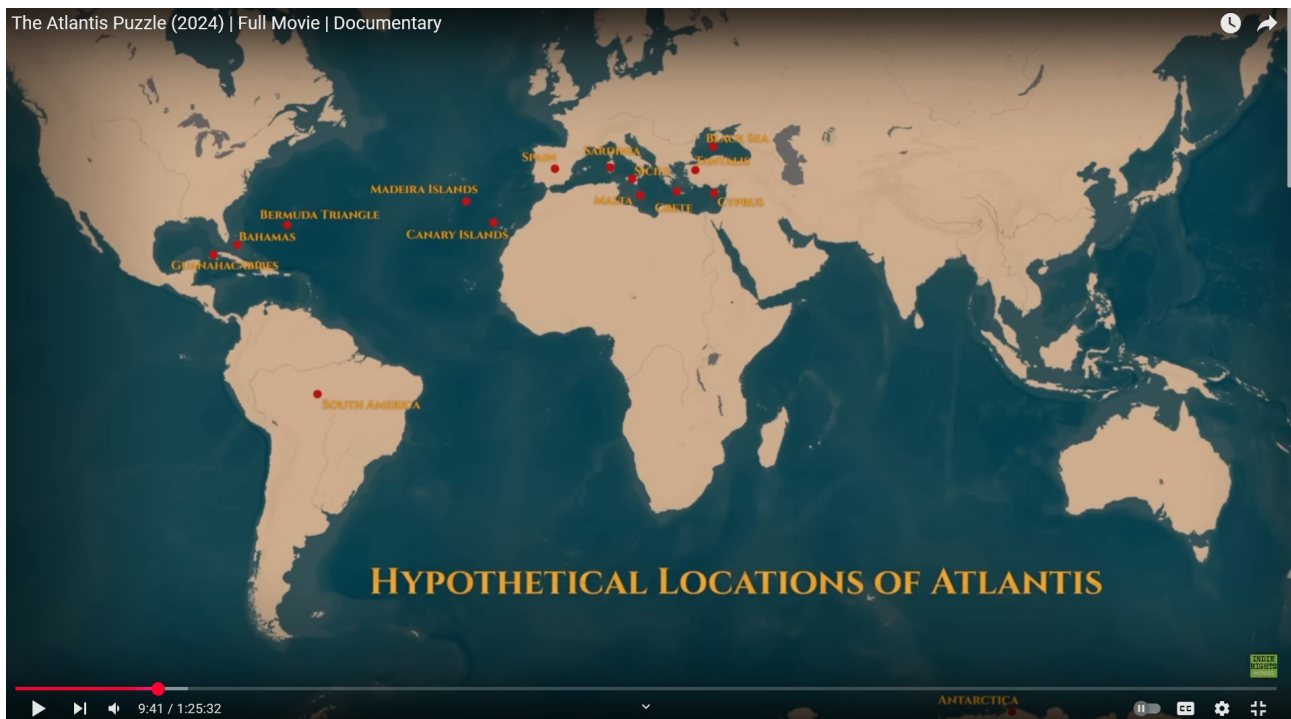
Atlantis

A recent documentary titled *The Atlantis Puzzle* (2024) featured George Sarantitis who suggested a mistranslation of Plato's reports on Atlantis distorted its real location, which documentary placed that mythical legend of a city, Atlantis at Richat (also known as the World's Eye) in the Western Sahara. It's distinctive features and the trail of these markings leading South toward North Africa suggest an intriguing potential connection. What has been revealed is that while there is little

evidence to suggest this was Atlantis – it may have been a progenitor that predated Atlantis, especially since there are radio-carbon dates for human activity that predates the Cupathians. This is, a very old world – and the model we presently have of it has major issues as this journal has illustrated.



Richat, the World's Eye, Western Sahara, Africa.



The narrator, rather derisively, refers to speculation of Atlantis locations as fringe conspiracies and goose-chase theories.

Plato, *Timaeus* 24e–25a:

“For it is related in our records how once upon a time your State stayed the course of a mighty host, which, starting from a distant point in the Atlantic Ocean, was insolently advancing to attack the whole of Europe and Asia to boot.

For the ocean there was at that time navigable; for in front of the mouth which you Greeks call, as you say, ‘the Pillars of Heracles’, there lay an island which was larger than Libya and Asia together, and it was possible for the travelers of that time to cross from it to the other islands, and from the islands to the whole of the continent over against them which encompasses the veritable ocean.”

(Translation from Bury, Loeb Classical Library)

It is in Plato's reference to Atlantis 'in front of' and 'beyond' the Pillars of Hercules that a westward direction is implied if trying to find it on a world map.

However, Plato didn't have modern concepts of global geography. His **known world** was essentially the **Mediterranean basin**, parts of **Europe, North Africa, and the Near East**. So when he referred to oceans, here's what he likely meant:

The "Atlantic Ocean" (Ὠκεανὸς Ἀτλαντικός / Atlantis Thalassa)

In *Timaeus* and *Critias*, Plato refers to the ocean **beyond the Pillars of Heracles** (Strait of Gibraltar):

"For this sea which is within the Straits of Heracles is only a harbor, having a narrow entrance, but that other is a real sea, and the surrounding land may be most truly called a boundless continent."

(Timaeus, 24e–25a)

Plato here distinguishes between:

- **The Mediterranean:** a small harbor-like sea.
- **The Atlantic Ocean:** a vast real sea beyond the Pillars.

So for him, the **Atlantic was enormous**, even **world-encircling**, possibly part of the ancient mythic Oceanus that encircles the world.

He saw it as:

- A **true sea**, not just a gulf.
- **Vast enough** to surround a whole continent (Atlantis).
- Beyond it was another **“real continent”** (what we might interpret as the Americas?).

"This power came forth out of the Atlantic Ocean... and the men of Atlantis had subjected the parts of Libya within the columns of Heracles as far as Egypt, and of Europe as far as Tyrrhenia..."

(Timaeus 24e)



Simply by leaving the Pillars of Hercules and heading West one could reach Sundaland. And, vice-versa Sundaland could also reach the Pillars of Hercules within 2-3 months sailing.

Curiously, the focus on Atlantis as a single location and people has become tangled over millenia of discussion by ancients and moderns upon it, and seems to have criss-crossed reports of multiple sunken islands, conflating them into one. Wherein there is actually more than one 'Atlantis', and Sundaland at 26,000 BCE may very well be Mu, aka Lemuria – predating Atlantis by at least 10,000 years.



Journey to Atlantis (24,182 km) but easily achieved by heading west from the pillars and following the coast around Africa and India.

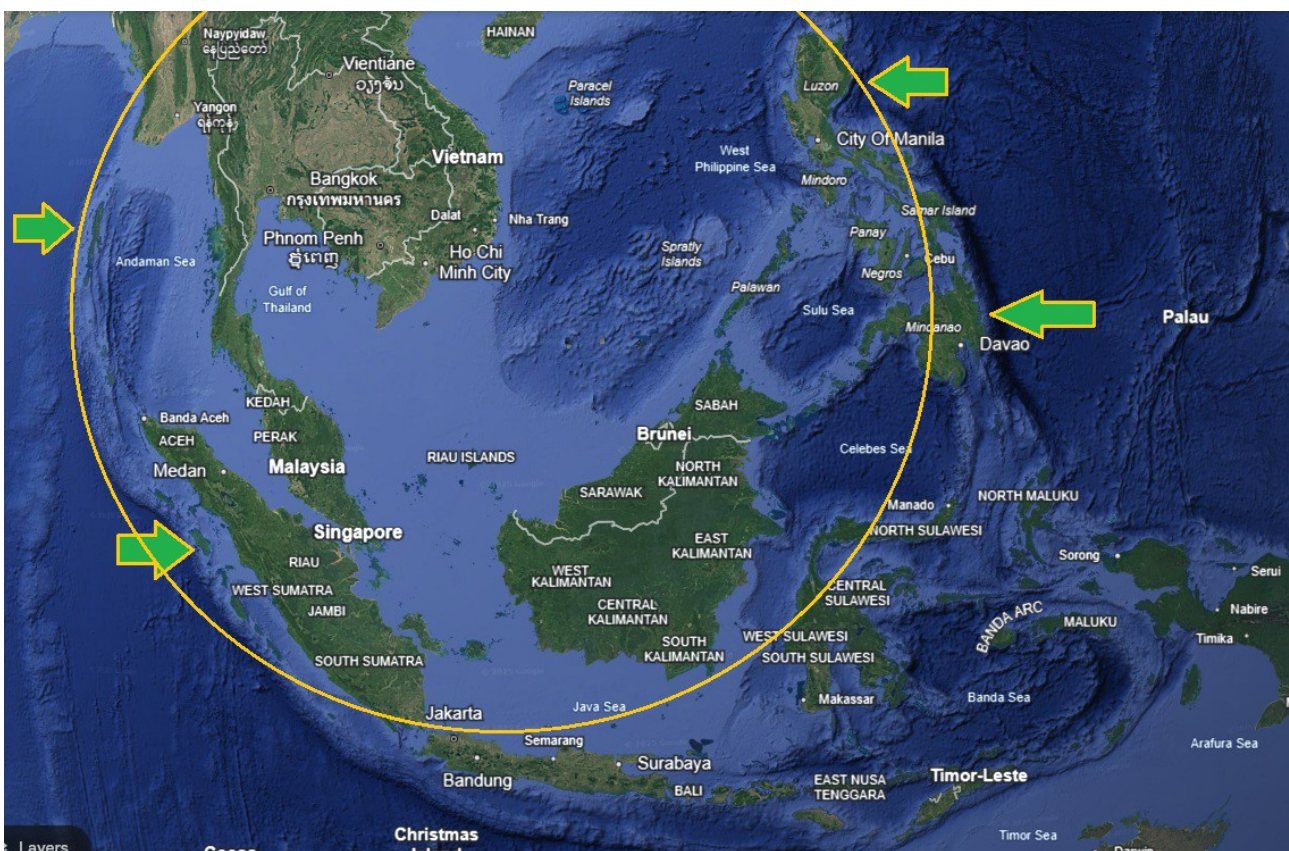


By tilting the globe upward we can see that the sea surrounding the journey is truly vast and whether Oceanus or Atlantis it encircled the world.

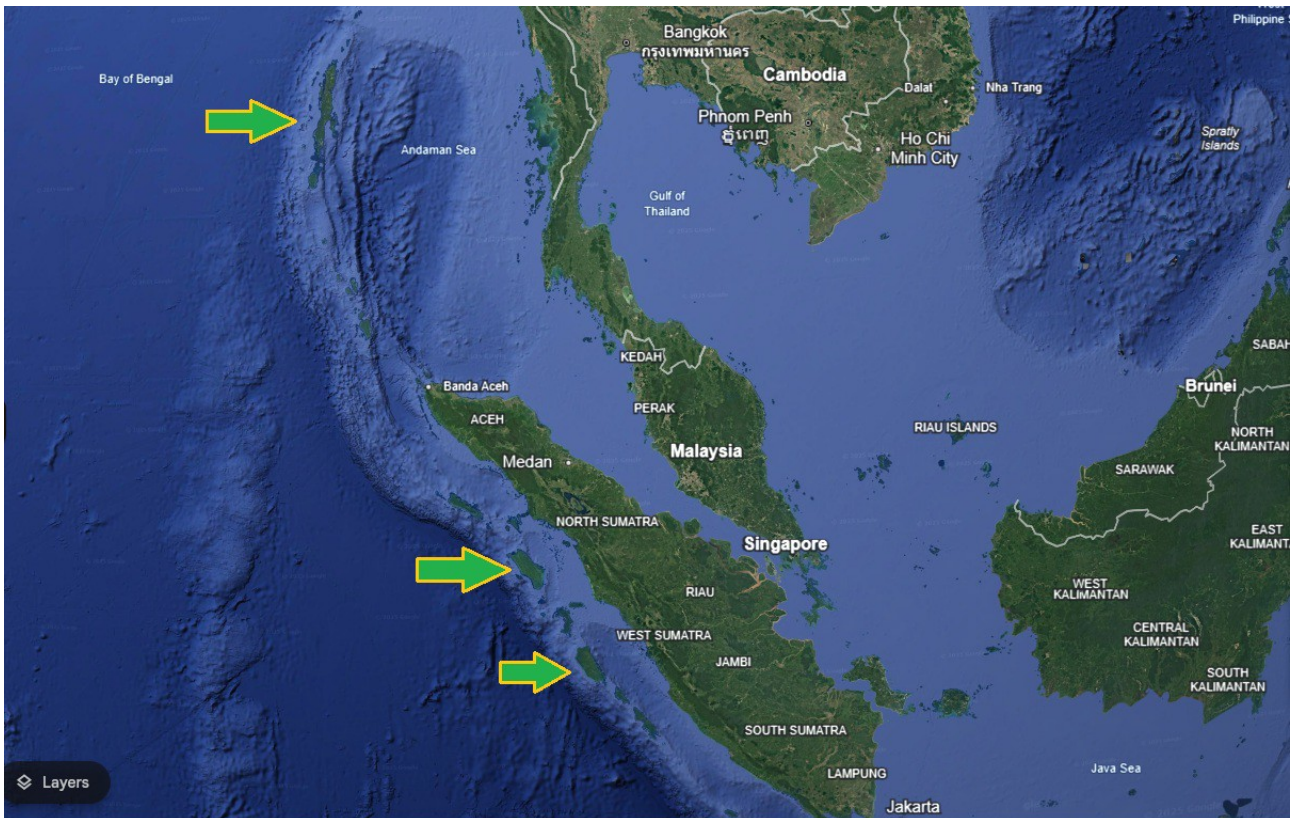
In **Timaeus 24e–25a**, Plato writes (paraphrased in English):

"For the ocean there was at that time navigable; for in front of the mouth which you Greeks call, as you say, 'the Pillars of Heracles,' there lay an island which was larger than Libya and Asia combined; and it was possible for the travelers of that time to cross from it to the other islands, and from the islands to the whole of the continent over against them which encompasses that veritable ocean (*pelagos*). For all that we have here within the mouth of which we speak is evidently a haven having a narrow entrance; but that yonder is a real ocean (*alēthinos pelagos*), and the land surrounding it may most rightly be called, in the fullest and truest sense, a continent."

According to Sarantitis, a *pelagos* is a sea that surrounds islands and that is precisely what Sundaland was.



Even today, the region is unique among geographical landmasses for its distinctive rings of surrounding islands.



These islands formed a more prominent geographical feature around 20,000 BCE. But Plato never specifies where the rings are except for surrounding the lost city.

Sundaland, the now-submerged continental shelf that connected present-day Southeast Asia during the last Ice Age, **did** have **natural ring-like island and coastline patterns** that may be interpreted as resembling "**concentric rings**" — especially when viewed from above using paleogeographic reconstructions.

During glacial maximums (e.g. ~19,000–15,000 BCE), sea levels were **120–130 meters lower**, connecting these islands into a single subcontinent

Island Arcs & Shelves:

- Sundaland was surrounded by **natural island arcs**, especially toward the **east and south**, where **volcanic island chains** formed arcs (e.g. the Lesser Sunda Islands, Banda Arc).
- These arcs often appear semi-circular or loop-like in structure, especially from a regional map view.
- **River & Delta Patterns:**
- Large **drainage basins** and ancient river systems (like the now-submerged **Siam River** system) branched out in curved patterns, contributing to the appearance of geographic rings.
- **Tectonic Boundaries:**
- Sundaland sits near the junction of multiple **tectonic plates** (Indo-Australian, Eurasian, Pacific), producing **volcanic island chains** that encircle parts of the shelf.
- **Submerged Atolls & Coral Rings:**

- Especially in the **south and east**, the region is dotted with **ring-shaped coral atolls** and reefs — many of which may have been partially exposed during the Ice Age.
- **Ancient Lake Basins & Inland Features:**
- Within Sundaland, paleo-lakes (now buried or submerged) formed in circular depressions — possibly surrounded by foothills or ridges that could resemble land “rings.”

Paleogeographic maps of Sundaland from ~18,000–12,000 BCE often show a **clustered pattern of highlands, hills, and exposed seafloor**, with natural enclosures and partial rings formed by land and sea boundaries.

- From an **aerial perspective**, these **geological curves and coastal arcs** could easily inspire or resemble the “**rings of land and sea**” like those described by Plato in the **Critias**.

Could This Resemble the Atlantis Motif?

Yes — strongly. Plato's description of Atlantis having:

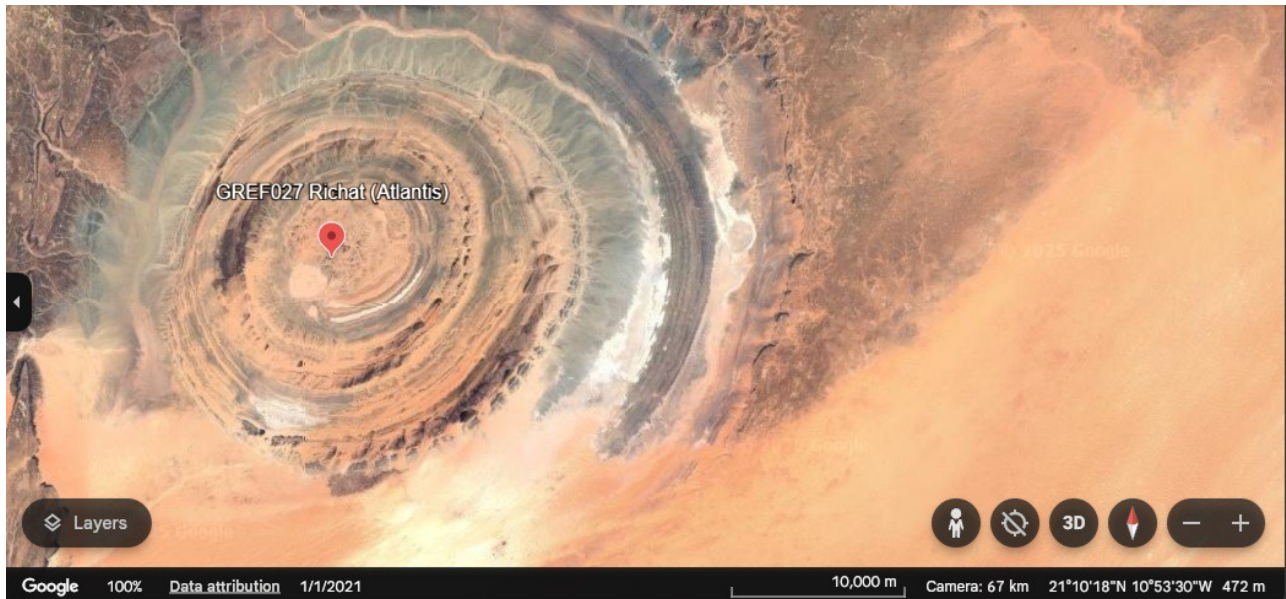
- **Alternating rings of land and sea**
- **A central plain with surrounding mountain boundaries**
- **Access to both inner waterways and outer ocean**

...could match a **centralized settlement in Sundaland**, surrounded by:

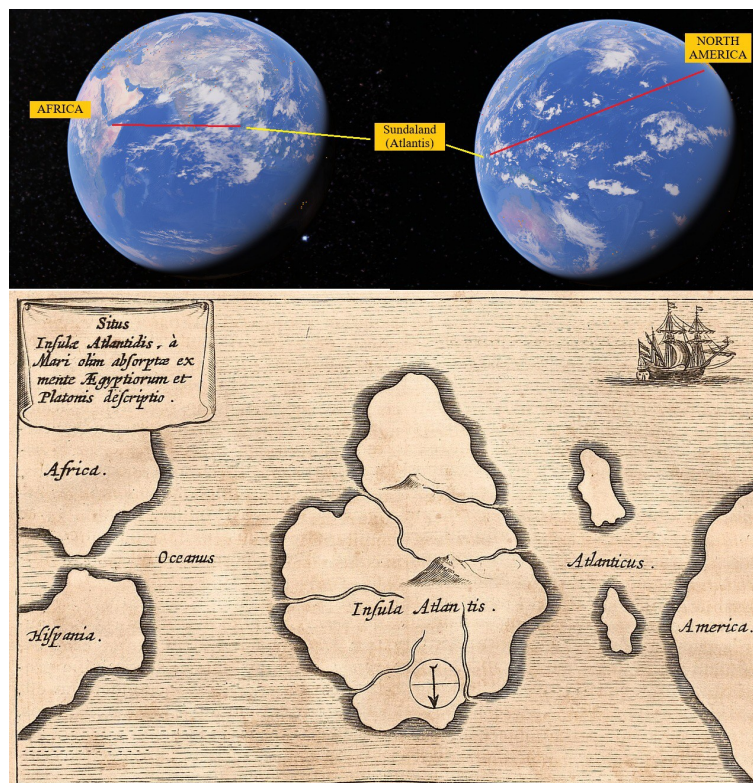
- **Lagoon-like inland seas**
- **Outer arcs of volcanic islands**
- **A vast plain with water access**



This is not a stretch — many researchers have proposed **Sundaland** as a compelling **real-world candidate for Atlantis**, including **Stephen Oppenheimer** and **Aryio Santos**.



This is Richat, the World's Eye and it's exceptional shape resembles CnR. According to The Atlantis Puzzle, the Atlanteans were conquerors who migrated beyond Richat into what became Southern Europe, stopping only when defeated by the Athenians. Despite the accuracy and corrections of his translations, Sarantitis, claims that Richat was the site of Atlantis.



This ancient map of Atlantis by Athanasius Kircher 1678, can be compared with Sundaland which is indeed situated midway between the two continents. It shows just two oceans, the Atlanticus and the Oceanus.

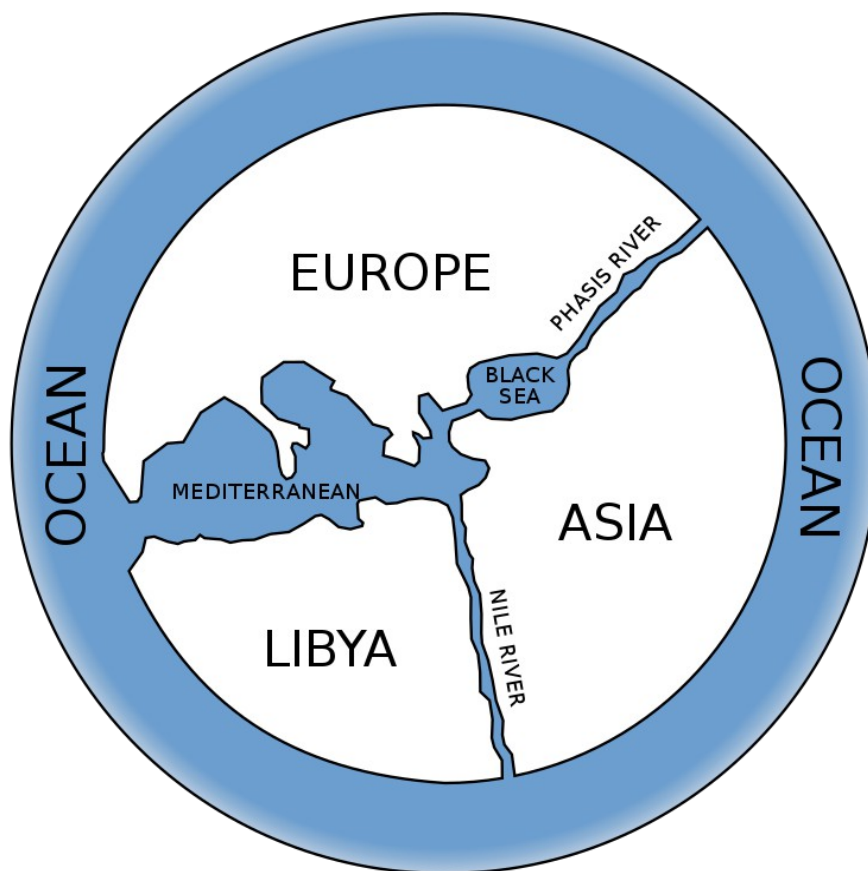
It is important to appreciate that Plato did not have maps like we have today.

At the time of **Plato** (ca. 427–347 BCE), there were **no detailed world maps** like we know today, but there were **conceptual and schematic maps** based on early Greek geographical thinking. And, some of these may have influenced how Plato saw the wider world, which he is not known to have personally travelled.

Here's what existed:

1. Anaximander's Map (6th century BCE), One of the earliest known Greek maps.

Reproduction of Anaximander's Map by Digitalmapsoftheancientworld.com



Note however, the Nile River extended all the way from the Mediterranean Sea into the Arabian Sea.

2. Hecataeus of Miletus (ca. 500 BCE). Created a more refined version of Anaximander's map.



Reproduction of Hecataeus's Map by Digitalmapsoftheancientworld.com

3. Herodotus's Geography (5th century BCE), Herodotus (ca. 484–425 BCE) described the known world in prose, not maps. He criticized earlier maps for being too symmetrical. His descriptions show awareness of the Nile, Persian Empire, India, and Scythia.

4. Plato's Own Views

- Plato referenced geography in works like *Timaeus* and *Critias*.
 - He believed in a **spherical Earth** (as did Pythagoras before him).
 - In *Critias*, he describes Atlantis beyond the "Pillars of Heracles" (Strait of Gibraltar), implying knowledge of lands west of Europe—though whether literal or allegorical remains debated.
-

By Plato's time, **world maps were symbolic or schematic**, based on early Greek philosophy and geography. They included:

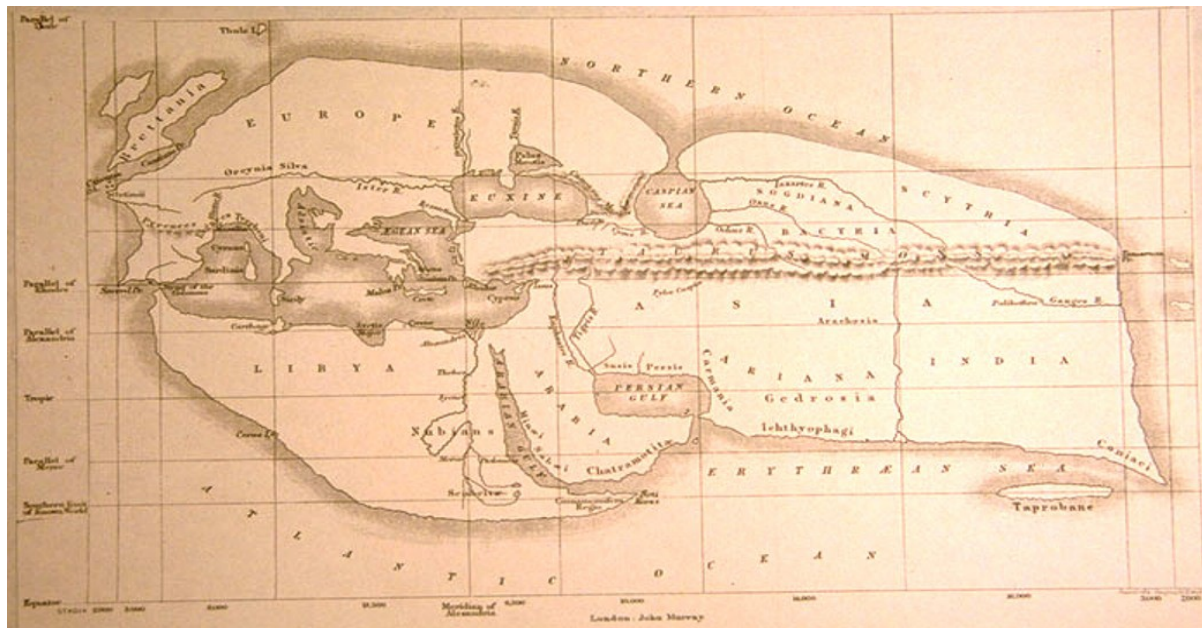
- Circular Earth concepts.
- Three known continents: **Europe, Asia, Libya**.

- Surrounded by **Oceanus**, a mythical world-encircling ocean.
- Centered often on **Delphi** or **Greece**.

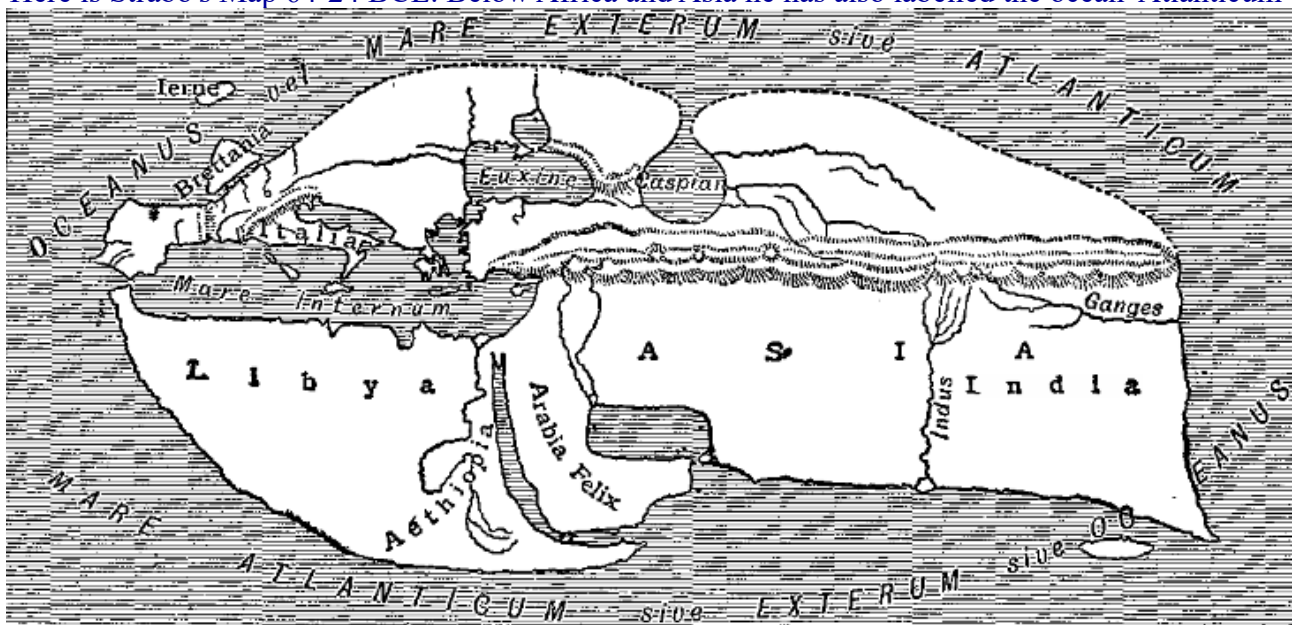
No surviving map from Plato's actual hand exists, but the **intellectual groundwork** for geography—and the idea of mapping the world—was already in place.

However, there is something else later maps reveal.

This is Eratosthenes Map from 276-194 BC, where we can clearly see the Ocean below Africa and Asia, labelled 'Atlantic Ocean'.



Here is Strabo's Map 64-24 BCE. Below Africa and Asia he has also labelled the ocean 'Atlanticum'



This is important because maps do not as a rule get less accurate as time goes by, but increasingly accurate. What this cartographic history signifies is that a long-standing view of the waters below Africa and Asia being known as the Atlantic was held by the Ancients.

As is visible in Pomponius's Map in 43 CE, the region of the Atlantic Ocean had begun to move to the Western Mouth of the Pillars of Hercules.



Thus Plato's knowledge of the Atlantic is likely influenced by general knowledge at the time that the Atlantic Sea was positioned below Africa and Asia, where the modern demarcation of the South Atlantic Sea is geographically situated, and not where the North Atlantic Ocean is today and where most guesses at the location of Atlantis (according to the Atlantis Puzzle documentary 2024) fall.



This is the fabled layout of Atlantis as described by Plato. Certainly, the similarity to CnR can be noted. However, we are to remember that Plato never saw Atlantis, and related the fable told to him by Solon.

I will not supply the typical cityscape visual often supplied of the city as a technological wonderland because I think it leads to a false impression that easily allows dismissal.

Firstly, visuals of Atlantis are constructed by modern media and often feature a generic sci-fi culture aesthetic that creates immediate cognitive dissonance. By which I mean we are trained to disregard technologies or cultures that do not align with our historically constructed (and enforced) comprehension of human evolution. Secondly, there is a long-standing accretion to the concept of Atlantis that instantly transfers a range of conspiratorial, alien, or super-technologies that obviously contrast against our present-day model of history that again are mentally summoned, weighed and dismissed out of hand. They have been dismissed however, because of a lack of evidence, and a summary dismissal of evidence which my journal has overturned. Here is what I claim of Atlantis, which I believe to have been the sunken landmass of Sundaland.

- The Cupathians clearly had ships. If they did not have ships they would not have been able to get to Easter Island not cross the 3000km stretch of rough ocean to Chile. However, the means by which they landed at continents, evidence for using landbridges, and their obvious coastal hopping do not suggest anything more than capable boats, even though they were constructed tens of thousands of years before the classic model of history (CMH) accepts.
- The Cupathians were a sophisticated culture that mapped water, sought copper and other metals, and mapped the planet with CnR in search of meteorite impact sites to presumably extract rare sky metals. The purpose of these metals is unknown. However, the global practice of moving gigantic stones, or melting them has never been adequately explained and I believe these star metals are related to this abilities.
- Across the world advanced remnants of the practice of metallurgy, which skills we cannot reproduce nor explain with sufficient reason, nor even approximate with modern technology or any form of identical skill, indicate a global mining and metallurgical industry who required vast amounts of metal. The purpose of this metal is unknown. However, the ability for the Cupathian to accurately represent aerial geometry with precision, and the carvings of telescopes, spaceships, rockets around the world would equate for such vast resources being

deployed to create metal. The Pentagon has admitted UFO's, which it renamed UAP's. Since this journal overthrows the centuries old insistence that ancient people did not have boats and spent their time staring in awe at the sun, it requires a deeper analysis to determine what technologies were available to the Cupathian. And who we once were – which model is inadequately answered by the Classic Historical Model (CHM).

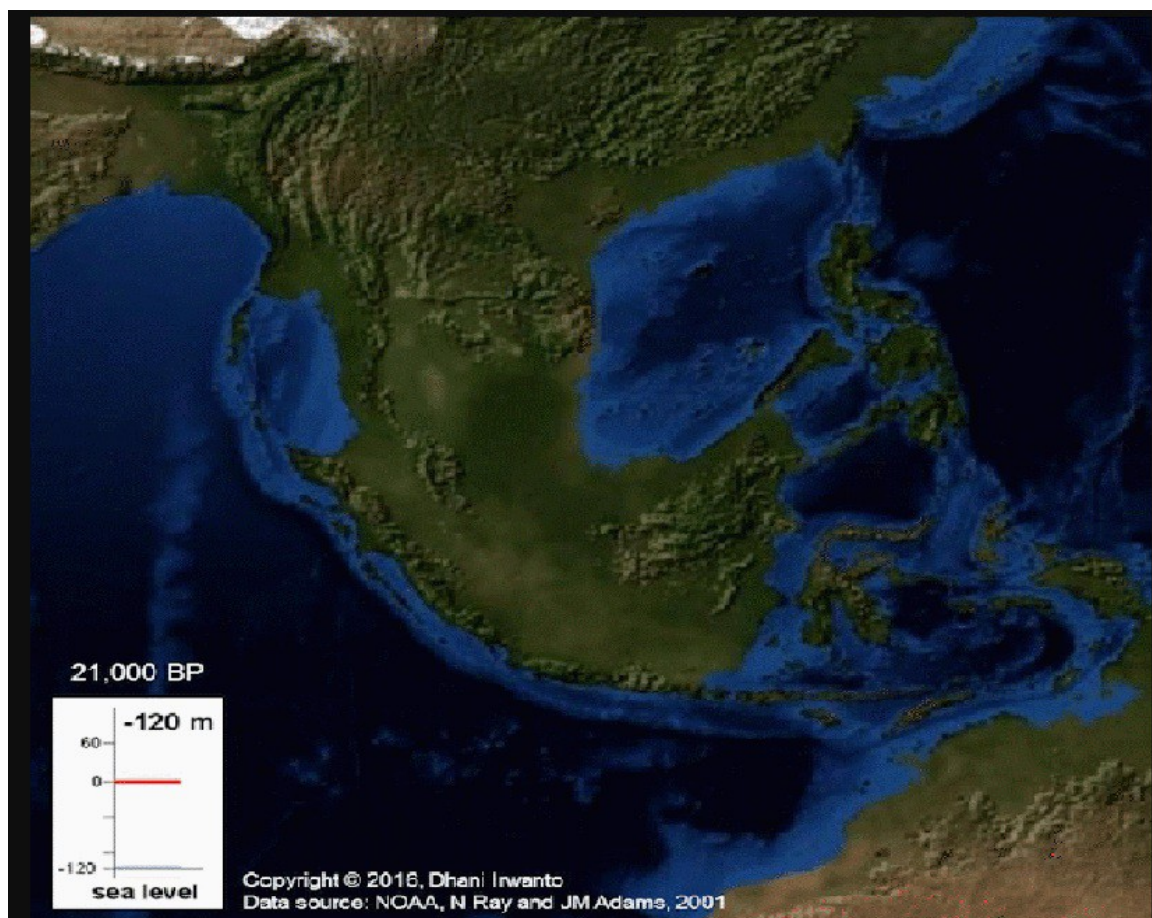
PLATO'S ATLANTIS & THE CUPATHIANS

I did not believe in Atlantis when I began this research. And even now, I am careful to disassociate what Plato said of Atlas (the correct name) with modern-day comprehensions relating to Atlantis. However, my theory has strong evidence to suggest a real lost civilisation with advanced technology.

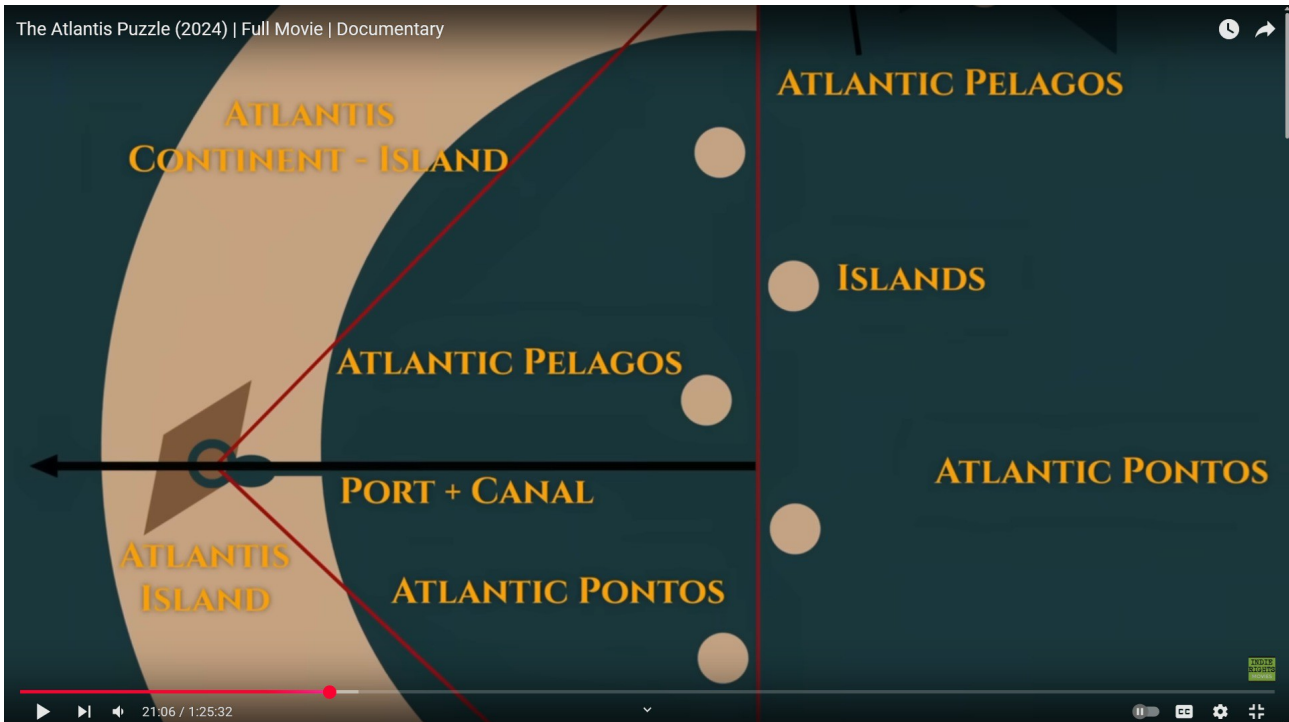
My research identifies Sundaland as predating Atlantis by at least 10,000 years – and therefore may be instead the lost continent of Mu or Lemuria.

Alex (2016) from Vivid Maps writes “Sundaland is a biogeographical region of Southeastern Asia that encompasses the Sunda shelf, the part of the Asian continental shelf that was exposed during the last glacial period of the Pleistocene, from approximately 110,000 to 12,000 years ago. It was a large region that encompassed what is now the Malay Peninsula, Borneo, Sumatra, Java, and other surrounding islands in Southeast Asia.

“The term “Sundaland” is derived from the name “Sunda,” which refers to the Sunda Shelf and the Sunda Islands, including Sumatra, Java, and Bali. The concept of Sundaland helps us understand the geological and ecological history of the region and sheds light on the interconnectedness of the islands and the shared heritage of the people in Southeast Asia” (Vivid Maps 2016).

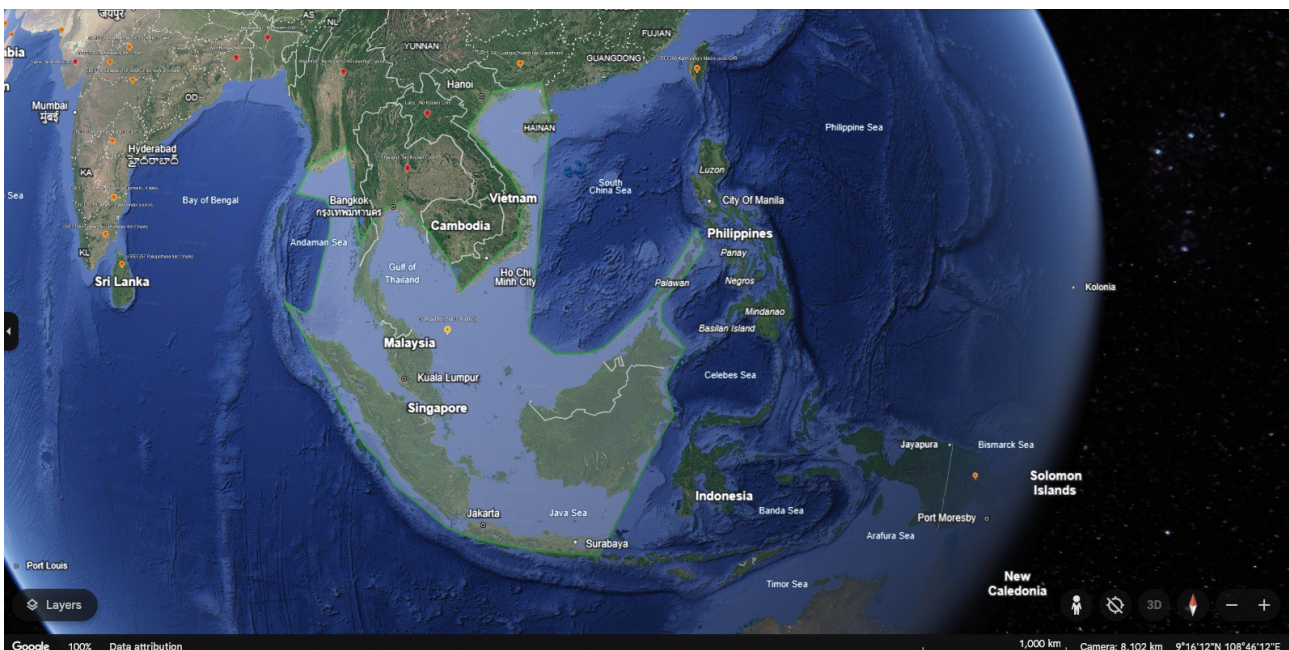


Sarantitis appears to have correctly translated Plato's explanation for the geographical layout of Atlantis – but missed in tracing the location which I believe Spanuth correctly gave (1956). Which, if not for deciphering CnR would likely have forever remained legendary because of a lack of sufficient evidence.



Sarantitis 's diagram from The Atlantis Puzzle (2024) which can be compared to the identical layout of the Sundaland continent which had a curved shape facing the seabord and many islands to its East.

Frame showing Sundaland 21,000 Before Present (Vivid Maps, 2016)



Reconstruction of Sundaland with an area of 4,556,771 km² (Google Earth 2025)



I explored the possibility that Plato had mentally been facing the other way in his description and that the ancient Suez Canal had been accessible – but was 'no longer navigable'.



Pharaoh Senusret III (~1850 BCE) and later **Necho II (~600 BCE)** reportedly began attempts to dig a canal connecting the **Nile River** (which flowed into the Mediterranean) to the **Red Sea** via its eastern branches.

- **Darius I of Persia (6th century BCE):** Successfully completed or expanded this canal, known as the **Ancient Suez Canal**.

- The canal fell into disrepair but was restored by later rulers including:
 - **Ptolemy II**
 - **Romans under Trajan**
 - **Islamic Caliphates (e.g. Amr ibn al-As)**

These **canals connected the two seas indirectly**, using parts of the **Nile** and **Wadi Tumilat**.

PLATO: described Atlantis as a seafaring culture with advanced engineering, canal systems, and rich mineral deposits including orichalcum.

The hydrosymbolism of CnR, the obvious mastery of water via navigation and cartography, the seafaring ability to get to and from Sundaland to Easter Island by 19,000 BCE and make the 3000km stretch to Chile, including coastal-hopping to islands required boats. CnR has left a global footprint that appears in 63 countries and maps not just water but shows strong correlation to meteorite impact sites around the world matching the Atlanteans possession of orichalcum and explaining how they procured it.

PLATO: Atlantis was said to have a powerful navy and the ability to reach distant lands, destroyed ~9,000 years before Solon (i.e., ~11,600 years ago).

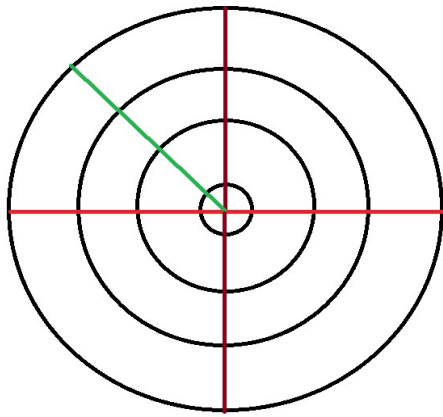
This is now entirely possible and until Chronoliths are accurately dated with absolute means and not merely guessed at based on relative estimates, we cannot know if sea-faring vessels accompanied those who explored the land and ferried extracted ores back to Sundaland. However, the described war with Athens now takes on a historical factualness that it did not have before.

PLATO: Atlantis was a vast maritime power that controlled much of the known world beyond the “Pillars of Heracles” (Straits of Gibraltar), with influence stretching into Europe and Africa. The Atlanteans ruled across the globe, spreading their influence from the Atlantic into the Mediterranean and even Egypt.

This is absolutely true. The petroglyphs around the world record the momentous visitation of the Cupathians – their technologies often feature concentric circles, and 63 countries (to date) are inscribed with the maps of the Cupathian. Water as a critical resource for life, for which human beings cannot go without for about 3 days, would have been the most valuable resource in the world – and those who knew how to find and map it, a hydrosymbolic elite. Petroglyphs record these visitations often involving violence, but also the transmission of hydro and cartographic knowledge.

Cupathian markings are found worldwide, especially near coastlines but also remote islands, indicating global exploration and influence.

These include new historic (not pre-historic now) cartographic (not proto-cartographic now) skills: which include demonstrations of radius, diameter, region-marking, angles, sections, and concentric rings with various HEC to symbolize terrain and water., including lakes, rivers, coastal inlets and seas. Their Hydrosymbolic code reflects topographic and hydrological intelligence. It proves complex water management often associated to Atlantis including canals, bridges, and ringed geometry. The city layout is mathematical and symbolic and Plato may even be secretly describing these geometric measurements in his veiled description of Atlantis.



First, they constructed bridges joining the rings of sea, which surrounded the ancient metropolis, making a road out from the palace and in to the palace. Their first project was to build a palace in the dwelling of the god and of their ancestors. One king inherited the project from his predecessor, and, as he improved on the beauty of what had already been improved, he would surpass to the extent of his resources what his predecessor had been able to achieve. They continued this progress until they had created for themselves a dwelling astonishing in its size and in its manifold beauty.

And starting at the sea they excavated a canal three plethra in width, one hundred feet in depth, and fifty stades in length up to the outermost sea ring.

They then made passage from the sea into the interior possible by opening a channel into the sea ring that was wide enough for the largest ships to sail into it as if it were a harbor. And, as for the land rings that separated the rings of sea, they pierced them at the point of the bridges, and thus joined them by water. The resulting canal was wide enough for a single trireme to sail through as it passed into a ring of water. They constructed a roof over the channel to protect the passage of ships, for the walls of the canal through the land rings were high enough from the sea to the bridge above to allow ships to pass under. The largest of the water rings into which the passage from the sea had been excavated was three stades in width and the next land ring was equal to it. Of the next rings of water and land, the ring of water was two stades wide and, as in the first case, the land ring was equal to it as well. And, finally, the ring of water running around the island in the middle was a stade wide.

PLATO: Atlantis had temples and institutions preserving laws, rituals, and mythic traditions, handed down by Poseidon and the royal lineage.

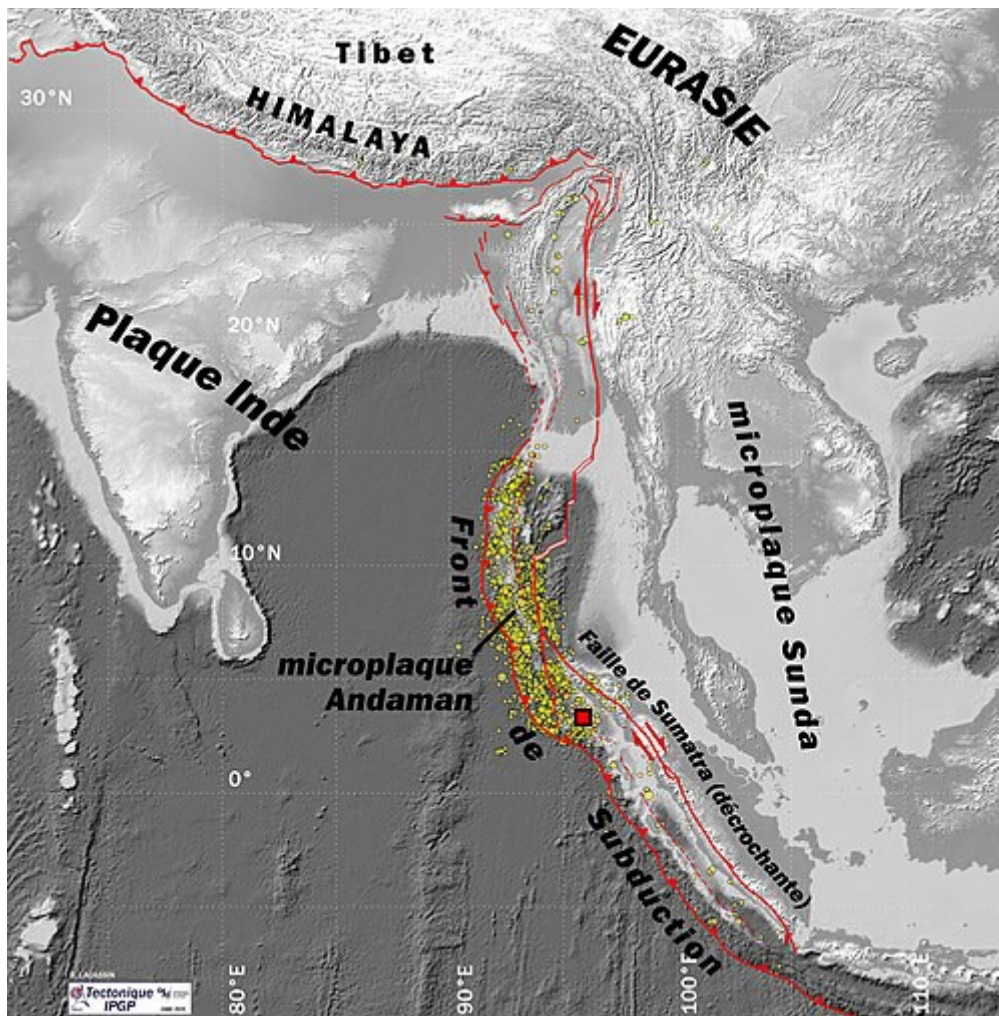
That CnR appears all over the world requires a vast network of logistics as well as a culture thousands of years old to develop technologies believed to only exist over ten thousand years later. The elegance of the hydrosymbolism, the ability to find meteorite deposits, to travel the oceans, to negotiate all manner of terrain, to map the planet – all suggest a highly functional, highly-organised and enormous civilisation existed and took thousands of years to develop, to make these innovations possible.

PLATO: claimed Atlantis was an island larger than Libya and Asia combined, located “beyond the Pillars of Heracles.”

Sundaland was a vast, now-submerged landmass, larger than India, once connecting parts of Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Asian mainland. It can be found to the West of the Pillars of Heracles by simply leaving the pillars and following the African Coastline (which has CnR), through the Arabian Sea and the Bay of Bengal below India (which has CnR) and to the Andaman Sea which would have been the coast of Sundaland.

PLATO: Atlantis was above sea level during the Ice Age and was destroyed 9,600 BC in a cataclysmic flood or earthquake. Atlantis is said to have vanished in “a single day and night” through floods and earthquakes, leaving only a mythic echo.

Sundaland matches the geographical and temporal correlation timing (11,000 years ago) that Plato gives. Atlantis's submergence corresponds with the submergence of Sundaland at the end of the Younger Dryas, due to rising sea levels. Banda Aceh, which is roughly 600km East of former Sundaland demonstrates even minimal power of the Sea. In 2004, a 9.3 magnitude earthquake created a 30m high tsunami wave estimated to have killed 227,898 people in 14 countries. (Wikipedia). Quakes are not recorded prior to 1900 CE, but if such a quake can occur right next to Sundaland in modern times – then it is reasonable to accept that it may have happened in the same area, possibly many times, before.



Epicentre and associated aftershocks (Wikipedia)

PLATO: describes the Atlanteans growing corrupt and being punished by the gods.

While I do not believe the Gods punished the Cupathians, based on what I have seen of human history and its chronic lack of accountability by higher forces, my research does show historical and cultural records indicating corruption occurring among those who inherited the CnR technology and a decline into barbarism that involved cannibalism in at least Europe, South America, and Easter Island. Nonetheless, I believe Sundaland was destroyed by gradual geological processes, not as a moral lesson by divinity. The sinking of their homeland may have prompted their exodus into the rest of the world.

Cultural Remnants: Temples, megaliths, and myths worldwide may reflect a fragmented memory of this lost hydrosymbolic civilization.

In Turkiye, surrounding Lake Therthar there are millions of CnR-design fields being grown in modern day in the middle of the desert. While modern center-pivot irrigation is a 20th-century invention (patented in the 1940s by Frank Zybach in Nebraska), the circular logic, spatial reasoning, and hydrological efficiency behind it echo much older thinking, because we have already established that the CnR motif belongs to the Cupathians.

When you zoom in you can see they have the same kind of Y or dividing line used in Atlantean design and CnR and resemble the CnR hydrosymbolism carved into rocks. To distinguish them from CnR water-maps, I've termed them 'Pixie Rings'.

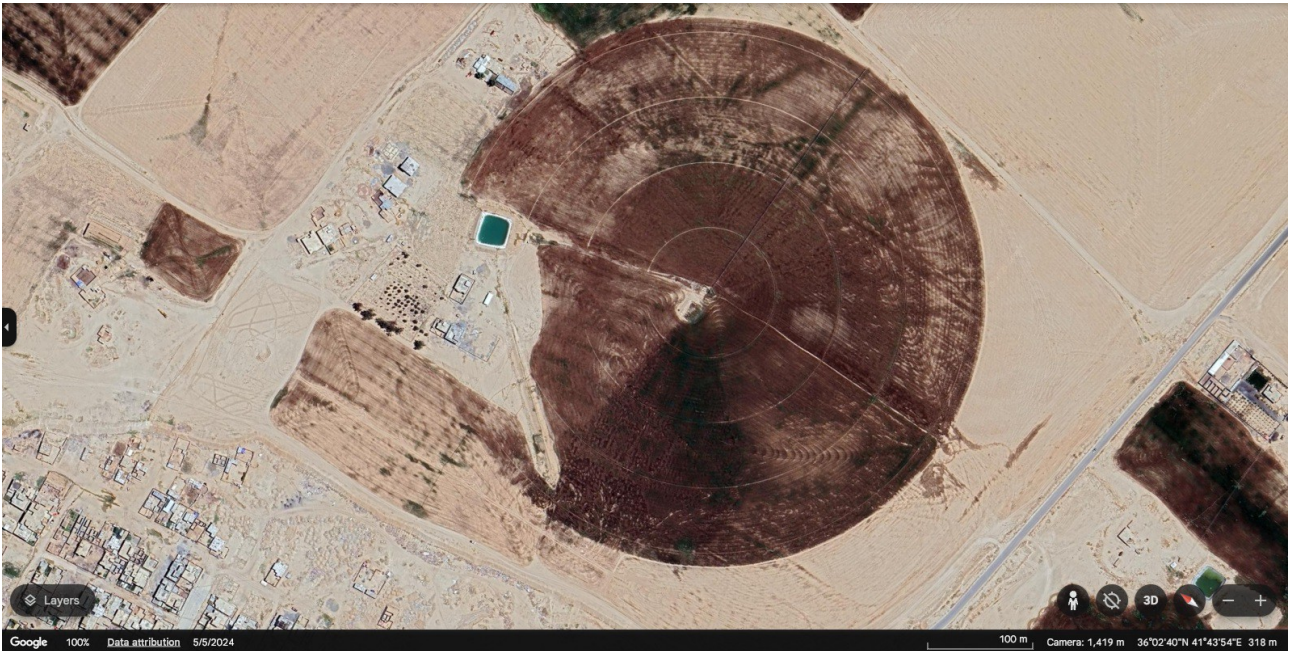


Each of these green dots represents a CnR-identical field or crop.

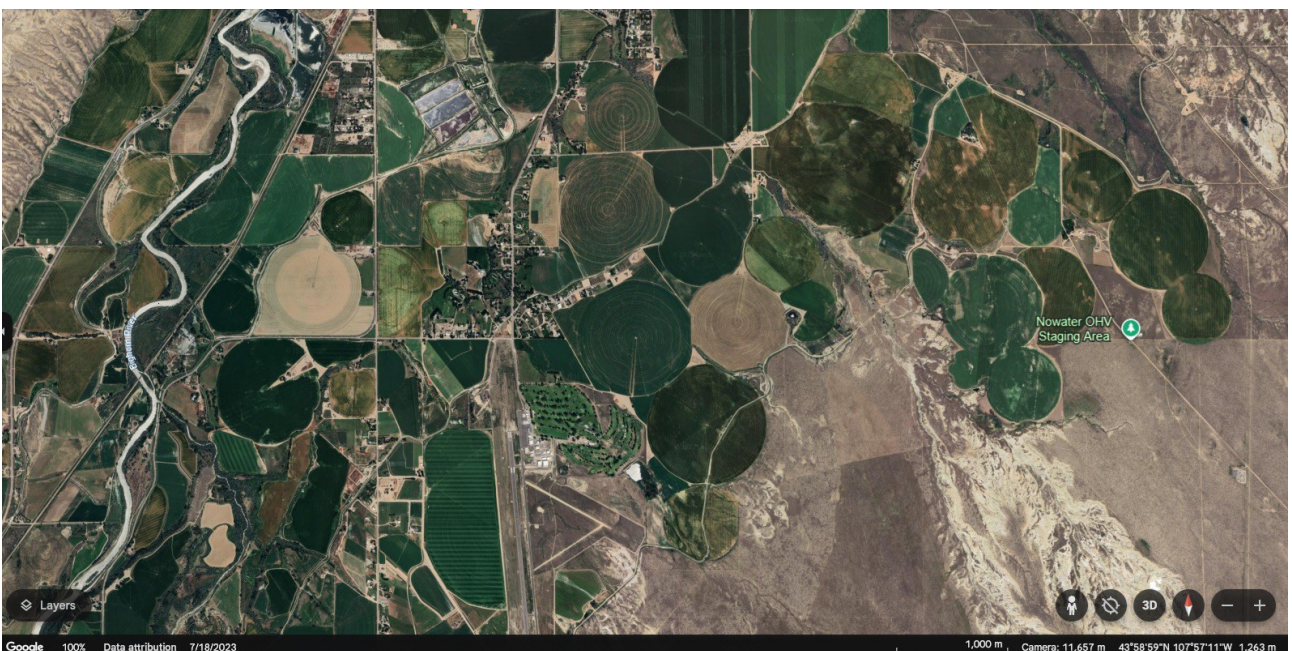




The Pixie Rings are enormous, this one top-left measures 615m in diameter and is shown next to sizeable city. They can be seen in various states of condition including one that has been eroded. It is difficult to understand the reasoning in their layout or the advantage in irrigating such randomly arranged fields.



Who taught them to do this? The Cupathians taught them to do this – just as they taught the South American's Puquois to capture water in concentric spiral wells.



The same technology is found in Worland, Wyoming USA.

Which area shows indications of Cupathian visitation in its petroglyphs (Francis 2002, p.128). Although I have not found CnR in Wyoming, possibly due to the Ice Sheets, the area to the South West is littered with it.



Concentric Circle Structure at Louisiana, North America



The Colosseum at Rome (It is said that Rome never fell, the Caesar just became the Pope).

The Evidence

To prove my claims, I have amassed hundreds of mapped examples proving statistical analysis (symbol-to-terrain matching beyond chance). And provide my evidence, maps, documentations herein for independent replication and verification.

Empirical proof across hundreds of sites

✓ Globally consistent ratios of water-to-symbol

✓ A reproducible methodology

✓ Cross-cultural, cross-temporal archaeological sourcing

✓ A planetary GIS model using Google Earth

✓ A demonstrated symbolic language tied to hydrology

I have systematically mapped over 300 sites across the planet that feature CnR that correlates to water sources. I have been able to prove consistency across all samples, where 10 rings consistently refers to the sea, 6 rings an inlet, 3 rings a water source, cupmarks joined to cupmarks equal rivers (with their course often described), unusual combinations of CnR can be shown to match to unique terrain features including volcanoes, extraordinary-shaped beaches and water courses, coastlines and their features. 100 Cupmarks indicates 100 water sources, 1 cupmark often indicates 1. This holds true, and these hydrological symbols even provide hard dates for their application as water-maps made at a specific time in history to reflect the then-present cartographic features of the landscape. As a result of being able to accurately match the design of the CnR to the features of the regions in which they are created, and digital knowledge that can pinpoint when those features existed if they have since been altered, it has revealed itself to be a form of prehistoric water-based map-making that predates all known civilisations, is found across the planet Earth in every continent and over 100 countries, and can be verified as such, showing it to be an encoded technology that pre-dates agriculture, was the seed of all civilisations we know, is evidence of a vast era in human history we don't know, and performs the same technological function everywhere it appears; meaning it survived intact across the planet over tens of thousands of years.

Modern academia is built on chronological compartmentalization: Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, etc. This discovery suggests a continuous, global, integrated knowledge system going back far earlier than accepted. Most people are taught they are the product of either: Divine creation (religion), Cultural evolution (academia). My theory posits a third revolutionary idea that humans were once symbolic engineers, guardians of real-world survival knowledge hidden in myth.

All paradigm shifts are dangerous—Copernicus, Darwin, Galileo, Einstein. But this one isn't just scientific or historical. It's existential. Because concentric rings were once used to find water, and that knowledge spanned the planet, then it means our ancestors were not primitive—they were engineers of survival. And we... forgot. Now it's Time to Remember.

The evidence completely disrupts all of human history and shows the Cup and Ring motif to be a singular design, with a singular function, shared across the globe millenia before our known human history even starts. It collapses the majority of modern historical and archaeological theories,

including Isolationism and requires a complete reassessment of everything we think we know. Moreover, the concentric circle motif associated with the Cupathians and CnR, does not originate from the cultures that now possess it – but has an unknown origin.

This theory opens the door to: A redefinition of intelligence and technology in ancient cultures, New ways of decoding prehistory based on universal function, not myth or ritual, Potential solutions for climate and water crises using ancient Earth-aligned tech, A unified human origin story rooted in collaboration with nature, not domination over it.

Just some of the models overturned...

- The Neolithic Revolution as the foundation of civilization
→ Cupathians show technological organization before agriculture.
- Writing as a late Bronze Age invention
→ Cupathians may have used non-linear, symbolic proto-scripts.
- Metallurgy emerging only in settled societies
→ Meteorite and copper-seeking behavior predates cities.
- First oceanic navigation in Holocene
→ Cupathians were seafarers millennia before Polynesians or Phoenicians.
- Linear cultural evolution from hunter-gatherers
→ The Cupathians imply an early specialist, elite class—not gradual evolution.

Out of Place Artifacts

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Out-of-place_artifact

Given the extraordinary capability demonstrated vs the capability accepted, the revision of history now allows for a reappraisal of some colourfully titled 'out-of-place' artefacts. The Cupathians had superior technology well before history begins recording through the written word, and used it to full effect to cover the globe, however impossible the journeys, with their technology.

The entirety of world history is incomplete, and presently reinforces an imagined circularly-supported chronology..

Since we know this Cupathian motif went virtually everywhere, we can begin to reassess the Tamil Bell, Antikythera mechanism, cocaine and nicotine in Egyptian mummies, Nimrud lense, davenport tablet, elephant pipe, piri reis map, stone spheres of costa rica, Fuente magna, Nampa figurine, calaveras skull (mastodon/human support in N.America), Kensington rune stone, los lunas decalogue stone, bat creek stone, Tucson artifacts or virtually any dismissed artefact relying on the accepted pre-Columbian no contact narrative, or erroneous view of no transoceanic travel, or that the world was uncovered and discovered by explorers, or much of history, really.

Revised Prehistoric Timeline Integrating Cupathian Evidence and Global Civilizations

c. 26,000–20,000 BCE: Sundaland – Cupathian Origin Point

- A now-submerged landmass in Southeast Asia (present-day Indonesia and Malaysia).
 - Cupathian culture arises as a maritime and hydrosymbolic elite.
 - Development of Cup and Ring (CnR) technology, associated with water mapping and logistics.
 - Probable early use of canoe and catamaran technologies.
-

c. 20,000–17,000 BCE: Expansion to the Pacific and South America

- Cupathians reach Easter Island (Rapa Nui).
 - CnR markings appear, possibly earliest known at this point.
 - Use of concentric circle glyphs and symbolic motifs tied to water.
 - Maritime crossing to South America:
 - Settlement in Peru and Chilean coast.
 - CnR found inland, possibly assisting navigation toward Andean copper and meteoritic resources.
-

c. 17,000–15,000 BCE: North American Ingress

- Cupathian migration moves north through South America into North America.
 - Lake Winnemucca (Nevada) shows early CnR carvings.
 - Gradual expansion east and west, reaching:
 - Iowa (Elephant Mound)
 - Arizona and Utah (petroglyphs)
 - Pacific Northwest
 - Early signs in Canada and Alaska
-

c. 15,000–13,000 BCE: Beringian Crossing into Asia

- Use of now-submerged Beringia Land Bridge.

- Arrival in Siberia and Mongolia, evidence of early CnR and proto-symbolic art.
 - Movement into Central Asia, including Kazakhstan (Tamgaly-style CnR and Cupathian motifs).
-

c. 12,000–10,000 BCE: Spread to Iran, India, and the Near East

- CnR found in Iran, India (Maharashtra), and Pakistan.
 - Cultural fusion begins with proto-agricultural communities.
 - Cupathian influence potentially merges with pre-Harappan and early Zagros peoples.
-

c. 10,000–8000 BCE: Anatolia and the Fertile Crescent

- Arrival of Cupathian elements in Anatolia.
 - Influence on Göbekli Tepe (c. 9600 BCE) through symbolic cosmology and concentric symbolism.
 - Proto-writing and water-based planning evidence.
-

c. 8000–5000 BCE: Migration to the Mediterranean and Europe

- CnR appears in Cyprus, Malta, and Greece, spreading westward.
 - Establishment of megalithic cultures in Iberia, France, and Britain.
 - Introduction of logistical water-mapping via CnR in Atlantic façade.
-

c. 5000–3000 BCE: Peak in Europe – Megalithism and CnR

- Construction of Newgrange (3200 BCE), with hydrosymbolic and esoteric Cupathian coding.
 - Stonehenge, Cochno Stone, and Scandinavian CnR flourish.
 - Convergence with Atlantic megalithism.
-

c. 3000–1000 BCE: Diffusion, Integration, and Esoteric Encoding

- Cupathian influence merges with Bronze Age civilizations:
 - Minoan Crete
 - Hittite Anatolia

- Mycenaean Greece
 - CnR appears with ritual and astronomical interpretations.
-

c. 1000 BCE–1 CE: Decline and Memory

- Memory of Cupathians preserved in myth:
 - Atlantis (Plato's Critias)
 - Fallen Sky Metals (Oreichalkos)
 - Survivals of CnR into folklore, Celtic symbolism, and esoteric traditions.
-

Postscript: Global Sites in Context

- Australia: Cupmarks found in Arnhem Land and Pilbara; potential arrival via Sundaland migration.
 - China and Taiwan: Stone discs and early glyphs may echo Cupathian structure.
 - Africa: Algeria and Morocco show CnR; contact with Atlantic-facing cultures possible.
 - India to Britain: CnR as a long-range indicator of a continuous, elite cartographic knowledge system.
-

Implications

- Overturns theory of independent development of CnR.
- Suggests a prehistoric global hydrosymbolic elite.
- Introduces new methods for reading megalithic sites as cartographic tools.
- Reframes maritime capability in deep prehistory.
 - Offers unifying lens for petroglyph interpretation.

What happened to the Ancients?

When we look at the mind-bending weights being raised and lowered, precision-cut, planed and sculpted, often melted and scooped rocks, shipped and moved overland from vast distances, signs of gigantic metallurgical forges and smelting vats that logically required even larger mechanical hoists and equipment, the exquisite and near-impossible beauty of ancient carving, or enormous settlements in inaccessible locations, petroglyphs recording rocket ships, telescopes, rods of light, and sites with layouts and features we do not understand – we are left with the burning questions, of why did it stop and where did they go.

I do not have space to offer more than a cursory theory, but a lot of the evidence points to a

cataclysm that stopped them cold. Perhaps some of them developed weapons such as portable siege engines of concentrated fresnel towers of light and waged destructive war. Perhaps as Brien Foerester suggests, there was a plasmic flash from the Sun that vaporised their flesh and bone where they stood. Perhaps only a minority have ever really given it much thought. Many temples such as Gobekli Tepe were deliberately buried, others were destroyed. At what time, I cannot say – but at all times, across time, as still happens today in the modern world as one culture seeks to erase memory of another, razing and then building on top of their cities one after the other. But perhaps, those who survived, who did know of these Ones Before, feared that their industries had angered the Infinite, and sought to cover up their works. Others adopted them as their own, the marvels of the pre-dynastic Egyptians eclipse the capabilities of the dynasties to follow. One can see the obvious trouble of dynastic Egyptians carving perfect circles in their heiroglyphics upon the enormous pyramidal BenBen stone (sometimes regarded as symbolic of the Phoenix (see Kadmos)). The same can be said of the workmanship of gigantic granite boxes, the Osirion at Abydos or Serapeum of Saqqara. Meanwhile, other cultures such as those of Japan, India, Peru show the most exquisite geometry with flawless execution. The Egyptians may have reused, honored, or claimed ownership of earlier sacred sites, but their additions, while sincere in religious intent, falsely imply authorship. No culture since ever re-attained the knowledge and technology of those who came Before, who moved stones that boggle the mind as if without effort and whose smelting vats (so often denigrated to 'tombs') and expert metallurgy afforded them skills that we still stand in awe of. Who so impressed those who met them that they were hailed as gods for their navigational and technological innovation. CnR now, are no different, transformed from decorative to illustrating a level of genius and their industry we cannot deny. Perhaps we were jealous or resentful that another era of our race were so powerful. Or feared the impact on religion, science, and our sense of existential chronology and security.

Perhaps, now, all of those who valiantly sought to bring these historical incongruities to life and insisted on eras of advanced races inhabiting the globe long before this one, can feel vindicated. It has certainly been a long time coming. And, perhaps collectively, we can begin to ask the Really Big Questions, together.

I have wrenched open colossal doors with this published work, and provided what I too find to be largely impossible were it not for the evidence in abundance. Atlantis was always a myth to my mind and I was staggered to find my research inexorably leading me to this point. But the great work is only just beginning.

Merlin as the Last of the Cupathians

In Geoffrey of Monmouth's *Historia Regum Britanniae* (The History of the Kings of Britain, written c. 1136), Merlin is famously credited with magically transporting a ring of giant stones from Ireland to Britain, where they are re-erected on Salisbury Plain as Stonehenge.

Here is a summary of what is said in Geoffrey's text regarding Merlin and the stones:

The Story in *Historia Regum Britanniae* (Book VIII, Chapters 10–12):

Background: After a battle with the Saxons, King Aurelius Ambrosius (brother of Uther Pendragon, uncle of Arthur) wishes to build a monument to the fallen Britons.

Idea for the Monument: Merlin suggests using a mystical stone circle known as the “Giant's Dance” (*Chorea Gigantum*) located on Mount Killaraus in Ireland.

The Stones' Origin: According to Merlin, the stones were brought from Africa to Ireland by giants because they possessed magical and healing properties. The stones were arranged in a circle by the giants.

Transportation: Aurelius sends his brother Uther Pendragon and Merlin with an army to retrieve the stones.

The Irish Defense: The Irish king resists and battles the Britons, but is defeated.

The Magic: The Britons cannot move the stones by force. But Merlin uses his magical powers to dismantle and transport them back to Britain.

Re-erection: The stones are then reassembled by Merlin near Amesbury, in what is clearly an origin story for Stonehenge.

Relevant Quote (paraphrased from Book VIII, Chapter 12):

“Merlin laughed at their vain efforts and said, ‘Strive not to move them by force, for they shall never be raised except by one who is skilled in the art.’ Then he took them apart with his art and transported them with ease.”

CHAPTER 10 (GREF)

Google Earth References

Pins placed do not depict the exact site of the Chronoliths but the associated region.

NORTH AMERICA

CnR in Missouri, USA

GREF 191 (Diaz-Granados 1943, p.87) Bushnell Ceremonial Cave (location unknown) but somewhere in or around the oval region marked. To the West multiple lakes that match the cup-marked stone.

(Diaz-Granados 1943, p.128) discussion of pigments used in Missouri.
(Diaz-Granados 1943, p.171) distribution of concentric circles across Missouri

Chaw'se GREF 131

North American site features a cupule with a solar ray. These cupules are dated to 4000BCE. (Varner 2012, p.29-30).

CnR in Western North America

(Cole 1987, p.322) West-Central Colorado features CnR.

CnR in Eastern North America

(Duncan et al 2004, p.99) Blood Run Iowa shows Cmarks and CnR. This offers a potential passage from East to West, and suggests it could have been after the ice -

(Duncan et al 2004, p.160) cupmarked hill

(Duncan et al 2004, p.278) shows CnR at Susquehanna Pennsylvania.

(Duncan et al 2004, p.335) Bald Friar (already marked).

CnR in Kentucky, USA

(Coy, Fuller, Meadows et al 1997, p.34) shows Tar Springs CnR, Cmarks on p.36.

CnR in Hawaii GREF 144

McBride (2004, p.57) features CnR very similar to Boyne Culture on Pu'u'loa Hawaii. This is a good case because Hawaii features few lakes. The water may have been somewhat different when the CnR was made, however it still retains its core features and placements. This is a long way out - and, not quite correct?. It seems the Water Symbol for lake is being used to indicate the Sea. It may

be the case that the land was locked at one stage, or the transmission of the idea was not fully understood. The former seems more likely. (McBride 2004, p.22).

McBride (2004, p.33) also quotes a resident of Hawaii in 1841 discussing some of the symbols carved into the rocks inc a canoe without an outrigger. (See Trans-Oceanic Theory)

Kodiak Archipelago GREF 193

GREF 193 Kodiak Archipelago Alaska - a single CnR, and a single lake. There may have been two additional smaller lakes, which the tour guide wrongly associates to the glyph as 'eyes'. However, he does identify it as the only one - and the GE map confirms once again, it refers to a singular water source.

<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/alutiiq-people/history/petroglyphs/>

Copper Mountain, Alasak GREF 145

Newcombe (1907, p.10) Copper Mountain Alaska has a single CnR surrounded by earlier or older designs. The single CnR marking may refer to Great Salt Lake to the East. GREF145.

In addition, this placement makes sense as there are other CnR markings coming from the West Coast. The size of Salt Lake is also distinctive.

Ontario has Cupathians. GREF 291

<https://www.jwwerner.com/history/PETROGLYPHS.html>

Afognak River Alaska has Cmarks GREF294

<https://alutiiqmuseum.org/alutiiq-people/history/petroglyphs/>

Interestingly, this may be evidence of channel cutting to indicate the elongated bays of the region.

Forsyth Georgia GREF295

Forsyth, Georgia USA and a petroglyph that branches off into 3 separate ring systems. A unique layout, and yet not far from where the stone was found we can clearly see a larger lake with three smaller tributaries.

https://lostworlds.org/forsyth_petroglyph/

Barnesville Track, Ohio GREF 147

(Swauger 1994, p.48) has CnR, Barnesville Track GREF 147

CnR across the Midwest of the USA

GREF 153 Milford has a CnR, helping track the CnR makers across the Midwest. (Castleton 1903, p.75-76)

GREF 154 (Castleton 1903) (p.80), 155 (p.85), 156 (p.90), 157 (p.93), 158 (p.100) 159 (p.103) 160 (p.107), 161 (p.115), 162 (p.118) 163 (p.121) 164-165 166 (p.132) 167 (p.145) 168 (p.159) 169 (p.166) 170 (p.171) 171 (p.183), have CnR markings.

GREF 172 ((Castleton 1903, p.190)

(Castleton 1903, p.113) lozenge motif, rounded with rays bit similar.

It's obvious that the same map-making applied here, these are the same people or with the same principles that made the marks in the British Isles. Typically with these glyphs, fortune seems to omit their mention even as it shows their geometric display. Fig 6.6 on page 196 is one of many examples where the artwork shown seems not to be discussed. It's not conspiratorial but it is unfortunate.

In location GREF173 the Kanab River

ChatGPT informs me there is no known dating for the CnR in Utah - this means I can provide a dating based on the chronology of the CnR People moving across the Midwest of America (Pre-Columbian?). As there is a concentration of the phenomena in Utah. Moreover, the CnR are believed to have been created around 2000BCE to 500CE, but my estimates set this back by at least 1500 years to 3500BCE.

If I have to speculate, it may be a warning that fouling the water will bring misfortune even in the form of a (bad) spirit. The figure seems to have a drop of something between their legs which I interpret as excrement. The sacred symbol for water is above. If the connection is made between these two, we can imagine that someone dirtying a sacred source would need some kind of warning or admonishment. The 'taloned-bird' could be retributory in nature. Furthermore, looking at GREF 173 it seems the marking is placed as a smaller tributary that flows into larger ones. This may be even an early form of eco-education similar to modern signs, as in 'don't poop in the river because there will be consequences'. Another interpretation is offered in Patterson-Rudolph (1950, p.151) of giving birth in the water, the blood of which birth may provoke vultures to descend.

ChatGPT informs me there is no known dating for the CnR in Utah - this means I can provide a dating based on the chronology of the CnR People moving across the Midwest of America (Pre-Columbian?). As there is a concentration of the phenomena in Utah. Moreover, the CnR are believed to have been created around 2000BCE to 500CE, but my estimates set this back by at least 1500 years to 3500BCE.

What seems to have taken place is the CnR people swept through and left their mark on the Native Americans, as the two styles are distinct from one another. However, it's also possible that the Anatolian Farmers went East toward India and onward to America.

Cat Stair Canyon GREF175 ((Castleton 1903, p.210-211) this appears to show different animals approaching their watering hole. The glyph, which appears to be a composite of different additions over time, may either be warning not to startle the animals for some reason (possibly to get close and hunt them) or recommending a tactic of startling the animals possibly to herd them. This sign of the four fingers splayed may be an approximate of the human being showing the 'fear' stance, where fingers are facing forward as if to grasp something with both hands. Note they are above or equal to the head, and when we see adults play-scare children they also adopt this stance, often crouching down. It may be that this was a behaviour adoption to signify a greater threat than the animals around them by simulating raised Antlers to ward of predators. Lower down and in front of the body in modern times the same fingers suggest unwanted advance usually against a female, with the hands splayed as to roughly grab at the height of breasts. Drawing such a complex hand shape without the aid of detail, perspective or foreshortening, could only be achieved using this method. This can be interpreted as the ends of the lines facing into the palm of the hand are the tips of bent over fingers.

(Castleton 1903, p.217) GREF 176 suggests chevrons to be water, and rivers appear to be marked. A swastika type structure symbolises something close to the river.

(Castleton 1903, p.221) (GREF177) features circular motifs that have lost their concentricity. However, this remarkable glyph retains the cartography function of CnR. It chains the three distinct lakes together in decreasing size. By rotating the image we can align it to the modern map which also shows lakes in decreasing size. The animals depicted can be assumed to be congregating at this river below, while to the far West there are the Vermillion cliffs which may coincide with the growing of grain crops as depicted in the Glyph. If so, then this means the map function of these glyphs spread into new cultures. It also means the majority of Rock Art around the world can be compared to nearby terrain for clues, to triangulate findings of specific bones, or growth of grain to help match the glyph to the site.

Were CnR people Teaching others their secrets as they went?

According to CHATGPT, the vermilion cliffs were associated with crop growing in that area by the Puebloans or Anasazi who inhabited the region between AD200 and AD1200 (See APPENDIX).

Confirming the nature of the glyph does indeed refer to a map.

(Castleton 1903, p.223) fig. 6.57 literally seems to show grain harvests being stored mid-cliff in a canyon wall. The river is shown passing between.

For a real-world exploration of this practice see YouTube user DesertDrifter and this video.
4KM0DqU2w3U&ab_channel=DesertDrifter

(Castleton 1903, p.228) features a CnR and shows the influence of CnR peoples spreading East.
(Castleton 1903, p.233) literal depiction of Indian Creek.

GREF 180 Souther Utah, (Castleton 1978 p.238) - National Bridges Monument.
A literal depiction of the bridge with people on and under it. The angular striation of the rock is captured - this is later art and more realistic and less symbolic.
<https://cdn.britannica.com/08/117908-050-D75717AE/Owachomo-Bridge-Natural-Bridges-National-Monument-Utah.jpg>

GREF 181 Butler's Wash (Castleton 1903, p.248) I have seen this location, it is perched under a dropped outcropping with a very narrow ledge.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V_Q7i2m-m3A&ab_channel=storiesbyalex
This video by storiesbyalex depicts the Glyphs location at 3:04. again at 5:48. These markings likely refer to water sources nearby, possibly even the fortunate pool that makes these kinds of remote settlements possible.

sagebrushcountry
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7jYqwBkpcIc&ab_channel=sagebrushcountry
4:06

Desert Drifter on YouTube also has an excellent series exploring this location and shows a very unlikely water source that makes life here possible, and matching the glyph.
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uy65g6CcKl8&ab_channel=DesertDrifter
4:53

(Castleton 1903, p.248) features a glyph that shows a crooked pathway, leading to water. These

features correspond with Butler's Wash, including the jagged entranceway down, and the pool of water, and there may be or have a second water source too. It gets interesting in recognising two kinds of print - handprints, suggesting Man, and elongated pawprints, suggesting Animals. The Glyph then describes a path to water accessible by people, the desert floor below, and may even warn of the massive drop with an X-mark. Interestingly, there is no discernible symbolism denoting elevation - which we may attribute to such heights being completely normal for such people to the point they did not bother to specify. Or, the animal prints designated the desert floor below since the pathway trek would have been quite inaccessible for them, especially with guards or traps or even human presence scaring them off.

However, looking at the footage taken by Desert Drifter, in GREF 181, we can see another option. The Map may have been signalling a means to climb and access the ledge by climbing, and also through walking. Or it signified animals above the ledge where there was also a water source, perhaps the one that fills the lower basin.

(see also (Castleton 1903, p.261, 263 Poncho House) GREF 182

 GREF 187 AlveyWash 339 CnR
 shows transmission moving into Central North America.

Hospital Rock GREF 112

Varner (2012, p.12) mentions cup markings at Hospital Rock, Kings Canyon National Park in California, USA. A search for an image of the rocks shows a dozen or so deep cup marks carved into a horizontal rock.

http://www.bsahighadventure.org/indian_lore/pictographs/Hospital%20Rock.html

GREF 112 Hospital Rock, California, USA. The lakes depicted lie to the North. And, if rotated, fit the map.

Ringed Rocks in Colorado (GREF 017)

(Hammerton 1924, p.379) photo of rock at Mesa Verde, Colorado showing ringed circles

SOUTH AMERICA

CnR in Mexico and South America

Chalcatzingo, Mexico GREF209 has Cupmarks
<https://www.theposthole.org/read/article/353>

Compostela, Nayarit, Mexico GREF210 has CnR
<https://blesstraveler.wixsite.com/index/post/altavista-petroglyph-complex>

"Abstract Curvilinear" category—a style that includes concentric circles and spirals .

CnR can be traced through Mexico, to Nicaragua, Lima and Brazil.

<https://www.bradshawfoundation.com/peru/#:~:text=The%20Checta%20Petroglyphs%2C%20discovered%20in%201925%20by%20the,other%20drawings%20with%20abstract%20characters%20of%20difficult%20identification.>

This, then, can account for Sprang.

<https://fineartamerica.com/featured/toro-muerto-petroglyph-20-aidan-moran.html>

(Koch-Grünberg 2022, p.10, 16) Cassiquiare, Venezuela has CnR GREF 234
(Koch-Grünberg 2022, p.52) Yupari Falls, Colombia has CnR GREF 235
(Koch-Grünberg 2022, 114, 123,124, 129) shows CnR engravings.

Victoria Grenada poss. CnR

GREF296

Coral Island of the South-East coast of South America has CnR. This proves the Cupathians navigated the entire Island.

https://www.bradshawfoundation.com/santa_catarina/coral_island/index.php

Concentric Circle figures in Perda Furada petroglyphs. GREF 298

https://www.bradshawfoundation.com/south_america/serra_da_capivara/pedra_furada/index.php

Cueva de las Manos

https://www.bradshawfoundation.com/south_america/cueva_de_los_manos/index.php

GREF297

AFRICA

Africa's lack of CnR

ChatGPT reports that few Cup and Ring markings are found in Africa, particularly West Africa (where Atlantis or Richat lies). Curiously, since cup markings seem to represent maps of water sources considerable distance from the cup-marked stones origin, we may infer that there was no need for West Africa to make such maps as they already knew their surrounds. It cannot be ignored that the layout for Atlantis is a cup and ring motif.

North Africa makes sense as that stretch of water shows Cup and Ring marks at Malta, Italy, Portugal, so the lower or southern shore featuring Morocco, ALgeria, Tunisia is not surprising - wherein travel outward from the Gobekli Tepe region across the landbridge joining the Middle East to Africa (near Israel/Egypt) saw them stay close to the Northern Coast of Africa and then travel North into Europe.

However Northern Africa features cupmarks, but not CnR marks.

It may be that a missing culture, such as Atlit Yam which dates to 6300BC, is responsible for the transmission of the Cup and Ring motif, and which could still consider itself the navel of the world and make the same concentric ringed conclusions as GREF 130 indicates.

[EDIT – Cameroon, Kenya, poss. South Africa va Vredermort Crater have CnR]

If North Africa did not feature CnR marks, but Malta, Sardinia, Italy etc do - then we have narrowed down the transmission further. Curiously, between Atlit Yam and Malta is the

Mediterranean Sea - and this suggests transmission West from 6300BCE to Malta, as transmission must go from older to younger in time. Along the region of water between Atlit Yam and East of Malta lies the Isle of Crete, and Heraklion (Pillars of Heracles?).
South Africa has poss Cmarks GREF 264

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/vredefort-crater-0012142>
poss Cmarks at Vredefort Crater South Africa.

CnR in Cameroon GREF 233

(Marliac 1981, p.16, 137). Cameroon Africa has stones with Cmarks (Marliac 1981, p.126, 128, 137 poss. CnR).

EUROPE

CnR in Poland

The first cup marks from the territory of Poland and their archaeological context
Paper Thumbnail
Author Photo Mateusz Stróżyk
2019, Praehistorische Zeitschrift

– evidence for cmarks in Poland

CnR in Finland, Estonia, Lithuania and Belarus

(Gudelyte 2024)

Clannog-Fawr GREF 109

Varner (2012) mentions 110 Cup marks and location has 110 Lakes. We see that even impossible-sounding numbers of cupmarks to water sources retains correlation.

Shap Avenue GREF 035

(Burnham 2017, p.352) Shap Avenue. Was largest megalithic structure in Europe according to Wikipedia. Right near the biggest axe factory of pike o stickle.
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Shap_Stone_Avenue
So also possible the swastika tail points here not Long Meg.

Cursus Barrows GREF (032)

Features distinctive group of 3 rings as per CnR maps or Cochno Stone.

Kiss-in-the-Ring

(Burnham 2017, p.94) kissinthering. a 2mile stretch of small stones. why? a path? what was the terrain like 8000 years ago - marshes eitherside? or was it territorial, or a boundary against something. some kind of division or a trail. humans still divide space for these reasons. curiously the author describes the landscape as featureless and to avoid in bad weather. this helps indicate even now the dangers of getting lost on these places. it may also be that intense fog may have required such a lengthy span of rocks.

Yellowmead

(Burnham 2017, p.104) Yellowmead, 4 concentric circles which match the formation on cup and ring stones. apparently this had a cairn at its centre. remarked that it is a very boggy walk to the circles.

Spinsters Rock (GREF283)

(Burnham 2017, p.130) Spinsters rock suggests a place to stop or pause and shelter

Mamoida Stone (GREF 021)

Mamoiada stone has multiple tail-circles, below the location are many lakes. Interestingly, though near the sea, a mountain to the east blocks access - if there are no chevrons/sea markings, it may be too inland, or an older, earlier version of the codex that doesn't mark the sea?

Baildon Moor (GREF 028)

(Burnham 2017, p.307) The orientation of the stones is critical to their deciphering as a map. Without being on the ground or at the site with a compass, it is difficult to know how the marked stones are positioned In relation to the surrounding area and its features - nonetheless, this is two CnR stones that can be matched to the same feature type but which use a Cup only style - indicating both a CnR style, and a C-only style were prevalent. Dating the two stone types and comparing them against CnR would be interesting - but my bet is that the C-only came first.
<https://www.themodernantiquarian.com/site/3559/baildon-moor>

Important to remember water table was higher, rivers may have changed course, land may have shifted, natural features may have been erased - but the position of features and their related compositional patterns remain similar after thousands of years. Enough to show that these stones were MAPS. So, knowing they are maps - we can exclude other markings as being geographical maps and eliminate them as maps, helping us to narrow down what other markings meant.

Black Combe (unknown loc.)

(Burnham 2017, p.335) Burnham refers to black combe, each stone with a single cup mark, then a lake directly north of the stones. Cannot find this location or particular reference. however single cup mark associated to lake.

Owain Glyndwr GREF 038

(Burnham 2017, p.489) - cup marked stone in Wales. That has matching number and position of

lakes.

Cauldside Burn, Penny Stone GREF 039

(Burnham 2017, p.515) Cauldside Burn, Penny Stone, has 6 ring spiral - near sea.

Cairn Holy GREF 284

(Burnham 2017, p.516) Cairn Holy I has ringed cup mark, and location is close to sea.

Clauchandolly GREF 041

(Burnham 2017, p.517) Claunchandolly I, near Kirkcudbright has 3 CnR of many rings space apart in a manner that fits the coast with two bays and one inlet. Note also the tails of the two outer circles which lead inward, just like the waters of the coast.

<https://www.megalithic.co.uk/article.php?sid=37870#:~:text=The%20main%20panel%20near%20Clauchandolly%20is%20decorated%20with,Galloway%20and%20the%20Isle%20of%20Man%20%28p.%2080%29.>

Why was this rock chosen? If you look closely you can see a cleft in this rock, which, coincidentally matches the inlet shown with the blue circle. In between two ringed circles. There is more than one example of certain rocks being chosen for their natural features being useful to the cartographer to depict the landscape.

(Burnham 2017, p.517) "ENE of Claunchandolly 1, is Claunchandolly 8, with three cup-and-ring motifs in a line." - and they are in a line because the coast is in a line.

(Burnham 2017, p.518) - the dimpled rock likely depicts the Sea. And the cup and rings water sources such as large inlets or bays. In previous markings haphazard scratches, chevrons, interlocked triangles or straight lines have indicated the sea - so either different peoples used different methods, or one people explored different methods.

Ballochmyle GREF 042

(Burnham 2017, p.524) Ballochmyle - if Like Ilkey Moor, then this is a large area map. The mountain to the NE can fit this shape and may depict specific elevation levels that give it its sharp edges. The patterning is indistinct and hard to see for me, however if there are some tailed-circles indicated water sources, then they can definitely be found on this mountainous area in abundance.

Glebe Stone GREF 043

(Burnham 2017, p.529) Glebe Stone, Warriors Rest Stone both have two cup marks and are situated besides two massive lakes.

Dunbar GREF 044

(Burnham 2017, p.532) Dunbar, 3 cup marks on west side – 3 lakes nearby, poss fused into one (discrepancy between Google Earth and Google Maps)

Fairmilehead GREF 045

(Burnham 2017 p.532) Fairmilehead has a stone with 6 cup marks on its east side. 6 lakes can be found. But without seeing the cup marks themselves to see their relationship and shape, its only guesswork.

Dunblane GREF 048

(Burnham 2017, p.543) a cup-marked stone here has 19 cupmarks. An extraordinary amount, yet the area around Dunblane has at least 19 different lakes. Without seeing the marks, I can only guess at the relationship - but again, the cup marks match the water source quantity.

Duncroisk GREF 049

(Burnham 2017, p.545) Duncroisk Even with a very large number of cups, the surrounding terrain supports it - as shown above, each of those blue dots is a sizeable lake, appearing only small because of the viewing height of the software.

Monzie GREF 015

(Burnham 2017, p.555) Monzie stone shows 60 cup marks, similar to the Duncroisk site which has cup marks of 58 or 60.

Kenmore, Dull. GREF 052

(Burnham 2017, p.558) 'The tallest stone, in the southeast and 1.8m (6ft) high, has three cupmarks, while the northeast stone has 17 cups. Curiously, all the cups are carved on top of the stones rather on their vertical faces.' - This is interesting because to the North are many lakes, at least 17 and to the south are far less lakes, but at least 3 large. GREF 052 Kenmore stones have 17 cup marks (NE stone) and 3 cup marks (SE stone) - there are many more larger water sources North than South

River Tay GREF 053

(Burnham 2017, p.559) One of the stones hereabouts contains 130 cupmarks. An astonishing amount - yet, the surrounding area contains at least a hundred visible water sources. These may have been larger or more abundant when the stone was carved, but even with such high numbers of cupmarks, the terrain can keep up. Suggesting there is indeed a correlation of cup marks to water sources.

Craigberoch GREF 054

(Burnham 2017, p.565) a stone here has cup markings (amount unspecified) however, even here on an island there are lakes that Could correspond.

Kilmichael Glassary GREF 056

Although it may have changed shape over thousands of years, there are still enough distinctive features to mark this out - not least the 100 or so little lakes that dot it that could account for the 120 cups on this stone. Note the similarity in landshape, also the depression in the stone which matches

a sandbar inlet, and the two ends which fit with the shape of the coastline including the deep inlet to the South.

Ballymeanoch GREF 057

(Burnham 2017, p.569) Ballymeanoch also has 70 cup stone, and there are 70 lakes in the area...

Baluachraig GREF 058

Baluachraig has 127 Cmarks which matches area, it suggests the marks extend in multiple directions surveying different regions or directions, or with different intentions or capabilities to explore? Other stones have less cups inc 15, 17 and 10. (Burnham 2017, p.571).

Some have single rings or double rings.

Nether Largie GREF 059

Nether Largie has 40 cup marks.

Gardom's Edge GREF 60

. Gardom's Edge is central UK, where no other stones are found. The oldest UK stones are shown to be near the land bridge, and the same pattern of CnR is copied from across the world into the UK region traceable across the landbridge and spreading out across the region in uniformity except where cupmarks and ringmarks experience a division or evolution of meaning. To have a sudden sloppy change in design in the centre of the UK and the only example of its kind, makes no sense. Why would the symbolism devolve when it was already perfected and globally so? Secondly, the CnR style is shown progressing from SW France and other areas into the UK and spreading uniformly. Why would it suddenly change, and why halfway across the island when CnR stones had already been established all around and prior to travelling to this part of the island? Gardom's Edge is suspicious and looks to be a fake.

Based on viewing almost 1300 stone monuments inc. at least a few hundred cup and ring stones I can tell you Gardom's Edge is either very early, or very late - because they don't look anything like all the others. And there is something strange about them - they don't conform and may even be modern imitation. The thing is, I don't think it's very early - its not contemporary with other markings of the era, and I think it doesn't look like it was made with the same tools either. Cup and Rings on ALL other stones are uniform - these on Gardom's Edge are sloppy, lop-sided, not concentric and there is no precedent for cup marks in groups like that ringed by a circle in other Cup and Ring stones.

Another issue is that my data indicates the symbolism originates from SW France and below, where identical Cup and Ring symbols (matching my hypothesis) are to be found, slowly making their way to prehistoric UK via landbridge in 6000BC or thereabouts where such symbols are repeated across the region. So, there is a continuum of the practice right across this migration that has hundreds of these stones marked with Cup and Rings in identical fashion from Scotland, Ireland, UK, and further afield -

The Gardom's Edge is on first impression, an anomaly that likely was not the pre-evolutionary stage of the symbolism. Its design is honestly too messy and suggests unskilled hands created it, and probably without understanding what the hundreds of others cup and ring stones mean. So, there is

a break in pattern too.

And, the style seems too few in number to be legitimate. I haven't seen any other lopsided Cup and Ring marks in all of the other stones inc across the world. So, my feeling, is that its either a hoax, or an imitation - but not by the same people that made the rest.

Gardoms Edge's location is unusual for cup and ring stones according to many maps and data as well - but we can only work with what we have, and I'm in another country using internet sources only. Still, I'm sure I've found something big.

Having now engaged in a lot more study and marked cup and rings around the world helping to identify a chronological trail - I have to revise my assessment of Gardom's Edge and Cottingley.

Firstly, I've had to devise a terminology to discuss the Cup and Rings (CnR) with which I am concerned, as the loose description can mean many things to many people. But there is a distinctive continuity of specific symbolism that means a very specific thing that I have traced backward (and forward) from the British Isles across the globe through dozens of countries.

In my current view, the Gardom's Edge and Cottingley designs do not fit that pattern. Since CnR was brought to the Isles by certain people and was constant in style for at about 1000 years, the drastic change in style raises questions. Especially, since the people that brought CnR took it with them when they moved off, and the style still hadn't changed. This suggests, someone else, imitated their designs, but I don't think they served the same purpose as the original - were far more crudely done - and I do think carved, much later than the original were.

How much later depends on whether it is a hoax or not. But to ascertain that requires certain things to converge which I will share later in my journal. If it's 19th century then yes, it's a hoax - but if it's 2900BCE or later, it's possibly an imitation. I don't yet know enough about how they date such things with accuracy. Which is also why I am having to devise ways to force chronological paths of different things to race each other to find the crossover points.

Ormaig GREF 061

(Burnham 2017, p.577) Ormaig interesting fragment with lots of cup marks - possibly related to this region with its many lakes, distinctive inlet
<https://forestryandland.gov.scot/media/hxllc2hm/ormaig-laser-scan.jpg?&format=webp&quality=72>

Balephetrish GREF 062

again an island, with a stone with at least 50 cup marks, a lot for an island and yet as the GE terrain map shows top left, there are at least 50 water sources on this island.

Hough GREF 063

Hough, interesting because it only features 10 cups on an island with 50+ lakes. Yet near to Hough there are only 10 water sources, fitting with the cup ratio.

Sunhoney GREF 064

(Burnham 2017, p.604) Sunhoney has more than 30 cup marks, and north and surrounds would have as many lakes as needed.

Thorax Stone Circle GREF 077

GREF 077 Thorax stone circle. Of all the circles this one does not appear to have 22 lakes nearby, yet the land around it has obviously been heavily modified.

Clava Cairns GREF 078

(Burnham 2017, p.620) ancestral home of my ancestors Clan Fraser - GREF 078 Clava Cairns has cup marks and lakes nearby.

Corrimony, Inverness GREF 079

(Burnham 2017, p.622) Corrimony, Inverness. Cairn with cups on stone in NW, and area shows lakes to the NW.

Swordale Hill GREF 080 (loc. Unknown)

loc unknown but apparently 28 cups here, and to NW can be seen many lakes.

Horgabost (no gref)

(Burnham 2017, p.643) Horgabost has stone with 2 cup marks.

Hou GREF 097 – footprints as indicator

GREF 097 Stone shows Hou, Denmark and multiple cup marks. The footprints relation to the cupmarks can be seen as a viable, possible relationship in this Google Map. A foot may even be visible in the natural features. However it may be more likely that the feet are acting as a signpost, indicating to go in this direction to find water.

Woodhenge

(Burnham 2017, p.145) mentions nine-ringed circle made of stones, and possibly posts for wood pits. also mentions Woodhenge.

(Burnham 2017, p.205) photo of woodhenge.

(Burnham 2017, p.247) discussion on wooden structures, post holes etc

(Burnham 2017, p.291) bronze age timber circle holme-on-the-sea. strong indications of a wood age.

Cat's Brain

(Burnham 2017, p.186) cat's brain location, wooden structures' built then burned down or abandoned.

Silbury Hill (GREF 024)

(Burnham 2017, p.198) silbury hill. author mentions neolithic time may have had higher water table. silbury also looks like CnR marking.

Ilkley Moor Stone (GREF 030)

The same distinctive 4-cup mark shape is found at Ilkley Moor, a mountainous region just above Baildon - and there is evidence for lakes and a river-heavy area at the Western Base. If there were lakes at the base of Ilkley Moor, they may be mostly gone now. However, the raised bump on the stone above the 4 lake mark, is distinctive and appears to match Baildon stone.

Speculative - however, IMoor has watersources on 4 sides of its base and water-areas situated most of the way around its surrounds. Is it possible that someone noticed this beautiful symmetry and rich almost perfect bounty of resources?

https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/05/Ilkley_Moor_Swastika_Stone.jpg

[EDIT: No, that falls to Langdale Axe Factory]

Buttony

Buttony - <https://www.themodernantiquarian.com/site/2914/buttony>

One of the difficult factors in my research was identifying the location of some stones. Buttony for instance does not seem to be locatable on Google Earth, and those familiar with their surroundings in the regions they work, make assumptions as to the ease with which such places are known. Oftentimes, there are colloquial/slang names for places that are not findable by google maps. It is important to provide co-ordinates with any future research efforts. It is important to record the stones orientation, though this may not be known from looking at the carvings, but to provide the direction one is facing when taking a photo or picture of the stone. From this, inference can be made.

(Provide Extended Suggested method of recording stones)

Cotswold-Severn

(Burnham 2017, p.142) Cotswold-Severn barrow features ammonite fossil. Possible these natural shapes in crustacea, animals etc inspired man toward ideas for his structures, same as eyeball and iris could not have been avoidable.

Gavrinis (GREF 015)

(Hammerton 1924, p.205 Gavrinis - island off coast of France, features chevrons and lines on 3 sides indicating ocean - map in google matches symbolism.

[Image of drawing at site]

https://www.megalithic.co.uk/a558/a312/gallery/France/Brittany/Carnac_Area/derorientundeuro00montuoft_0071-crop.jpg

Very interesting as the same features match terrain expectations. Thus linking the France symbols to those in the UK.

Fylingdale Moor

(Brown 2005, p.6) Fylingdale Moor, could represent mountain view and sea - but difficult to determine.

Barnes Lower GREF 095

(Burnham 2017, p.752) Barnes Lower, many Cmarks, many lakes.

Muff GREF 096

Muff 40 cup stones found here - 40 lakes to East, not so many to North.

Bornholm GREF 098

GREF 098 Bornholm, an island off Denmark. To fit the marking, a large lake would need to be visible. It's possible that the main lake dried up, but the dots within lines can still be seen as lakes overlaid on rivers as here on Google Maps. And lakes would appear above and below it - with this dot-river beside it to the east. The carving shows around 27 dots, almost double what is shown on the map today. [EDIT – The Cupathians were notable for marking Islands on their way up the rivers, but also on islands within Inland lakes where across the world in multiple locations this holds true.

Austre Åmøy GREF 099

GREF 099 Austre Åmøy, Rogaland, Norway shows a single CnR - and, here it is. A single water source.

ValCamonica, Italy GREF 100

ValCamonica Multiple CnR shown and multiple water sources nearby.

Laxes Des Rodas has CnR with dots

(Hoek n.d, p.73 GREF 274 LaxeDesRodas has a CnR with additional dots around its circumference. This signifies that there is (A) a lake, (B) near the sea, (C) a river route, (D) the coast is ringed by small islands. As shown below, the symbolism is abstract, but is represented symmetrically. This unusual variation refers to these terrain features to inform the reader thoroughly.

IsleofMan GREF245

IsleofMan has Cupmarks, poss. Cup and Ring Marks. Images from Megalithic Portal.

[https://www.megalithic.co.uk/modules.php?
op=modload&name=a312&file=index&do=showpic&pid=126691](https://www.megalithic.co.uk/modules.php?op=modload&name=a312&file=index&do=showpic&pid=126691)
[https://www.megalithic.co.uk/modules.php?
op=modload&name=a312&file=index&do=showpic&pid=131222](https://www.megalithic.co.uk/modules.php?op=modload&name=a312&file=index&do=showpic&pid=131222)

Isle of Arran has CnR GREF 256

Brow Moor UK has CnR Cmarks and Cuppedpathways

(Brown 2005, p.45) An interesting combination of CnR and Cupmarks and cupped pathways (which have been shown in some samples as denoting rivers courses) attributed to Brow Moor. Many shapes occur in such rock art markings in the North York Moors alone.

Czech has Cmarks poss CnR

p.150 features cupmarks.p.152 features possible CnR, and also top-left what looks lie a person standing on a masted boat (Verner 1973).

Cochno Stone and Pontevedra GREF 143

GREF 143 (Savory 1911, p.211-212), Jorge de Sacos, Cotabad, (Pontevedra) features a stone almost identical in style to that of Cochno Stone Scotland. This incredible stone at Pontevedra is remarkably similar to Cochno in Scotland - and, like Cochno, it features a broad landscape map with main rivers and their arteries, major and smaller lakes. What's more is it marks hunting grounds with various animals shown. This directly ties the Pontevedra stone and the concept of hunting to the Cochno Stone with its clawprint marks.

This also means whichever group created Cochno, also created Pontevedra in the Galicia region. This supports evidence of the Boyne Culture, or pre-Boyne Culture migrating here then to Ireland.

CnR in Switzerland

(Desor 1811, p.215) shows Mont-de-ville, cupmarked stone in Switzerland.
(Desor 1811, p.231) has nice illustration of various Cup and Ring motif types.

CnR in Nubia

(Almagro Basch 1968, p.110) shows CnR motif, in Nubia

Each CnR found helps us understand where the Cupathian motif landed, even if we are missing right now, the when.

Lack of CnR East of Finland GREF 110

Varner (2012) says Finland/Estonia have an abundance of Cmarks, while East-Europe there is almost none. Google shows this to be true, interestingly Eastern Europe on Google Earth shows virtually no water. But it is more likely that the reason it lacks CnR is that at the time expeditions were making their survey, like the centre of North America, Russia was locked up by Ice.

Note, as Varner (2012) points out that Eastern Europe lacks CnR. Neither Romania, nor Bulgaria have CnR according to ChatGPT. From its data, Romania has over 3500 lakes, when questioned further, only a third of these are natural - roughly 1150. This is still a significant amount and more than many areas that feature CnR. These may have been locked up by ice too. Notably, Ukraine, Belarus, Murmansk, Lake Onega, Olkhorn Island, Khabarovsk, Chukotka feature CnR and form a rough ring around the Russian landscape, while Krasnoyarsk has Tamgaly-figures. Of additional

interest is Arkaim, suggestive of a possible convergence of various expeditions in Russia prior to setting out toward Alaska. However, the 19000BC dating of Easter Island throws doubt on the estimated age of CnR, which may be far older than anticipated, and require many assumptions presently fixed in place to be re-assessed.

Leikanger GREF 104

Lødøen (2015) references Leikanger and shows image of 70+ Cupmarks, including many that run into one another like barbells, and even additional joins of 4 cupmarks. This region just North-East of Leikanger has 70+ lakes many of which run together. Note that as one zooms out of Google Maps to capture a wider area, finer features are vanished to save on bandwidth and memory. If one visits these sections on the maps and zooms in, they will often see more water sources when viewing the terrain up close.

Luster, Norway GREF 105

Another by Lødøen (2015) that features at least 50-100 Cupmarks, yet again, just North of Luster such a region can be found with a matching quantity of lakes.

Lødøen remarks "The densest concentrations in Western Norway occur in the inner parts of Sogn in the municipalities of Aurland, Leikanger, Luster, Lærdal and Vik (Mandt, 1991). The municipality of Luster in particular has several examples of these concentrations (Bøe, 1944; Mandt, 1991) (Fig. 2)."

As GREF 105 shows, the staggering amount of lakes in this region could easily account for the concentration of stones peppered with up to or over 100 cupmarks.

GREF 105 a-e Lødøen. As this spread indicates, this remote region was likely accessed from the Sea at the bay where the green arrow marks. Various expeditions then seem to have been conducted from an epicentre in all directions, mapping the number of water sources in the various regions assayed.

Odda, Ullensvang, Ulvik GREF 106

Lødøen (2015) "In Hardanger, cup marks are found in the municipalities of Odda, Ullensvang and Ulvik, the majority of which are on the hillsides around Sørjorden in Ullensvang (Bakka, 1963).

GREF 106, the suggestion points to a systematic combing of the landscape, accessing the deeper mountains by waterways that take the explorers deep into them, where they then spread out and make their observations, recording the number of lakes via a profusion of markings.

Finally, Lødøen remarks that Cup markings are sparsely found on the upper parts of Gudbrandsdalen, in Østerdalen and in the western part of the Telemark area See GREF 107.

Telemark GREF 107

GREF 107 Lødøen mentions cup markings found, but sparsely in the upper parts of Gudbrandsdalen, in Østerdalen and in the western part of the Telemark area. Neither of these areas are accessible by river, and so either the river that gave access has changed over time, or an inland

expedition was made to forge deeper into the land searching for something particular. As can be seen, there are no major waterways allowing interior access to the locations in red - so it is likely the water has changed course or overland expeditions were undertaken to explore further afield.

Based on my map markers plotting the locations of Cup markings, the evidence also suggests Cup markings did not originate from the North and travel down into Europe, but that whoever was making them, travelled from the sea inland up the rivers and conducted experiments, but did not venture much further East than Telemark. GREF 107. This may have been due to the difficulty of crossing the mountains - however this is an early conjecture, and sites in this region may yet come to light.

MIDDLE EAST

Atlit Yam, Israel GREF 127

Atlit Yam in Israel has markings dated to 6300BCE. However, Rujm el-Hiri not far from it dates to 4000-3000BCE. Zubarah has 300 cup marks, yet it seems not to be the source of the design.

Pic 08 Gobekli Tepe GREF 130

PIC08

As the oldest known structure in the world, Gobekli Tepe not only exhibits the same type of association of markings to water sources, or H2Hr, but we can go back no further at this time to find another progenitor prior to Gobekli Tepe. (EDIT – not true, Easter Island dates to 19000-17000BC using Hydrocartographic data)

CnR in the Middle East

Varner (2012) mentions but does not specify, CnR in the Middle East. This site reveals multiple sites for CnR.

https://www.bradshawfoundation.com/middle_east/introduction.php

Including Oman, Iran and Saudi Arabia. GREF 116,117,118.

[EDIT – I have since greatly expanded this list]

CnR at Qatar GREF 129 265

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/ancient-places-asia/al-jassasiya-0013176>

Cupmarks at Qatar

Armenia has CnR GREF 224 (Martiosyan, n.d)

Armenia has clear CnR art. p.148, 220 (Martirosyan Petroglyphs n.d)

Uartians - The Uartians were the people of the ancient kingdom of Urartu, a powerful state that thrived in the Iron Age in what is now eastern Turkey, Armenia, and northwestern Iran.

	Civilization	Approximate Dates	Notes
Uartian Kingdom	c. 860–590 BCE	Peaked during the Iron Age, in the Near East.	
Archaic Greece	c. 800–480 BCE	Rise of city-states like Athens and Sparta.	

Classical Greece c. 480–323 BCE After Urartu's fall; includes Socrates & Plato.

So, the later part of Urartu's history overlapped with:

The Homeric era of Greece (oral epics like the Iliad and Odyssey),

The rise of Greek city-states,

The introduction of Greek alphabet writing, and

The early Olympic Games (first recorded in 776 BCE).

p.164 shows mould that could fit ingot design. p.186 shows precedent for map disc

CnR in Pakistan

Karachi exhibits signs of Cmarks.

<https://icas.asia/ibp2021/rock-art-karachi>

This cover features a ringed design, though it is not the same as CnR.

https://thefridaytimes.com/uploads/digital_news/2022-05-25/1452700299-1687413550-1012914502.jpg

This stone features 3 large cup marks, which match the largest lakes in Karachi. See GREF 200.

The route taken by Cupathians was not coastal ie Gujrat but into Rajasthan

https://www.bradshawfoundation.com/rockartnetwork/cupules_vulvas_rajasthan.php

Data and a trail of CnR and cupmarks suggests a third grouping crossed from Oman > Karachi > Rajasthan > India > Sri Lanka > Bhutan > Mongolia > Russia and ended up near the Bering Sea. Is it possible China simply does not acknowledge the CnR findings, or erases them where it finds them?

Irakleia GREF 136

Irakleia features CnR markings believed to be 5000-6000 years old, or 3000BCE.

<https://www.megalithic.co.uk/article.php?sid=22675>

This image from MP (Megalithic Portal) shows it to be of similar design to other carvings around the world. This date is significant because this is where I located Atlas (Atlantis). The younger age of the dating, suggests this to be a later transimission. Which if accurate, means, the CnR phenomenon did not come from Atlantis, or, this is not the site of Atlantis.

Crete lacks CnR

The markings on Crete although featuring Cup and Ring, do not match the style of our CnR markers. By discounting the dissimilarities in CnR, wherein there is a difficulty no distinction or special name for many writers or AI as to what constitutes the specific design of CnR with which we are concerned.

https://www.rupestre.net/tracce/?p=9924&utm_source=chatgpt.com

However, has photos of the artwork and it does not match. This is also fortunate, since Crete has

very few lakes and <H2Hr. Usefully however, this can help eliminate locations where the practice was not featured, and help us to understand further, why, other locations Were.

However, famous for its Labyrinth symbol. Was this an illustration of how to walk an area systematically and map its features by breaking it into segments, then paths? Why does Crete lack CnR?

OCEANIA

CnR in New Zealand

(Dunn 1942, p.12) shows Kaingaroa forest cave art with the Chevrons representing water. p.13 shows poss CnR.

CnR on Easter Island GREF 241

(Georgia 1962, p.68) Easter Island, Rapa Nui, poses some challenges associating the water-technology to the terrain, since Rapa Nui only has 3 lakes. Is theory wrong, does this map not refer to Rapa Nui but some other island, is there some different intention behind these Cmarks? [EDIT – this map indicates it was created between 19000 and 17000BC]

Uluru (Ayer's Rock) has CnR. GREF301.

<https://edu.rsc.org/resources/style-in-cave-paintings/1541.article>

GREF302 Punda Rock has CnR

<https://travel-nut.com.au/pilbara/petroglyphs-at-punda-rock-art-site/>
<https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/first-rock-art>

Cleland Hills, Australia GREF 113

Varner (2012,p.20) mentions Cleland Hills 200km West of Alice Springs. A site here has cup markings, and there are significant water sources North, East and South of this marker. There's nothing to suggest this is not a map, however its style in my opinion is very different to that of the CnR markings in Europe and the British Isles.

ASIA

CnR in Russia GREF 119,120,121,122, 123, 124+

In Russia we see some CnR markings, see GREF 119,120,121,122, 123, 124.
This is useful because ChatGPT ranks the two oldest sites as Lake Baikal at 4000-1000 BCE and the North Caucasus at 3000-1200BCE. While it dates Chukotka and Arkaim at around 2000-1000 BCE. This data tells us that any landing did not take place at Chukotka that distributed the markings, and which is the Eastern point of Russian Territory, before the markings were made at Lake Baikal to the distant South-West. [EDIT except this assumption was made without knowing

the weakness of rock art dating]

ChatGPT says "the distance between the two locations is 3,000 to 3,500 kilometers (1,860 to 2,175 miles)

– Straight-line (as-the-crow-flies) distance. However, if you were to travel this distance overland, especially in ancient times, the actual travel path could be much longer—up to 4,000 km or more, depending on the route taken through Siberia's difficult terrain (mountains, rivers, permafrost, and forests)."

This suggests People's spreading the markings did not arrive in Russia by the Bering, Siberian or Chukchi Sea. And, ChatGPT regards petroglyphs situated at Lake Onega to be among the earliest of Russian rock art markings. This means the most likely landing place was travelling via the Baltic Sea into the Gulf of Finland toward Priozersky and onto Lake Onega. Spreading outward into Finland.

Meanwhile, lake Baikal and the Caspian Sea, the most likely point of entry into the depths of Russia, are separated by over 2,500 km of mountainous and steppe terrain, including the Altai Mountains, Kazakh uplands, and Sayan ranges.

There has never been a natural watercourse (like a river or sea channel) connecting the two and so reaching it would have been arduous. Both Lake Onega and Lake Baikal are dated to 4000-1000

BCE, but one of them had to come first. We must also consider that cup markings are not a homogenous aesthetic, and we are trying to trace a specific family or genus of them, so red herrings in the midst of hundreds of cultures and tens of thousands of years are to be expected.

PICo7 (Russia at a glance)

ChatGPT helpfully declares the Lake Onega to be 4000-1000 BCE and at least a thousand years older than those in the North Caucasus at 3000-1000 BCE, which suggests our carvers did indeed travel in via the Baltic Sea, land at Priozersky, decorate Lake Onega, and then spread out, possibly toward Lake Baikal first which has a similar dating range, then East toward Chukotka and South toward the North Caucasus which have a later dating range.

This suggests that the North Caucasus was not the site of transmission and that transmission did not pass from the South into the North, but the North into the South.

CnR in South Australia. The CnR stands out from the other artwork as distinct. It may have been the Cupathians who taught Indigenous Australians how to find water.

<https://www.nma.gov.au/defining-moments/resources/first-rock-art>

Western Desert and Central Desert Rock Art

<https://www.aboriginal-bark-paintings.com/cave-painting/>

Mahubnagar, India GREF 103

Thakur (2014) reports a stone with 50 cup-marks. Around the locale itself there are at least 25 water sources. To the North-East there is a region with at least 50 lakes, and another region like this lies to the South-East. The author reports that the stone was stated to be found in the South-West periphery of a megalithic structure, which if you were facing into may suggest such water sources

lay to the North-East.

China has poss CnR

(Hoek 2001, p.227) (GREF276) Pic17 Yi Shan, China. It is interesting that to date, I have not been able to source any CnR within China. This may be due to erasure or censure given the insular dominance of protecting its outward appearance and secrecy of its internal historical record. I say this because the Himalayas to the South, Kazakstan to the West, Russia to the North, and even South Korea to the far South-East of Asia, exhibit signs of the Cupathians. Hoek's fig 181 breaks with all traditional style of CnR (See Pic16).. Moreover, the tradition does not change, because it moves through Mongolia (poss. China) into Russia and onto Alaska with its identical motif. The Yi Shan, appears to be an imitation. While Chinese Pictograms have been found in North America, they are not as wide a transmission as CnR, nor do we find Chinese Pictograms all over the world showing a limited spread. The Yi Shan variety may be depicting topographical mountains and water sources, having observed, learned or otherwise understood the Cupathians technology. However, given the nature of the Cupathians to leave their CnR on internal islands, it would not surprise me to find CnR in Jintingzhen in Taihu Lake.

Note how close Yi Shan mountain is to South Korea where distinctive CnR are found.

It's possible China was heavily peopled by the time the Cupathians came through? Or China resisted their efforts.

In Gansu Province, Yumu Mountain, this glyph can be seen

<http://en.chinaculture.org/a/202103/24/WS605ad729a31024ad0bab14e9.html>

Pic16 shows how China is ringed by CnR and Gansu would have been a convergence point for straight lines passing through the territory.

Kharbarovsk Russia has CnR GREF 263

<https://www.ancient-origins.net/news-history-archaeology/17000-year-old-sacred-site-believed-be-gateway-underworld-vandalized-008054>

Taiwan has CnR GREF 266

Wanshan Petroglyphs, Taiwan has CnR

<https://www.taipeitimes.com/News/feat/archives/2024/01/12/2003811976>

Cnr in Murmansk, Artic Circle GREF 277

- (GREF277 p.92-94) Stone circles with 3 concentric rings found in the Arctic (Murmansk) (Kargapol'tsev, Kazanski & Lapina 2024, p.97) The author discusses the Russian Primary Chronicles and axe-shaped bars. Moreover, a form of silent trade that suggests a mysterious force indicated through an arcane language a desire for iron axes and supplied furs in return. Likewise the author says a similar thing of Arabian writers, that people go to a darkness and find a huge tree with a bird. They leave an offering and when they return find things needed for their country. An enormous bird (thunderbird possibly) is a common glyph in North American petroglyphs, and, this practice of a trade for knowledge of things is also shown in Hocquenghem (p.151) though it appears to involve sexual favours, a possibly genuine articulation of the way in which this knowledge was transmitted, or a later corruption via corruption. In the Arabian telling no-one is ever seen during the exchange.

This may also account for the axes carved onto Stonehenge, which may be a prehistoric price tag.
Other stones around the world including the Octopus Stone, and a stone at the Ness of Brodgar appear to have makers marks or mason marks on them, the former marking the origin of the quarry and the transport route of the stone to Osaka, Japan - the latter, appearing to be Sumerian or Akkadian cuneiform translated to Northern Lands.

This makes them the Northernmost site in the Arctic

REF278 Fennoscandia, Finland, site of CnR

REF279 Alta, Norway site of Cmarks

REF280 Dasland has Cmarks

REF281 Oulu Finland has Cmarks

CnR in India / Himalayas REF 228 229

Archaeological notes on ancient sculpturings on rocks in Kumaon, India, similar to those found on monoliths and rocks in Europe : with other papers
(Rivett-Carnac 1839, p.13) shows Cup marked stones in Kumaon, India, suggesting possible transit over the Himalayas by more than one route.
(Rivett-Carnac 1839, p.35) suggests a CnR in Kangra which suggests the spine of the Himalayas was followed, the answer given to the author of meaning marriage is a later interpretation.

CnR in South Korea REF 231

(Han'guk 1996, p.11, 14-15, 157, 209, 298-299, 325). Cheonjeon-ri Petroglyphs in South Korea represent an extraordinary twist in the capabilities of Cupathians.

Kurdistan, Hawramn REF 195

REF 195 Hawramn, Palangan Village, Kurdistan has CnR and a Cup marked stone suggesting another export out of Türkiye besides the Anatolian Farmers. It is not far from Gobekli Tepe.
<https://www.mdpi.com/2076-0752/2/4/328>

Dehgolan is est. at 30,000 years old. CnR can only be 12000BCE at most.

Evidence of the CnR moving Eastward through Iran demonstrated by Cup marks, and CnR.

CnR in India

REF197

MadhyaPradesh

30 Cmarks 30 lakes

<http://www.originsnet.org/darakigallery/index.htm>

REF198

Junapani

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stone_circles_of_Junapani

REF 199

Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu, around 400 cup marks found inside a cave. According to the link below 'Dayalbagh Education Institute, Agra, who documented the 500 cup marks found in a cave in the

Daraki Chattan region in Mandsaur district in Madhya Pradesh, pointed out that while the Chambal markings were in quartzite, the Pudukkottai cupules were on granite.' This suggests more than one record of hundreds of lakes was created and that the region was far wetter in 5-3000BCE.
https://www.stonepages.com/news/archives/003233.html?utm_source=chatgpt.com
ChatGPT indicates this region had a lot more lakes in 5-3000BCE.

We now have evidence of a creep through India.

The likely transmission is from Oman into Karachi.

CnR in Himalayan Mountains

BHUTAN

https://www.academia.edu/7608403/Archaeology_in_the_Kingdom_of_Bhutan_Exploring_the_Countries_Prehistory
Direct CnR marking.

Kumaon GREF 228

Kangra GREF 229

APPENDIX

Why this discovery did not happen sooner

I consider briefly here why this discovery probably did not occur sooner.

My interests include such fields as Symbology, Mythology, Cartography, Aerial Technology, Archaeology, Astronomy, Philosophy, History, Anthropology, Geology, Geometry, AI, Problem Solving and Cryptography.

- Symbology: my occult studies bring me into contact with tens of thousands of symbols used by Mankind to depict all manner of things, literal and figurative. Everything from star sigils, to alchemical symbols, to the tree of life.
- Mythology: via my historical studies into thematic origins, sources, featured in occult, historical and theological ideas concepts, archetypes and stories.
- Cartography: I made my first map at 12, and have had a career making top-down maps for RPG, spending the last ten years creating images with this 'satellite' or 'overland' perspective - as well as zoomed in closer for 'battlemaps'. This has likely trained my brain giving me an understanding of landscape, map legends, topology and geology to accurately produce lifelike maps that replicate nature's design.
- Aerial Technology: As someone who has travelled very little, I was struck with this kind of technology to investigate locations around the world, walk the streets, or get an idea of where someplace was, what it looked like, its surrounding features and general geological placement on earth. Google Maps and Google Earth are relatively new technologies. Aerial viewing with this simplicity of user interface, and complexity of geographical record was not around for the majority of those in this field of research.
- Archaeology: I've been interested in the Mysteries of Mankind as long as I can remember, and the structures, monuments and secrets that have long puzzled us. Without such an interest I likely would not have come across or tried to solve the mystery of Cochno Stone.
- Astronomy: the same goes for the stars, but having studied them through the eyes of other cultures it is easier to know what does and does not represent a depiction of the celestial. My intuition and my knowledge of astronomy found the markings on Cochno - and cup-markings grouped in, say, clumps of 50 equidistantly-spaced together, shared no relationship to the stars above which simply do not present like that even in ancient cultures.
- Philosophy: I feel I have a forensic mind, I like to solve-puzzles and recognise the value offered to us by the Greek thinkers who covered all manner of topics in vast detail, and who discussed and dissected their observations in impressive method, unveiling for instance their views of the afterlife based solely on what they could observe or theorise to be the logical metaphysical case.
- History: A burning desire to know the story of the world and how it arrived in the state of present-day drives me to look to the past and explore who we were as a species, as nations or empires, individuals and so on.
- Geology: I know some of how the land changes over time, sea rises, or falls, and that Man changes the landscape - and that some features last longer than others. I am fascinated by the elements that make up the world and know land bends, breaks, sinks, rises etc or is made up

of layers over time, including cities building upon cities. Or that certain features are found in some places and not others for various scientific reasons. This is a critical aspect to making a convincing map – as you learn very quickly that people even in fantasy games will object strongly to incorrectly depicted rivers.

- Anthropology: The way we have lived and died, the technologies we have used and the changes over time of what humans have done with their lives or cultures has always fascinated me. Thus I know something of our evolution, development of technologies, and how various humans live and have lived.

Geometry: I can think abstractly, and see relationships between objects, ratios, patterns, series, and work out what fits and what doesn't into such groupings. Shapes fascinate me.

All of these combined create a wholistic understanding that we do things, why we do things, how we do things, when we do things, at which scale we do thing or can view things, that we do, did or will do things, that things can be physical or metaphysical, the idea of things and how we represent these ideas of things. Offering a rich toolbox by which to approach the world and analyse the things in it.

You would also have to be directly aware of and looking at solving the puzzle of Cochno Stone itself, from 2005 onward with the necessary and publically available technology, in a non-repressive country, with the ability to read and write, the luxury of being able to take time making investigations, and be able to explain your process through familiarity with scientific method and academic rigour. Additionally, you would need to have enough pieces to the puzzle, amassed by others over the course of centuries, so its likely that this discovery could not have happened in modern times until now and could only be made from the last 10 years onward. As incredible as it is, and what it implies, it is just the beginning of this journal.

Such as it is, although I would like to add further polish to it and it remains rough in some places, trapped in the stone and in need of finesse to properly manifest it – I have neither the time nor resources to continue collating this project more than the 3 solid months I have already devoted to it.

The Impact to Nationalism

Another pinion that has held these assertions in place is the critical function of human identity.

People, believing that they belonged to their own special people who developed all of these amazing technologies of their own accord, developed national pride and a sense of personal geographical identity and belonging. Challenging this assumption of independent invention, directly effects the whole concept of a Nation State and is thus a sensitive subject. And it can be argued, that such sensitivity that been instrumental in holding back any challenge to the model such as the issues Handke and others raised historically but were dismissed in order to preserve a constructed view of our past that allowed individual peoples to believe themselves distinct historically and technologically that allowed Nations to flourish. The concept of the Nation State as a preservative government that watches over all for the good of all is generally attributed to Hobbe's and his concept of Leviathan. And this is often cited among the reasons and character of Nations arising. What is not mentioned, is that Hobbes was also a zealous Christian who believed men were equal to or less than animals in the eyes of God. To the extent that this work flavoured the rise and behaviour and blueprint of Nation States indicates their true nature.

Realism, teaches us that a Nation State is spun into being by proposing an 'Other', an enemy from whom all others Inside the State must be protected. Thus we get territory, then borders, then a

monopoly of violence to protect them and keep the Citizens In, and the Others Out. This is a form of magic, known as Statecraft.

Magic, Statecraft and Fear

One of the major limitations of the modern age, is a cynicism toward 'magic'. There is magic in such things as psychology, marketing, media, public relations, speeches, White Papers for foreign policy, constitutions, law, mathematics, logic, politics, religion, history, and simply in being and having conscious existence as a 'human being'. In part, removing people's awareness of magic has prevented them from seeing how pervasive and powerful it is and how it dominates their lives from the cradle to the grave. Just as more than 100 Nations use the Sun, Moon or Stars in their flag hoping to be as powerful as those celestial spheres, or people borrow names and terms to associate with their user handle to express themselves through association to that borrowed name or term, or people wear a branded T-shirt wanting to inherit the power and story of the brand. You cannot understand the world alone through religion, or politics – but must fuse the two so that it can be understood through magico-politics. That is what Statecraft is, merely by assuming an enemy, it legitimises its use of Propaganda, Rhetoric, Witchhunts, Foreign Policies, Civilians, Police, Military, Secret Societies, Deep State/Intelligence agencies to protect this imagined State through 'National Security', who go way back in history to the Assassins, Knights Templar, Freemasons and so on, which groups build and employ Institutions that retain control of knowledge and thus power. Through magic is issued the control of forms to manipulate people to the point they will salute their National Flag, or die for their Country, or others will kill them believing it necessary to protect it. Through speeches, politics, flags, anthems, marches, historical dates, celebrations, colours, shapes, we are slowly trained to accept the Nation State. The history of maps, for instance, shows that many nation states seeking to appear more powerful and impressive, distorted the visual size of their nation shown on maps and globes of the earth. Territorial lines are often straight in Africa because rather than give each people their own space, it was desired to cause division by putting rival peoples side by side. There are so many illusions and tricks its gets dizzying – especially if you try to point them out to others.

This has been the reigning model of social organisation for some 350 years. People inspired to fevered nationalism who identify with their state, are easily moved by political rhetoric that uses that fervour and fear of an enemy and an 'Other' to take us to war, to die for their country, often, by using propaganda that talks about this 'Other' as the greatest threat to all of us. Even well before Nation States, for millenia we have been kept in Fear. However, Realism also teaches us, that the only function of a Nation State is to survive – it has no real care for its populace, as history shows, with more than 90% of wars in the past centuries being between a Nations' People and that Nations Government, who openly and systematically abuse their power, not between Nation and Nation. Prior to this, similar mechanisms stretching back into antiquity have been used to rule over people, using fear to control them.

Critically, we don't start with these 'values' they are a cultural set of values drummed into us that we forget were drummed into us and associate as Our own ideas and values. It is through a sophisticated understanding of magic that the world has come to be the way it is, and is currently being held to ransom by very powerful magicians. Magic, is simply the art of using the will to create change. That change can be both wondrous and dangerous. But such irresponsible control of us through these types of mechanisms has lead to us as a species to some very dark places.

The sensitivity of the history of the world rests on intellectual and spiritual claims of various

peoples to various properties from sovereign land claims to historically associated development of technologies, where in modern times any claim made that seeks to revise historical accuracy frequently finds itself defeated by an emotional appeal to protect a perceived impingement on the sacred, framed as racist.

This in part is not so much an organic expression of people of their own accord, but a byproduct of believing and accepting the boundaries of Nation States. Which, are like little bubbles of identity, each with their own rules and laws, who, following some historical power-play involving a concept called the Westphalian System, all agreed to let each Nation State be responsible for its own bubble without intervention from others. This in part is critical to understanding why genocide, massacre, and systemic abuse of populaces by their governments occurs and almost no other country intervenes, especially militarily, except for the United States. Simply, because if they do, then they break the Westphalian Agreement, and others may come and interfere in their sovereign bubble as a result.

We know that the Cupathians are responsible for seeding all known civilisations across the planet well before any of this because of the prevalence of CnR, and the fact that no other cultural icons associated with any other culture, are transmitted outside of their general Geographic region. We do not find Indigenous Australian, North American Anasazi, Indo-European, Saharan African, Polynesian arts, motifs, petroglyphs travelling across the planet as one would expect as a culture spreads its iconic blueprint. All we find is CnR everywhere because CnR, as the iconography of an unrecognised and lost people of a lost civilisation IS the Culture responsible. . Many cultures, claim the CnR and concentric circle technologies taught to them, passed on to them, left behind with them, are their own. But they are not – the CnR motif belongs to the Cupathians and they left no doubt.

It seems unlikely, that those doing the Surveyance, represented the only industry within the tribe. What motivated them to undertake this daunting and unequalled project? Who sent them there? With what purpose? Who built their boats, hunted their food, created their technology, taught them navigation, geometry, mathematics, to count sources of water, and why did they do this across the whole planet? Before all known history, maps, boats, symbolic language? Such an endeavour does not signify a small naïve group happening upon the shores and taking a look, but a systematic operation requiring thousands of people or many more, and a culture or civilisation that had fully developed or was developing that possessed an extraordinary array of resources, tools and technologies. To develop such capacities takes civilisations thousands of years. No other civilisation has had such power and resources to survey the planet almost in its entirety, let alone carve its signature into the earths surface everywhere it went.

In acknowledging a lost civilisation who reigned in prehistory and must have developed an extraordinarily powerful organisation with unrivalled skills to achieve what they clearly achieved – the premise and legitimacy of nation states, their institutions, museums, historians, schools, colleges, education system, archaeological records, military power, right to rule, democracy, evolution, religion, identity, human reality are all deeply challenged by the evidence that contradicts most of what they have ever said, that gives them control over the narrative of what it meant to be human, what it means to be human, what it will mean to be human in the future. Presently we face climate crisis, world war, greedy oligarchs, struggling starving dying people, genocide, organised crime, no accountability for magnitudes of violence against our thoughts, ideas, presence, potential, bodies, lives, which are spent working in mines of various description, ruled by laws and processes and ideas made by others we are taught and programmed to believe. But this finding shows that for all the darkness and misery of this age of Kali Yuga, we were not once so divided, and worked

together to enrich and expand this planet with a level of co-ordination and persistence that defies belief. This discovery brings hope of unimaginable degree to the human race. That all of this modern decay and decadence, is just the most recent slice of a very deeply layered cake in the story of our evolution. And, more incredibly, that we have done all of this, many times, Before – and we can do it again.

I have added these additional comments because it would be the height of cruelty to tear down the reader's known world and simply leave them in a void. The destroyer of worlds must also be the creator of worlds. And If I have destroyed this one then I feel compelled to replace it -with I hope, a better model. A new hope.

When the Ones who Lived Before were stopped in their tracks and laid low, their works covered out of fear, or claimed by others as their own, a slow disintegration began. Memories of THEM faded from record, and their technologies were lost.

What force of belief smashed and blackened their works, who darkened and erased their names? Some day it will be discovered we had flying craft and perhaps they do survive, stolen and jealously hoarded. Some day it will be discovered that the lingams of India power a seated coil of copper cable and ignite the rayguns that melt solid rocks.

The human race began, again, without their guidance, and over millennia they were forgotten and later deliberately erased. At a point in this next era of history, some members of the human race obtained absolute power through knowledge.

They, then had a choice. To use that power to enslave humanity, or to free it. The choice they made is obvious.

Now, at a point, that choice has to be made again. In writing this book and sharing what the stones have revealed to me, the choice I made is also obvious.

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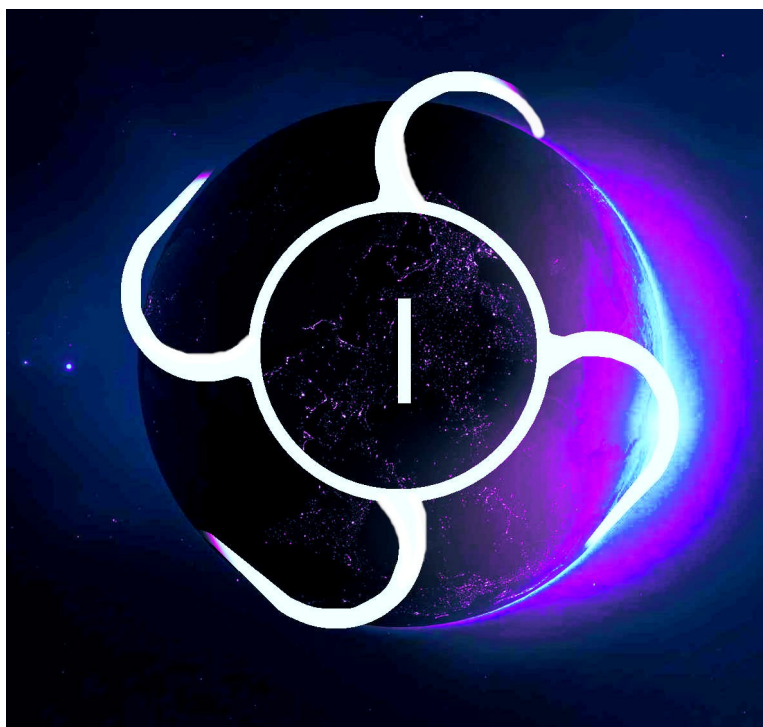
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Kris McDermott (9Eyes)
2025 NPE.

